Pharmacopœia Officinalis & Extemporanea:

OR.

A Compleat English

DISPENSATORY,

In FOUR PARTS.

CONTAINING

- I. The Theory of Pharmacy, and the feveral Processes therein.
- II. A Description of the Officinal Simples, with their Virtues and Preparations, Gale, nical and Chymical.
- III. The Officinal Compositions; being such of the London and Bates's Dispensatory, as are now in use: together with some others of Uncommon Efficacy, taken from the most Celebrated Authors.
- IV. Extemporaneous Prescriptions, distributed into Classes sutable to their Intentions in Cure.

By JOHN QUINCY M.D.

LONDON,

Printed for A. Bell at the Cross-Keys and Bible in Cornhill, T. VARNAM and J. OSBORN at the Oxford-Arms in Lombard-Street, and W. TAYLOR at the Ship in Paternosser-Row. M. DCC. XVIII. Pharmacoppia Officiallis &

A Complete Estife

DISPENSATORY

In Fore Parts.

CONTACNOD

forcest Proposition of Physics and the

patients, and and a second of the second of

the Orient Compositions have nichts

of the Assert State Compositions assert from the Assert State Composition of the Assert S

CIN YOUTH CHOLD

The mode of the Land Country of the Country of the

Hem of Macter, that is pecellarily

To the Honourable

bar andsbiroft or slock say, say

JOSEPH COLLETT Esq;

Governour of Fort St. George.

nelemencies and Tempelts of Beas

have combated with all the

SIR,

You will not be furpriz'd to hear from me in this publick manner, when it brings you a Present that pleads the Merit of endeavouring to relieve those Pains and Ills of Life, that are the Portion of human Nature. We are Inhabitants in a transient Syftem

stem of Matter, that is necessarily, from the Conditions of its Exiftence, as liable to Accidents and Decays, as it is to a total Dissolution. And the Labour I have been at towards making easy such Inconveniences, I cannot but with a particular Satisfaction make you a Tender of, at this great Distance. You have combated with all the Inclemencies and Tempests of Seas and Climates, to fill up that Station and Measure of Duty, assign'd you by Providence; and with a pliable and well-govern'd Constitution, rather than a strong one, have you been preferv'd through a Life of Toils and Danger and vende of it

But the Advantages of a wellregulated Conduct, you have happily experienced in Affairs of much greater

V

greater Concern; and it is with Joys inexpressible that Relations. Friends and Acquaintance, see in your Life the Returns of Vertue, even in this World; and that an Affluence of Wealth and Honours are the Reward of a firm Integrity. What Satisfaction must it give you, to have Opportunity of drawing out into Practice, Schemes and Plans for Publick Good, which very few can enjoy only in Speculation; and have it confirm'd to your Experience, that the Exercife of Humanity, and a due Regard to the natural Rights of Mankind, are the truest Supports of Government? To see the Savage Indian lay aside his Bow, and forget his Poisons, to fall into Adoration of a Power, that fuits fo

DEDICATION.

so well with his best Notions of a Deity; a Power that delights more in Rewards than Punishments, and that is truly great, because it is even in this Was

strictly just.

This I am fure you will indulge to the Overflowings of a fincere Heart, and no ways impute to the Adulation of a Dedicator, any Expressions of Congratulation, from book stately not emply.

your lapetimos, that they like Your very Humble Servant, and

of Covernment To fee the Sal

very few can enjoy only in Specu.

at b'maraon or ovasi bus mous

Most Affectionate Brother,

vage indian law slide his Bow JOHN QUINCY. Adocation of a Power, that fuits

THE

PREFACE

A Libough Dispensatory-Writers, and Publishers of Recipes, have been at all times very numerous, and that now we are crouded with Works of that kind; yet it has so happen'd, that the least able have hitherto fallen upon this Task, and the meanest Pretenders in Medicine have generally run into this Branch, as the most easy, and likely to answer any mercenary Views: which seems to have been the reason, that more able Hands have grown into a Neglect of it, as an Under-Part of their Prosession, and below their Notice.

That most Persons are fond of Works of this kind, is manifest from their Esteem even of the worst; and the universal Reception of Salmon's Collections, which are as bad, as they are voluminous. But such we hope hereby to banish from the Desks of Apothecaries, and others in whose Profession it is to be acquainted herewith; that they who are regularly educated in Pharmacy, may not any longer have the Disgrace of borrowing Assistances from Empiricks. If any should charge us with laying open hereby the Mysteries of their Profession too much; they

they may reflect, that nothing of this nature has yet been suffer'd to remain in a Language unknown to the common People; and likewise be assured, that the true and only Secret in Physick, is, How to give a Medicine, and not how to make it: and that it will always remain so, to those who are unacquainted in the necessary Præcognita, which is a vast Compass of

natural Knowledge.

Our Materials are collected from all the Authors of any Note in either of the Pharmacies, of every Country and Language: and tho many of them have been translated, and are to be met with in English, yet we have not trusted to any such Leaders, but taken this immediately from the Originals; even those of Bates and the London Dispensatory, many of whose Prescriptions are very injudiciously mangled and interpolated by those who have gone before us. Many of the Officinal Capitals we have indeed remark'd wherein they are alterable for the better, by any who think fit to take fach liberty for their private Practice: but then we have always given the genuine Recipe, for fach who are obliged to be ruled by the Standard; as are all Apothecaries, because otherwise the Physician must pre-Scribe with Uncertainty. Many of the Extemporaneous Prescriptions have been taken from Dr. Fuller, as he took them from others before; but with the liberty of varying, where any thing is an Ingredient which is unfit for the Form it is prescribed in, or not sutable to the main Intention of the whole. In the former of these Cases, that Author very often errs, particularly in ordering Essential Oils in Juleps, Draughts, and such-like liquid Forms: for allowing them to suit the Inten-tion of Care, yet they agree not with such a Form; and render it both unpalatable and unfightly, and may much much more conveniently be given in another manner.

And in every respect we have had particular Regard to
the Elegance and Conveniencies of making, as well as to

the medicinal Efficacies of every Prescription.

Some Difficulties, it is very probable, may appear in the former Part concerning the Theory of Pharmacy, to such who have not been previously conversant with Studies of the like kind; we have therefore contracted it into as small a compass as possible: tho it is highly to be wish'd, that all who make Pharmacy their Profession, would put a better Value upon such Knowledge than heretofore they have done, and not set out only with an implicit Faith in the Precepts of an Apprenticeship: for the Understanding is more to be employ'd in that Profession, than many seem to have thought it; and a good Insight into the Nature of Bodies, and such Substances as are the Subjects of his Art, is of no light moment to every Preparer and Compounder of Medicines.

In this Part indeed we have been much affifted by Dr. Freind, whose Prælectiones Chymicæ have been so much to our purpose, that they have been almost translated into it; and with the addition of some Explanations peculiar to the Galenical Pharmacy, they

make up our First Part.

In the following, wherein is given an Account of the Officinal Simples, and their Preparations both Galenical and Chymical, there is nothing retain'd but what is now actually used in Practice; whereby a great deal of the Lumber, and needless Bulk of most Works of this nature, are rejected. The expensive and extravagant Pretensions from Gold, and some other such Substances, are intirely lest out, and only such preserved as are of real service, and necessary to be kept in the Shops. And

to the Preparations of Mercurials, Chalybeates, &c. are prefix'd short Explications of the Manner of their Operation in a Human Body. And the several Vegetable Simples are distributed into Classes, answering to some general Denomination of Cephalicks, Alexipharmicks, Diureticks, and the like; to each of which Divisions is likewise prefix'd an Account of their Operations, and such Directions as are proper to their peculiar

Management.

The Officinal Medicines make up the Third Part, wherein Preheminence is given to those of the College; and in which we have exactly follow'd the most correct Editions of their Dispensatory: not for any extraordinary Value of the Compositions, being as indifferent a Collection as any extant; but because they are the Standard of Extemporaneous Prescription, and what the Shops are obliged punctually to observe. And many of shefe now being never order'd, or made, we have intirely omitted them, to make room for such as the present Practice bas substituted, and such as are worth recommending from other Dispensatories; which are distributed into Divisions by themselves, and mark'd from whence taken. Under the several Forms are Directions for what is peculiar to that Form, and what is most proper to be directed in it.

The last Part is a Collection of Examples for Extemporaneous Prescriptions, wherein we have been guided more by the present Practice, than by any Authors yet publick; and have, as in that Part of the Simples, digested those of every Form under general Heads suited to the same Intentions in Cure: whereby the Prescriber, without the trouble of turning frequently to Indexes and their References, will have, in one view, choice of the same Form, for the same Purpose. Under which like-

wise.

t

m

D

ru

wife are frequently interspersed such Explications, as are useful to teach how those of such a Division operate, in their conducing to any particular End for which they are given. And in this has been study'd the utmost Plainness and Perspicuity, avoiding all those Figures, and metaphorical Ways of Expression, which the best Writers have too much abounded with. For in Physick no Figure of Speech is allowable, which carries off the Mind from the Images and close Representations of the thing in description; because the they may amuse, and give a confus'd Notion, yet they add not at all to true Knowledge: as for instance, what can a Man form in his own Mina from this Explication of Dr. Fuller's of the Operation of Hystericks? This and other fetid Medicines take off Hysterick Fits, by handling the Spirits roughly, and driving and dispersing them. For when they grow mutinous, and unequally dispersed, running in tumultuous Crouds in some places, and leaving others almost ungarison'd; and so either intermit their Duty within the Precincts of the Brain, or Pracordia, or else do it perversly: then the best Course is to fend fuch a stern Remedy among them, as may use fevere Discipline, and lash and scourge them till they are glad to leave their Disorders, and run to their proper Post, and fall to their Charge again,

And what confused Stuff is this? Fermentation is a certain Manifestation of Life, fitting it for a Refuscitation, and without which it would remain captivated within the Bonds or Chains of Death. Or it is the breaking of the Bond of Corruption and Putrefaction by the Power of Life, affifted

athfred

affisted by a Homogene Matter, or Principle al-

ready freed. See Salmon's Dispensatory.

But before we have done with the Reader, it may not be amis to apologize for a Freedom we bave taken, in pointing out the Sophistications and fraudulent Practices of some, who deal in Medicines only for their Sale; such as the wholesale Apothecaries and Chymists. There may possibly be some of the former, who are faithful in their Dispensations; but of the latter, it is to be fear'd none are so: as may be judg'd by the Prices of many things they sell, that are under what the Expence of making them genuine amounts to; insomuch that a Person must be very easy about his Patient, who can trust to any thing from them. And here it would be a Crime to forbear a piece of Justice to the Company of Apothecaries, who, to avoid these crafty Impositions of the Chymists, have supply'd a joint Stock for making all Chymical Medicines, under their own Direction and Care; whereby they are certain of having every thing in this Branch genuine, and in perfection, from the Elaboratory at their Hall.

doit percently this after before Crucleus to

fuch a seem Remedy states them, as may ale fevere exterpine, and lath and four perform till they are rised to leave their Diforders, and run to

And what conjunt Story in this & Fermentation is a certain Manifeltation of Life, finding it for a

ruption and Pattefallion by the Power of Life,

Refult ation, and without which it would repart enprivated within the Boads or Chring of Pert. Or it is the breaking of the Boad of CorSec

Seé

Seć Seć

Seé Seé

Seć Seć

SeE

See

Sec

Sec

Sea

7245

The CONTENTS.

PART L

SEction 1. Of the Theory of Pharmacy, and the several

Process therein.	
Sect. 2. Of Trituration,	
Sect. 3. Of Calcination.	1
Sect. 4. Of Fermentation.	5
Sect. 5. Of Digestion.	3
Sect. 6. Of Dissolution.	
Sect. 7. Of the Difference of Menstruums. 2	
Sect. 8. Of Extraction.	
Sect. 9. Of Chrystallization.	
Sect. 10. Of Incorporation.	
Sect. 11. Of Filtration.	
C.O Of Clarife and D	
C-Q Of D:A:II:-	
C-Q - Of C-LI:	
Sect. 15. Of Precipitation. Sect. 16. An Estimate of the Rarefaction, Ebullition and	
Ascent of Liquids Of the Specifick Gravity of Solids	
and of the Specifick Gravity of Liquids.	•
the same of the sa	
PART II.	
Of the Distribution, Virtues, and Preparations of Simples.	
1. Vegetable. 2. Animal. 3. Mineral. 63	
TEEN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	
Ntroduction. Of the Distribution of Simples, according to	
their Intentions of Cure.	
Ordo Simplicium.	
A Catalogue of the Officinal Simples in the foregoing Or	
der.	
Class of Candinal 10 111	
Class 2. Of Carminatives.	
Class 3. Of Hystericks. 88, 93	2
Sect	

xiv The CONTENTS	3.
Sect. 2. Of Strengthners.	. 95
Class I. Of Agglutinents.	96, 105
Class 1. Of Agglutinents. 2. Of Astringents.	98, 106
3. Of Absorbents.	103, 105, 106
Sect. 3. Of Stomachicks.	109
Sect. 4. Of Balfamicks.	111
Class I. Of Emollients.	112
2. Of Restoratives.	115, 143
3. Of Vulneraries.	120, 149
	127, 148, 149
Sect. 5. Of Diwreticks.	151
Sect. 6. Of Diaphoreticks.	161
Sect. 7. Of Emeticks.	172
Sect. 8. Of Catharticks.	177
Class i. Of the milder Purgers. 2. Of the rougher Purgers.	186
	194
Sect. 9. Of Sternutatories. Sect. 10. Of Narcoticks.	197
Sect. 11. Of Coolers.	206
Sect. 12. Of Topicks.	211
Class 1. Of Repellers.	id.
2. Of Ripeners and Drawers.	214
3. Of Detergents.	219
4. Of Causticks.	220
Sect. 13. Of Simples omitted, or not reducible	under any of
the former Heads.	222
Sect. 14. Of Waters.	229
Sect. 15. Of Metals.	240
Sect. 16. Of Salts.	273
Preparations of Simples.	295
PART III.	of the Dig
Of Officinal Compositions.	337
CEction 1. Of Waters, Spirits, and Essential Of	ils. 338
SEction 1. Of Waters, Spirits, and Essential Of Sect. 2. Of Syrups, Confections, and Honeys.	371
Sect. 3. Of Wines, Tinctures, and Elixirs.	388
Sect. 4. Of Conserves, Sugars, &c.	400
Sect. 5. Of Electuaries, &c.	401
Sect. 6. Of Troches and Pills.	415
Sect. 7. Of Powders and Species.	429
sect. & Of Ballams and Oils.	445
Sect. 9. Of Unguents.	452
	Con

S

Ses

Se

Se

The CONTENTS. Sect. 10. Of Emplasters. Sect. 11. Of Compositions omitted, or not reducible under any of the former Heads. 476

PART IV.

70647611

4

90 92 90

3

7

952

Of Extemporaneous Compositions.	479
SEction 1. Of Diet-Drinks, 481. Cephalick, id. F. 485. Strengthners, 487. Stomachicks, 490. Reft	lysterick, oratives,
Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions and Emulsions, 502.	cks, 501.
licks, 503. Hystericks, 505. Strengthners, Restorati	
505. Emollients, Vulneraries, &c. 512. Detergen	115, 514
Stomachicks, 517. Diureticks, 518. Alexipharmic	is, 520.
Catharticks, 524. Coolers and Narcoticks, 525.	al dist.
Sect. 3. Of Juleps, Draughts and Mixtures, 526. Co. and Catharticks, 527. Carminatives, 528. Hysteri	
Strengthners 520 Rallamicks id Diverticks 520	Dia
phoreticks, 531. Emeticks, 532. Catharticks mil Rougher, 533. Narcoticks, id. Coolers, 534. Sect. 4. Of Linctus's, Lambatives, &c. 535. En 536. Detergents, 537.	der, id.
Rougher, 533. Narcoticks, id. Coolers, 534.	A Death Street
Sect. 4. Of Linctus's, Lambatives, &cc. 535. En	nollients,
536. Detergents, 537.	
Sect. 5. Of Electuaries, 538. Cephalick, id. Carmo 541. Hystericks and Hypocondriacks, 542. Stren 543. Balfamicks, 546. Diureticks, 550. Alexiph	natives,
541. Hystericks and Hypocondriacks, 542. Stren	gebners,
551. Mild Catharticks, 553. Coolers, id.	armicks,
Sect. 6. Of Boles, 553. Alexipharmicks, 554. Carl	articks.
555. Opiates, 556.	,
Sect. 7. Of Pills and Lozenges, 556. Cephalicks, id.	Hyfte-
ricks, 558. Strengthners, id. Balfamicks, 560. Al	exiphar-
micks, 564. Catharticks, 565.	
Sect. 8. Of Powders, 568. Cephalieks, id: Carminativ	es, 569.
Hystericks, 570. Strengthners, 571. Stomachicks, 57	3. Bal-
Samicks, id. Diureticks, 574. Alexipharmicks, 57 tharticks, 576.	5. Ca-
Sect. 9. Of Clysters, Injections and Suppositories.	576
Sect. 10. Of Gargarisms, Lotions and Collyriums.	583
Sect. 11. Of Embrocations, Fomentations, &c.	585
Sect. 12. Of Oils, Liniments and Plasters.	590
Sect. 13. Of Cataplasms.	599
Sect. 14. Of Anomalous Forms.	603
Rules of Prescription.	618

20% An Explanation of the Characters us'd in this Book.

The CONTENTS.

An Ounce, a A Scruple. gr. Graing Is. Half of any thing. N. B. 31 contains 5viii. Cochl. A Spoonful.

M. a Handful.

P. a Pugil is the eighth part

Of a Handful. Cong. A Gallon.

576

582

787

200 250

(3)

S. V. R. Spirit of Wine rectified. ve Stom schicks, 517. Dinvericks, 518. Alexip

& A Pound, or a Pint. P. E. equal Quantities. C. C. Harts-horn,

8 A Drachm, C. C. C. burnt Harts-horn.

S. A. according to Art.

o Carboticht, 324 Colors and Marcaricks, 525.

" Rougher, van. Discounts, id. Coders, Starten

Sell. 10. Of Gargar Int. Lations and Collyrums.

Sect. 11. 'Of Embrecations, Fraentations, 845.

Sect. 12. Of Gilt, Limments and Planters.

Section 14. Of Australian Forms

Selle, 17. Of Cataplasims.

on Rules of Prescription.

Section of Statems, Doger har and Maximum School Copiedlicks so and Caparicks 527; Carmatives 528, Aldrender, id. Sichestown, 529. Balfaminks, id. Diereticks, 539. Dier ophoreticks, 52x. Emericks, 532. Cabarrees milder, 1d.

Andrew 180 g. f. a fufficient quantity.

of Ple cit

tak day

Th

Th

Sho

cine

but

or c

Mar fitio very ture



The Complear

English Dispensatory.

PART I.

SECT. I.

Of the Theory of Pharmacy, and the several Processes

Otwithstanding no Part of natural Knowledge can be of greater moment to the Good of Human Life, than that which directs to Remedies and Means of Relief, under those Infirmities Flesh is Heir to ; yet this very Part, either by unable Managers, or miftaken Means of Inquiry, to this yery day lies in the greatest Obscurity. The various Turns of Philosophical Theories, and Hypotheles, have indeed fill'd the Dispensarories and Shops with a valt number of Medicines, from both the Pharmacies; but they have their Rife and Declenfions like our Fashions, and are new or old as Clothes, without any shew of true Principle, either as to the Manner of Preparation and Compofition, or Intention of Cure; until very lately Dr. Friend, in some Lectures at Oxford, has advanced the

Chymical Pharmacy amongs she Sciences, altho most over-run with Abfurdity and Enthlusism.

The fame Principle and Way of Reasoning, which has given success to the foremention'd Work, having likewise in other hands introduced a great deal of Light into the true Apprehension of Physical Causes and Effects; particularly into the Animal OEconomy, by Dr. James Keil; encourages Hopes of surther Success, in reducing the whole Business of Pharmacy, and all that necessarily concerns both the making and applying a good Medicine, to some Reason and Certainty.

Rejecting therefore all Hypotheles and imaginary Theories, we shall ground our future Reasonings upon this Possulatum:

That there is an astractive Force in all Bodies whatfoever: Or, B That all the Parts of Matter are drawn towards one another.

Altho it is out of the reach of Human Capacity to account physically and mechanically, how Matter comes endued with this universal Property, and we must be forc'd to resolve at into the Divine Pleasure and Agency; yet it is a Property our Senses are so continually witneffes to, that no one, who is not resolv'd to be sceptical, can doubt of it. That same Inclination which is manifest in all suspended Bodies towards the Earth, is as conspicuous in the Tendency of all the most minute Parts of Matter towards one another, to any one who inquires into fuch things. If the Term Attraction is displeasing to some, as it has been misused in a bad Philosophy, which took Terms upon trust without any adequate Meaning; they may call it Gravitation : and he that can question such a Power or Tendency to be in Matter, may with equal Reason deny there is such a thing as Morion; as some, for the fake of cavilling, have been foolhardy enough to do. Altho the Laws or Conditions of this Inclination may in some different Circumstances not be exactly the same. So that what is true of greater Bodies without one another, may not be fo in all respects, as the Influence which the minuter Parts of Matter have upon each other, in their Approaches to, and their Contacts and Cohesions with one another, in the Composition either of Fluids or Solids : yet the Difference is fo small, as not to make them diffinct Properties, altho Attraction is more generally apply'd to the latter Consideration.

The most obvious and remarka-

ble Conditions or Laws of this Property, which will be of moment to our prefent Inquiry, are these:

Prop. 1. Astraction in all Bodies is carteris paribus as their Solidities.

B

n

V

R

V

230

of

1

16

fro

25

on

ne

uni

Po

in

Cati

trać

und

othe

in a

fires

the

com

Exc

to ti

pose

will

fuch

and

ture

Fluid

place

and

will j

Si

P

For the attractive Power of any Body is composed of the Sum of all the Attractions of the Parts of that Body; and therefore as they are most numerous in the most solid Bodies, their Attractions must be strongest. But this is to be understood of the smallest constituent Particles of Matter, and not of Corpufcles or Compotitions made up of those Particles; for they may be fo put together, that the most solid Particles may form the lightest Corpuscles: that is, the Unfitness of their Surfaces for intimate Contact may occasion such great Interstices, that will make their Bulks large in Composition, in proportion to the Matter they contain. And this is conjectur'd with very good reason to be the Case of many Salts, whose component Particles are very folid, but by the great Interstices between them they are mighty easily separated by a convenient Fluid, as will be further explain'd below, in its proper place.

Prop. 2. The attractive Force is infinitely greater at the Contact, or extremely near it, than at any de-

termined Distance.

The attractive Force exerts it self only where the Tendency of a Particle another way is over-power'd by its Proximity to that into whose Contact it is suppos'd to be drawn. For as this Property is universal, and every Part of Matter does draw, and is drawn by every other Part of Matter, within one another's Spheres of Attraction; so One cannot influence Another at any distance, but must necessarily be very near it; and so much the nearer, in proportion

10

to its Smallness: so that upon a double account two Particles cannot influence one another by their Attractions, unless very near; one for Reasons already suggested from their predominant Inclinations some other way, and the other from the Minuteness of their Spheres of Activity; insomuch that out of that Reach, could they be supposed under no other Tendency, they would never come together.

Prop. 3. A large Particle attracts not more strongly than a small one of the same Solidity; but Diversity of Figure causes different degrees of Attraction in Particles that are o-

therwise the same.

,

r.

lf

-

n.

d

V,

of

Ĉ\$

nut

nd

n

10

This is almost a Consequence from the former Proposition; for as this attractive Force can only act on such Particles as are extremely near, the remotest Parts in a large Particle can conduce nothing thereunto. And for the same reason this Power varies according as Matter is in Cones, Cylinders, Cubes, or Spheres; and a Spherical Particle cateris paribus has the strongest Attraction, as there is more Solidity under such a Surface than in any other Figure.

Prop. 4. If Particles swimming in a Fluid attract one another more flrongly than they do the Particles of the Fluid, the Force by which they come to each other, will be as the Excess of their mutual Attractions, to their Attractions of the Fluid.

Such Parts of the Fluid as interpose between the attracting Particles will be thrust or pres'd upon by such their Inclinations to each other; and therefore according to the Nature of Fluidity, the Parts of the Fluid will be drove out of their places by such Excess of Pressure, and thereby the attracting Particles will join.

Prop. 5. If Particles fwimming in a Fluid are more attracted by the Fluid than by one another, they will recede from one another, with a Force that will be equal to the Difference of their mutual Attraction, and the Attraction of the Fluid.

For the ambient Particles of the Fluid attracting them more strongly than they do each other, they will by such Excess of Force be drawn from one another into Contact and Cohesion with the Particles of the Fluid.

Upon the two foregoing Propofitions depends the whole Theory of Chrystallization and Solution, as we shall further see below under those Heads.

Prop. 6. The Force by which Particles attracting one another cohere, is cateris paribus in proportion to their Contacts.

For those Parts not in Contact. conduce nothing, or extremely little, to the Force of Cohesion; and a much greater Power is requir'd to separate two Particles which cohere in two Points, than two Particles which cohere only in one Point. For which reason it is, that we find two polish'd Marble-stones (of a foot square, for instance) to adhere more strongly than any other two Bodies of equal Dimensions, which are not fo folid, but have more Pores and Interstices between their Parts, and which will not receive so good a Polish, by which the Parts are brought into fuch a close Contact with one another. And for the fame reason it is, that many light Substances have such strong Cohefions or Tenacities; for that whereby Particles of the least Matter in proportion to their Surfaces, are specifically lightest, also occasions their strongest Cohesions, by being capable of more Contact, than Particles B 2

ticles of more Solidity under less another, as they come under the Surface. Compounder's Management; so it

Prop. 7. If the attracting Corpuscles are Elastick, they must necesfarily produce an intestine Motion greater or lesser, according to the Degrees of their Elasticity and attractive Forces.

Because upon the Occursions which their attractive Powers draw them into, they will fly off from one another again with the same degree of Velocity that they met together with, abating the Relistance of the Medium; but when they approach other Particles in their Resilition, their Velocity must increase because they are afresh attracted; and therefore meeting a fecond time, they will recede with a greater Velocity than they did at their first Concursion; which will continue an intestine Motion greater or leffer, as are their attractive Powers and Elasticities.

Prop. 8. Particles attracting one another in a Fluid, moving either with a swift or slow progressive Motion, attract one another just the same, as if the Fluid was at rest, if all the Particles move equally; but an unequal Velocity of the Particles will interrupt their Attractions.

All the Parts of the Fluid moving on with equal Velocity, leave the attracting Particles in the same condition as if the whole Fluid was at rest. But some Parts moving faster than others, must frequently change their Positions, and thereby disturb their Attractions. Thus it is that Salts will not chrystallize, till the Water in which they are dissolved is near or quite cold; and the intestine Motion of its Particles, caused by Heat, is quieted.

As the premifed may be a sufficient Guide to our Reasonings on the Influences of Bodies upon one another, as they come under the Compounder's Management; fo it may help us in excluding a great many very ill grounded Notions and Mistakes, which have crept into Writings of this nature: which we shall as briefly mention as possible, by way of Corollary from the foregoing.

ù

21

Ь

da

fr

L

fa

of

(1

an

fre

2

fic

w

an

Co

the

be

ter

ag:

diff

Di

gin

La

ftra

the

und

pro

Lav

cels

tact

to f

cou

of

ture

fion

pole

tura

fma

in r

the !

at c

very

of t

be n

tural

tural

1. One Body, or Portion of Matter, has no influence upon another, but as it is under the direction of this univerfal Poperty. Neither the Information of Sense, nor any possible Deductions from thence, give us any manner of notice of any other Property in Matter, than this of Attraction. And it is very manifest, that one Body cannot have any influence in changing the Mode of Existence of another Body at a diftance; but that all Alterations which are made by fuch Agents, are from their feveral Occursions, and Accidents arifing from them, when in motion: for Inactivity, or an Inability to change the manner of its present Condition, as to Situation, Bulk, or Figure, is as much in the Effence of Matter, barely as fuch, as any whatsoever of its positive Properties. The only active Principle therefore in the material World is this attractive Power, infused thereinto by the Author of its Existence; and no Changes, how minute foever, can be made therein, but under the Direction of such an Influence.

2. Hence appears the Absurdity of that long and almost universally received Opinion of Specifick Remedies. The Reader is desired not to be surprized at this sudden Attack of so darling a Notion, and with so valuable a Person on its side as the late Honourable R. Boyle, until he considers that such Remedies necessarily include some other Property

in Matter, than what is here spoke of, or that it exerts it felf by some Laws not herein hinted at. As to any other Property, it has already been observ'd, that there is no Foundation fo much as to imagine it from; and to recur to any fecret Laws of its Exertion, carries us fo far from the true and only Standard of Reasoning about such things, (which is the Evidence of Sense, and demonstrative Deductions therefrom) that it plunges us at once into a Chaos of Uncertainty and Confufion: for as to material Bodies, when we once leave Demonstration, and venture into Hypotheses and Conjectures, no one knows where the Conceit may ftop. It may as well be suppos'd that one Parcel of Mat-, ter has in it felf a power to move against and strike another at any distance, with any given Force and Direction, at pleasure; as to imagine it can in the least exceed those Laws which are manifestly demonstrable in its nature. If Matter therefore is not a free Agent, but under fuch Laws as have been proved; and if, according to those Laws, it cannot act, in small Parcels especially, but almost in Contact, it is plain that all Pretentions to fuch Remedies, how much foever countenanced by fome great Men, of more Credulity and Good-Nature than strict Inquiry, is a Delufion and a Cheat. For they suppofe the Remedy not under those natural Influences, but that in the smallest quantities it may and does, in many Inftances, affect and alter the Frame of a human Constitution at confiderable distance, or apply d very remote from the principal Seat of the Complaint. And what can be more abfurd than to alledge a natural Effect, brought about by a natural Caule, contrary to the known

It

d

0

C

-

of

e

y

e,

of

n

C

c

2

15

e

d

п

1-

ts

n,

e

n,

1-

d

d

t-

i-

n,

in

y

Dt

k

o

ne

ie

ſ-

in

Laws by which all material Agents are by the Author of Nature bound to operate?

But this Error, if strictly inquired into, might appear not fo much the Produce of an ill way of Reasoning, as of Unattention to the true Nature of things, or a difhonest Imposition upon the Credulity of Mankind. It is a very concife way of Thinking, and a speedy Inlet into the Mysteries of Nature, to explain an Effect, we are too lazy fufficiently to inquire into, by occult Qualities in the Agent; and when we find a Difease remedy'd. to affign it to some Specifick Quality in the Medicine made use of: when, were there due Examination made of fuch Cures, the Cause might perhaps easily be found from some other Instrument. But so easily do People impose upon themselves in fuch matters, that if they recover at or near the time of making use of things under this pompous Denomination, whatfoever other Means the Recovery might justly be ascribed to, these certainly carry away the Credit; especially when such are concern'd, who find their account in the Imposition, as they have always Skill enough to make the best advantage of fuch Weakness, in favour of their own pretended Remedies. So that belides this Notion giving an Encouragement to Laziness, and being a Cover for Ignorance, it also supplies a Shelter to Cheats and Impostors, under which they abuse their Fellow-Creatures with sham Remedies, and pick a thousand times more Pockets, than they cure Dif-

3. Hence likewife is manifest the Impossibility of a Plenum, which some are even religiously fond of. For one Body is said to be more fluid than another, as its Parts are

B 3 fmaller

smaller, and more fitted to roll over one another. Now as this last Property arises from the Sphericity of their component Parts, let therefore the Fluid be ever so subtile, by the Minuteness of Parts, yet as they are in themselves separately solid, and their Figures Spherical, or near thereunto, they can never touch in all Points; and in the Interstices where they do not touch, is that Space here contended for. Many other Arguments as conclusive might be produced against this Notion of a Plenum, and to prove the Necesfity of the contrary; but as it may carry us too far from the Subject before us, this may be fufficient.

But besides weeding out those Misapprehensions in Natural Philosophy, this Doctrine likewise supplies

us very naturally with,

1. The Difference between abfolute and specifick Gravity. The first is that Property which is in all Bodies equally, in proportion to the Quantity of Matter they contain, without any regard to their Bulks: fo that a Pound-weight of Wood is said to be as heavy absolutely as a Pound of Iron. But specifick or relative Gravity is that by which one Body is heavier than another of the same Dimensions, and is always as the Quantity of Matter under that Dimension. Thus a cubical Inch of Iron is heavier than a cubical Inch of Wood : for the Particles which compose the Iron being more folid, and more closely connected together; or, which is the same, having fewer Interstices or Vacuities between them, than those of the Wood; there is actually more Matter contain'd under the fame Dimensions in Iron than in Wood: and therefore Iron is faid to be specifically heavier than Wood, but not absolutely, because the same

Quantity of Matter in Wood, weighs as much as the same Quantity of Matter in Iron; but by the greater Laxness of its Contexture it will not lie in so little room; and therefore a Pound of Wood takes up more space than a Pound of Iron; which determines their specifick Gravities, tho their absolute Gravities are the same.

Hence the specifick Gravity is alterable, altho that we call absolute is not; for whatsoever Cause can make the component Parts of any Body increase in their Surfaces, without any addition to the Quantity of Matter they contain, and give them a looser Compage, will render that Body specifically lighter than it was before: and upon such a Change as this, by several Managements which turn up in Pharmacy, depends a great deal of that Art, as we shall further see in its proper place.

2. Hence further we have a clear Notion of the different Cohesions in different Bodies, and of all the Degrees of Solidity and Fluidity. For the Cohesion in all Bodies must be as the Surfaces and Contacts of their component Parts; and thus that Body whose Parts are most folid in themselves, and are by their peculiar Shapes capable of the greatest Contacts, is the most solid; and that which has Parts very small and capable of the least Contact, will be most fluid. In the former, the greatest Requisite is to be as near Cubes, and in the latter to Spheres, as possible. And in the fame manner are to be accounted for not only all the intermediate Degrees between the most folid and the most fluid Bodies, but for those different Conlittencies which are diftinguish'd by other Names, as friable, tenacious, glutinous, and the like; for the greater are the Solidities of the com-

ponent

ponent Parts of any Body, in proportion to their Surfaces; tho that Body by the Aptitude of their Contacts may be what we call very hard, vet it will be the most friable, or brittle. And where the Surfaces of the compounding Particles are much extended upon a fmall Quantity of Matter, the Bodies they compose, tho they may be light and foft, yet they will be tenacious or glutinous; for altho the Flexibility of their compounding Parts admits of their eafy Change of Figure by any external Force, yet by their touching one another in fo many Points, they are very difficultly separated. The former is the Case of chrystallized Salts, Rofins, and the like; the latter, of Turpentines, Gums, and all of that Tribe.

Ι.

ighs

of

ater

not

ore

ore

nich

ies,

the

al-

ute

can

any

ith-

of

em

hat

was

as

ich

1 2

nall

car

ons

the

try.

uft

of

hus

lid

pe-

eft

ind

ind

be

the

ear

es,

ın-

nly

en

eid

n.

by

us,

he

m-

ut

The last Use we shall make of the foregoing Doctrine, in this place, will be to form as just Notions as we can, of what makes a great part in Works of this nature, under the Title of Principles. To trace the fallacious Reasonings and Absurdities upon this Head, as far as they would carry us, would of it felf employ Volumes: we shall therefore pass by all the extravagant Conceits of this kind, and only examine in what respect we may regard those several Distinctions of Matter, now commonly call'd the five Chymical Principles.

It is plain from what has been already faid, that the common Matter of all mix'd Bodies is the fame; and that the Matter which composes one Body, in no respect differs from that which composes another, but in Figures, and Bulks, and what from thence arises: and therefore in the most strict sense there can be but one universal Principle, viz. Matter.

But as compound Bodies, under the Management of Pharmacy, appear refolvable into Parts, feemingly homogeneous and simple; those Parts have been contended for as true Principles. They are term'd, 1. Spirit, or Mercury. 2. Sulphur, or Oil. 3. Salt. 4. Water, on Phleem. And, 5. Earth.

The first three, by some chymical Writers are term'd active Principles, and the two last passive; but with how much Impropriety, any one will fee, who confiders the foregoing, and has any tolerable Idea of Matter in general. For there can be no Principle of Action therein, but fuch as hath been aftign'd; which is, a mutual Inclination of Bodies towards one another; and that as is is in proportion to the Quantity of Matter in all Bodies, let them exist under what Modifications foever. there can be no Alteration made of this universal Property. And therefore any Division of Matter into what, for diffinction-fake from any other Divisions, may be call'd Spirit, does not give it any Properties inconfiftent with this general Law; and confequently fuch Distinction is not only chimerical, but abfurd: notwithflanding it has occasion'd many pretty Amusements from Persons of a better Talent in Speaking than Thinking. But we shall be better set right in this matter, by taking a view of these five Subdivisions, and examining how far it may be of use to confider them as Principles.

By Spirit is understood the most fine and subtle Parts of Bodies, which is discoverable by its Volatility and Quickness to the Smell and Taste, and in Distillation rises first. Now if this be said to be an active Part of Matter, with regard to its Facility of Motion, in comparison to grosser and more bulky Parts; it conveys somewhat intelligible. But the several Parts of a spirituous Body,

confider'd in themselves, have no more a Power of Motion or Action, than as they are, in common with all other Bodies, under the Influence of the Laws of Attraction. By the Lightness of this Sortment of Matter, which for manifest Reasons subjects it to rife and be uppermost where it can get loofe, it is, that those Substances wherein it most abounds, are most liable to intestine Motion; and, if it makes its escape, leaves them in that State we call Corrupsion. This often happens in animal and vegetable Substances; but Minerals have fo very little of it in their Composition, that they are not by much fo fubject to change.

What paffes under this Name in Pharmacy, cannot with any Strictness be deemed a Principle, both as it is of different Kinds, as the Bodies from which it is produced differ; and as it is in neither to be drawn entirely uncompounded. There are three very different forts under this Denomination; the first is the Spirit of Animals, as what is procur'd from Harrshorn. This feems to be Salts, most capable of Exaltarion, wrapped up in a small Portion of Phlegm. The second is the inflammable Spirit of Vegetables, and what is procured by the help of Fermentation. This seems in a great measure to be a very subtile Oil, blended with a small Portion of volatile Salss. The last is what is forced from Vinegar, Vitriol, and fuch like acid Subflances; which feems to be nothing elfe but very acid pungent Salts, put in Fusion by Fire, and set floating in a fmall quantity of Phlegm.

Sulphur or Oil is very fost and unstious, and the lightest part of Bodies next to Spirit. From the different Proportions and Modifications of this, it is said, compound Bodies receive their different Smells

1867

and Colours; and that, by its Tenacity, it is a kind of Glue or Cement to the other Principles; whereby in those Vegetables, wherein it most abounds, we find it preserves them without much Change through all the Seasons of the Year. It is very hard to affirm a Possibility of procuring this without a Mixture of other Somments: for in the lighter Oils of Vegetables, as Rojemary, Lavender, and the like, they appear to have a Mixture of Spirit, or volatile Salt, by their Pungency; and in others drawn from Woods, as Guaiacum, Cinnamon, &c. they feem to bring over with them Sales of a groffer and more folid Nature, which makes them specifically heavier than Water.

Sa

u

tal

an

ot

be

ul

fu

bu

ter

fo

pla

be

co

vi ta

pa th

C

W

up

in

is

sh

fu

it

D

no

VC

ol

he

of

W

V

Pi

m

re

of

of

ly

th

la

ar

Under the Denomination of Sale is to be understood most of that which gives Solidity to Bodies, is dissolvable in Water, and affects the Tafte with a peculiar Pungency. But there are three distinct forts which pass under this Name in Medicine; the fixed, the volatile, and the effential: the fixed is what remains after Calcination, which is procured by diffolying the faline Parts of the Ashes in hot Water, and evaporating it until the Salt is left dry at the bottom; for that will not rife in Vapour. This is call'd in the Shops a lixivious Salt; and, it is feared, is more owing to the Fire for its Qualities, than the Plant 'tis produced from; and therefore in the room of all of this kind, which are in the Shops titled the Salts of fuch peculiar Plants, fome with very good reason substitute Salt of Tarter. But this will be better underflood, when we come to consider those Parts of the Materia Medica, which are to be managed by Calcination. The Volatile is what cafily paffes over the Helm; as the

Sals

salt of Animals. The Effential Sala, is that which is obtain'd by Chrystallization from the Juices of Plants; and this is of a Nature between the other two, and may most properly be term'd effential, having no Force used in its Production.

If there be in a strict sense any such thing as a Principle, Salt is so; but then it must be that which is termed fossile Salt, or Sal Gemma: for this not only appears to be the plain Production of Nature, but to be the most homogeneous and uncompounded Part, Matter can be divided into. As for the Differences taken notice of between those which pass under the same Denomination, they may be owing to the different Contextures of those Bodies, into whose Composition they are wrought up, whether Vegetable or Animal.

For the first Appearance of this is in Springs and Rivers, into which it is wash'd by subterraneous Currents; shence by the Sun it is in some meafure exhaled in Vapour; from whence it returns again in Snow, Hail, and Dews; for common Rain-water does not feem to partake of it; or in very finall Quantities, for Reasons obvious to the Searchers into such Causes, and too long to be explain'd here. From this Return, the Surface of the Globe is faturated with it, whence it reascends in the Juices of Vegetables; and enters into all those Productions, as Food and Nourishment, which the Creation supplies.

Now in the little Alteration this receives by its Entry into the Juices of most Plants; it is again capable of shooting into Chrystal, not greatly unlike its primitive Form; but by the manifold Comminutions and Elaborations it undergoes in an Animal Body, it is so very far broke and divided, as to pass for a Volatile, and bear very little Resemblance

to what it was in its Origin. And that what undergoes this mighty Alteration may never be reduced into its original Form, may be much owing to the fulphurous Particles which it wraps it felt in, in its Passage thro Animal Substances, particularly; which likewife again confirms our former Conjecture, that what passes for spirit as a Principle, is no other than an highly substitized Salt, with some Mixture of an exalted Sulphur.

This Division of Matter does most abound with the Force of Attraction, by the Solidity of its Particles; and therefore in Bodies where there is much of it, as there is in many Minerals, they are prodigiously hard and compact, and almost incapable of Decay or Alteration by Time.

Phleem or Water, is the common Vehicle or Diluter of all folid Bodies; and in proportion to its Quantity in any. Mixture, are the other more languid, or disabled in their attractive Influences. It is much to be question'd whether this can be drawn by Distillation without some Mixture; that which has the least must come nearest to the Nature of a Principle; and upon that account Rain-Water is like to afford it most. In some Minerals, where there are none of the lighter Sortments, this comes over the Helm first; as likewife from inodorous Vegerables.

Earth, and as some call it, Caput Mortuum, is that part of a Body which is left last in the Furnace, and is capable neither of being raised by Distillation, nor dissolved by Solution.

Thus far have we comply'd with the usual Practice of Writers this way, in giving some Thoughts upon the Principles of mixed Bodies; so far as this it is hoped may be of some use, as these several Appearances commonly occur in the Analysis of most, But if the Reader

takes

takes up with these, and assigns to them any imaginary Properties, not arifing from the Figure and Bulks of their several Particles, he will be carry'd into Obscurity and Confufion. What has perplex'd Persons long about Alkalies and Acids, will eafily appear so groundless and ridiculous, by any one but tolerably grounded in the foregoing Theory, that it would be mispending Time, to intermeddle in the Debate. For fuch a one will foon difcern how far those Terms may be follow'd, and wherein they are abused, in stirring up Contention among those who neither understand one another, nor themselves. But as we have a great deal of Light in this once intricate Affair, from some excellent Hints of Sir Isaac Newton, we shall close this Section with a literal Transcription thereof, as it was first printed in the fecond Volume of Dr. Harris's Lexicon Technicum.

The Particles of Acids are of a fize groffer than those of Water, and therefore less volatile; but much smaller than those of Earth, and therefore much less fixed than they. They are endu'd with a great astractive Force; in which Force their Activity consists, and thereby they also affect and stimulate the Organ of Taste, and dissolve such Bodies as they can come at: They are of a middle Nature, between Water and terrestrial Bodies, and attract the Particles of both.

By this attractive Force they get about the Particles of Bodies, whether they be of a metalliek or stony Nature, and adhere to them most closely on all sides; so that they can be scarce separated from them by Distillation or Sublimation: when they are attracted and gather'd together about the Particles of Bodies, they raise, disjoin, and shake them from

one another; that is, they diffolve those Bodies.

By the attractive Force also, by which they rush towards the Partieles of Bodies, they move the Fluid so as to excite Heat; and they shake afunder fome Particles, fo much as to turn them into Air, and generate Bubbles. And this is the reason of Dissolution in all violent Fermentation; and in all Fermentation there is an Acid latent or suppressed, which coagulates in Precipitation. Acids also by attracting Water, as much as they do the Particles of Bodies, occasion that the dissolved Particles do readily mingle with Water, or fwim or float in it, after the manner of Salts.

And as this Globe of Earth, by the Force of Gravity, attracting Water more strongly than it doth lighter Bodies, causes those lighter Bodies to ascend in the Water, and to go upwards from the Earth; so the Particles of Salts, by attracting the Water, do mutually avoid and recede from one another, as far as they can, and so are diffused through the whole Water.

The Particles of Sal Alcali do confift of earthy and acid united together after the fame manner; but these Acids have so great an attractive Force, that they cannot be feparated from the Salt by Fire; they do also precipitate the Particles of Metals diffolved in Menstrua, by attracting from the acid Particles, which beforehand dissolved them, kept them suspended in the Menstruum. If these acid Particles be join'd with earthy ones, in but a finall quantity, they are so closely retain'd by them, as to be quite suppressed, and hidden as it were by them; so that they neither stimulate the Organ of Sense, nor attract Water, but compose Bodies which are not acid, i. e.

I.

ve

u-

id

ce

35

te

of

1-

re

.

15

-

fat and subtile Bodies; such as are Mercurius Dulcis, common Brimstone, Luna cornea, and Copper corroded by Mercury Sublimate.

From the attractive Force in thefe acid Particles thus suppressed, arises that univerfal Property of almost all fat Bodies, that they adhere or flick to others, and are eafily inflammable, if the heated acid Particles meet with other Particles of Bodies in Fume; which the Acid attracts more strongly than it doth the Particles to which it is united. And thus the Acid, which lies suppressed in fulphureous Bodies, by more strongly attracting the Particles of other Bodies (earthy ones for inflance) than its own, promotes a gentle Fermentation, produces and cherishes natural Heat, and carries

it on fo far fometimes, as to the Putrefaction of the Compound; which Putrefaction arises hence, That the acid Particles, which have a long time kept up the Fermensation, do at long run infinuate themselves into the least Interstices that lie between the Particles of the first Composition; and so intimately uniting with those very Particles, do produce a new Mixture or Compound, which cannot fall back again into the same Form.

Having thus gone through the necessary Pracognita to our Work, it seems most methodical next to give some account of the most remarkable Operations that are made use of in Pharmacy; which will not so naturally, in the Work it self, come under any distinct Head.

SECT. II.

Of Trituration.

THIS is chiefly employ'd in reducing hard Substances to fine Powders, either by the Mortar, or by Levigation upon a Marble. There is little of Difficulty in this, unless the Labour, but what is soon obvious to every Tyre; only one general Caution is not amis here to be inculcated, to obviate the Mifchiefs and Inconveniencies which thro Inadvertency or Hafte frequently happen in the practical Shops: which is, that whatfoever is powder'd, the whole Ingredient or Ingredients, with all their Parts to be used, should pass the Sieve, and be all mixed equally together, before any is used; for thro Neglect of this, several Medicines, which come under this Management, will be in their different Parts, of different Efficacies; as that part of most Virtue, may, by being the most or least friable, pass thro together at first, which will make that much too strong; or remain behind, to the same Prejudice. In Compositions likewise of Ingredients of different Textures and Cohesions, some run off much sooner than other; so that there is an absolute Necessity of mixing the whole carefully, after 'tis all passed.

It may be thought this Admonition is needless in so obvious a Matter; but I have often sound greatMischiess from a Neglect herein, especially in the powdering such things as Jallep, Ipecacuanha, and the like, whose Virtues lie in the most resinous Parts; which, by being the

most

most brittle, break in the Mortar, and pass the Sieve first: and nothing is more common in such things than to put at once into the Mortar two or three times the quantity of what present Use calls for, which perhaps is only a Dose just then to be made up, or enough to fill a small Glass, which stands to be in readiness: whereby the first are overdosed, and the latter by having only the woody and sibrous part left behind, are cheated in their Expectations.

Trituration has a great share in some Instances, in raising or depressing the Efficacy of what comes under its Management. For in grinding, all those Bodies whose Efficacy consists much in the peculiar Shape and Points of their component Parts, the more and finer they are broke, the less will they ope-

rate: thus may Calamel be render'd much gentler, and made capable of being given in much larger quantities, only by long rubbing in a Glass Mortar: for the continual Triture has the same Effects upon it, as repeated Sublimation, which is only breaking of the faline Spicula more and more, until it becomes almost plain Mercury. But in refinous Substances. particularly those which are purgative, as Jallop, Scammony, &c. the finer Powder they are reduced into, the greater is likely to be their Efficacy; as the Sense which the Stomach and Bowels have of them, is in proportion to their Contacts: therefore the more the same Quantity is divided, the further will it diffuse and vellicate the Fibres; that is, in other words, it will work the more.

SECT. III.

Of Calcination.

THIS is fuch a Management of Bodies by Fire, as renders them reducible to Powder, and is for that reason term'd Chymical Pulverization. This Operation is most concern'd in the Chymical Pharmacy, and is feldom perform'd without Melting or Fusion; being chiefly employ'd about Salts and Metals: it will be therefore convenient to understand how it is brought about, that fuch Bodies are melted or fused, which is much the fame thing; or how from Solids they are render'd Fluids. To which purpose it is necellary to recollect, from what has been laid down in the Introduction, fome Thoughts concerning Solidity and Fluidity.

The Solidity, Hardness, or Force, by which the Parts of any Body refift Separation, arifes from the mutual Cohesion of its component Parts; which Cohesion is but a necessary Consequence of that attractive Power reliding in all Matter. Now the attractive Force, as it is strongest at the Point of Contact, it is the Cause why the Cohesion of all Bodies is in proportion to the Number of Points they touch one another in: so that those Particles which have least Solidity with relation to their Surfaces, altho they attract the least at distance, yet when they touch, they cohere the most intimately. But where the Cohesion is finall, for the contrary reason, as in **fpherical**

Spherical Bodies, whose Superficies can only touch in a Point, their Particles eafily give way to every Impulse: and whenever they are set in motion, whether by Nature or Art, Fluidity takes place; and how this may be effected by Fire, 'tis not in the least difficult to conceive. Whilst the Particles of Fire, by their Activity and Force, infinuate themselves into the Substance to be melted, they so divide and break it, that there is a much less Contact of Parts, and of course a weaker Cohesion. And this Cohesion may still, by a Continuance of the same Cause, and further diminishing the Degree of Contact, be fo far weaken'd, that it is not sufficient to keep the component Parts from rolling over one another, that is, from running into a Fluid.

From the Rarefaction, which is remarkable in the Fusion of these Substances, it is evident that these Parts may be, and actually are divided and separated from one another by Fire. For unless the Fire gain'd admission between their component Parts, fo far as to force them into a greater distance from one another, and thereby leffen their Contacts; there could be no Reason assign'd for the expanding themselves into a larger compass. For Experience teaches, that a Plate of Iron by being made red hot, not only increases in Bulk, but in Length. The fame is observable in calcining Copper.

From this Difference of Cohesion proceeds all that Variety we observe in the Fusion of Bodies: for such as have least Contact of Parts, soonest give way to the Fire; and some will melt away by the Warmth of a Vapour only, when others which have a stronger Contact, are not to be separated but with difficulty. Upon this account Vegetables very easily

disunite, Minerals slower, and Metals slowest of all. And of the last, those wherein the Contact of Parts is least, as in Lead and Tin, most readily melt; but those which are more compact, as Gold and Silver, are not to be managed but by a violent Heat.

Now if the Force of Cohesion was proportional to the Quantity of Matter, or to the Weight of Bodies, we might from Staticks account for all the Variety which occurs in Fufion; for by knowing the specifick Gravity of a Body, we should then know what Force is requir'd to melt it. But because the same Quantity of Matter may be fo varioufly difpos'd, that in one Body there shall be a much greater Contact than in the other, tho the Gravity be equal. or even less, at the same time; therefore the Force of Cohefion cannor be estimated by Gravity: which is confirm'd by Experience. For Lead, altho more ponderous than all other Metals, except Gold, yet in the Fire is more easily melted than any other. So that it necessarily follows, that in this Metal there must be a less Cohesion, or Contact of Parts, how much foever it may exceed others in the Quantity of its Matter.

Bodies, after Fusion, return again into a folid Mass, upon their Removal from the Fire, and the Cellation of the Motion, which the Fire produced; because their Particles are brought nearer to one another by their attractive Force, and so compell'd to unite. Such as confift of homogeneous and unalterable Parts, as Wax, Gums, and the purer Metals, recover their antient Form: for when the same Texture of Parts remains in the whole Body, it must of course reassume the same Appearance, when the separating Power ceases to act. But other Bodies,

whole

whose Parts, with respect to Density and Surface, are extremely different from one another, while some are carry'd off by the Force of the Heat, and others are chang'd as to Figure or Position, must be forc'd to appear in another Form: for they cannot recover their original Phases, unless every Particle could reinstate it felf in that very Situation it had before; which may be hinder'd infinite ways, as may eafily be experienc'd in Heterogeneous Bodies, such as Vegesables, and all Minerals, as likewife the basest sort of Metals. After this manner, every Plant is turn'd to Ashes; and Vitriol, when all its Moisture is dry'd away, becomes Chalcanthum; and Clay, by the Heat of the Furnace, hardens into Tiles and Bricks.

Therefore the difference which is observ'd, even in Homogeneous Bodies, after Liquesaction, is no way to be accounted for, but from the Changeableness of Surface in its Parts: for those Bodies, whose Parts constantly retain the same Surfaces, never lose their Form; but others, by having the Surfaces of their Parts alter'd, have a different Texture, and put on another Appearance.

Fluidity being in this manner explain'd, Calcination may, without difficulty, be understood; which, in many Instances, is only the effect of a longer Liquefaction. For when the Fusion is longer continu'd, not only the more subtile Particles of the Body it felf fly off, but the Particles of the Fire likewife do infinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are fo difpers'd and blended throughout all its whole Substance, that the Fluidity, which was first caus'd by the Fire, can no longer subsist. From this Union arises a third kind of Body, which being very porous and brittle, is easily reduc'd to Powder:

for the Fire having penetrated every where into the Pores of the Body, the Particles are both hinder'd from mutual Contact, and divided into minute Atoms; fo that they are eafily reduc'd to the finest Powder.

From the foregoing, 'tis manifest, that not only the Parts of the Body calcin'd are much broken and rarefy'd, but that the very Increase of the Weight it felf proceeds from the Fire. For the Gravity of crude Lead, if compar'd to Water, is as 11 1 to 1; but that of calcin'd Lead is as 9 to 1. So the Proportion of calcin'd Copper to Water, is but 5 The; but that of crude is 8 ... The Proportion of White Lead to Lead it felf comes out still less, i. e. subtriple. Four Ounces of Regulus of Antimony, if put in Fusion for an hour and a half, will gain two Drams and a half; tho in the mean time a multitude of Effluvia go off in Vapours. Hence the absolute Gravity is increas'd indeed by Calcination, but the Specifick is lessen'd: the reason of which is this, That the Particles of the Body, divided by the Fire, and separated from mutual Contact, are diffus'd into a larger Bulk. But the Particles of Fire, which are much lighter than the calcin'd Body, being every where mix'd with it, and dispers'd through its Pores, lessen the Specifick, and increase the absolute Gravity.

But however the Particles of Bodies are divided and separated by Calcination, so as to be depriv'd of their antient Appearance; yet many Metals, and some Minerals, whose Parts are mostly Homogeneous, don't seem to lose their Nature with their Form. For Gold, Silver, and Quickfilver, cannot be so destroy'd by all the Galcining imaginable, but that they may with very little trouble be reviv'd. So out of Salt of

Tin,

F

d

t

ti

d

fi

G

Ь

0

C

ti

d

la

T

ti

A

21

dr

F

Tin, the Tin it felf may be extracted again; nay, the Calx of Lead, the most impure of all Metals, returns with eafe into its original Form. Thus too, not only the Regulus, but the very Substance of Antimony, may be drawn both from the Calx and Glass of Antimony. So that Calcination is but imperfectly perform'd in fuch Bodies; for a great many Particles feem to be fo little chang'd and destroy'd, that as foon as ever they are let loofe from this artificial Combination, they reassume their proper and natural Figure. Neither should we omit taking notice of what is of the greatest moment in all Calcination, that those very Particles, whose attractive Force is strongest, and which contribute most to the Cohesion of Bodies, when calcining, fly off, and evaporate during Calcination; fo that if a great quantity of fuch Particles should evaporate, another Body of a very different Form may fucceed. For in melting Lead, we fee the Furnes rife in fuch a prodigious Cloud, that at length they leave behind nothing but a Calx, which has no manner of Refemblance with that Metal. On the other hand, if Gold and Silver be calcin'd after the common Method, yet they still retain their antient Form, because scarce any of the Particles pass off in Vapour. And indeed the Corpuscles, which exhale in a calcining Fire, are fuch as bave the largest Surface, and least Gravity. Therefore Quickfilver, whose Particles we know are form'd in a quite contrary manner, is with the greatest difficulty reduc'd into a Calx.

But nothing can more confirm the Account we have given of Calcination, than the Arguments which are drawn from the Operation it felf. For, in order to its succeeding well,

we many times stir the Body that is to be calcin'd with a Spatula, or else mix it with something else. The Design of both these Methods is to make the Particles cohere less together, and not only to yield more easily to the Fire, but become more convenient for their intended Uses.

Most hitherto laid down, has been with relation to Chymistry; for the other, Pharmacy is employ'd very little in this part, unless we reckon into it the burning of Plants to Ashes, to obtain their fixed Salts; an Account of which particular Operation may more properly be prefix'd to that Head, when it comes in course in the Body of the Work.

To Calcination belongs Vitrifica. tion; which Word is properly apply'd to those Bodies that are pellucid, like Glass, after the Calcination is over: to perform which, a longer and more vehement Fire is requir'd. Therefore in the making of Glass of Antimony, a previous Calcination is necessary. From hence proceeds the Homogeneous Texture, which is as effential a Qualification in pellucid Bodies, as a rectilinear Polition of Pores. For by the application of Fire, the Heterogeneous and more Volatile Corputeles are diffipated; which, by the infinite number of Refractions they make, very much weaken, and almost extinguish the Rays of Light: Those, in the mean time, which partake of the same nature, i.e. those which are dense and fix'd, being left behind, unite closely together ; fo that there being a like Conformation of Parts on every fide, which way foever you expose it, this calcin'd Matter equally attracts and transmits the Rays of Light. Thus by a long Fusion, which shrows off the lighter and more droffy Particles, common Glass is made.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Of Fermentation.

Boundaries of this Term, for under it some are for reducing almost all that belongs to Physick: as it will therefore be sufficient to the prefent Purpose, this Discourse shall only consider that intestine Motion of Bodies, which is to be met with in Pharmacy; either in the making and exalting the Efficacy of a Medicine, or in its Decay and Destruction.

In this View what first offers, is to account for the Fermentation of Vegetables and their Juices, and in what Manner their Medicinal Efficacies may be exalted by such Process; which, as it consists generally in disengaging and separating the finest and most spirituous Parts, we cannot have a better Idea of all which comes under this Part in Pharmacy, than by understanding all which concerns the procuring a spirituous Li-

quor from Corn. In the Grain it self must lie the Materials of what make the spirituous Part, as nothing else is concern'd in it but Water; to this purpose therefore it is soaked just so long in a Ciftern of Water, as is fufficient to loofen or open its natural Texture; after which it is thrown in a heap, where it is suffer'd to lie, till by the Motion of its more fine and volatile Parts, it begins to heat and shoot out, as in Vegetation. But to confine these Parts from not flying off and escaping, by too long a Continuance of fuch intestine Motion, it is thrown abroad

thinner, and expos'd more and more to the Air, till it contracts almost a Drynes, which is finish'd by the Kiln, and all its Parts maintain'd together; but in such a lax Condition, as to open, and unite with the utmost ease with warm and hot Water: for by the Sweetness and Consistence of the Wort, as it is call'd afterward, and the Lightness of the Grains, being reduc'd to meer Husk, it is plain that the whole Substance of the Kernel is mixed with the Liquor.

1

E

th

0

2

G

Ci

h

n

P

de

OI

fi

W

ch

CO

bu

In

br

di

Pa

fly

tic

Ye

up

ca

in

by

of

the

lý

an

tar

the

After this Apparatus, to finish the Process, and raise from it a strong Spirit, the rest is done by Fermentation; which, how procur'd, is needless to go over particularly, as known to every one already: but how such intestine Motion is mechanically effected, and how it brings forth such a Spirit, may be conceiv'd in this Manner, if the Reader especially be acquainted with these Propositions, which are demonstrated in Hydrossiaticks.

Prop. 1. If a Body be immersed in any Fluid specifically lighter than it self, it will sink, but otherwise it will emerge and get to the top.

Prop. 2. If two equal Bodies, of different specifick Gravities, be immerfed in a Fluid lighter than either of them, the Celeritys of their Descents will be as their Gravities.

Prop. 3. If two unequal Bodies, of unequal specifick Gravities, be immersed in a Fluid lighter than either; either; the Celerities of their Defcents will be compounded of their Gravities and Dimensions together.

The fame Laws, by which thefe Bodies descend, hold good in the Afcent of fuch as are specifically lighter than the Fluid: in all heterogeneous Fluids therefore, the constituent Parts of which are not fined to affociate and cohere, so as to form what we call a uniform homogeneous Fluid, the heavier may be accounted as folid Bodies immerfed in a Fluid fpecifically lighter, and the lighter Parts as fuch Bodies in a Fluid specifically heavier; as it has been already demonstrated, that the component Parts of all Fluids, separately confider'd, are folid.

This Liquor therefore call'd Wort, or a Decection of Malt, may be confider'd as fuch a heterogeneous Fluid, whose Parts cannot but be interchanging in their Politions, until each has obtain'd fuch an Elevation as corresponds to its proper Gravity; but left this alone should fail of the Intention, by not being fufficient to break those Molecula and Viscidities which entangle the spirituous Parts, and likewife to prevent their flying off at the Surface, some Portion of an already fermented Substance is mix'd with it.

This Substance, term'd Barm or Yeast, confists of a great quantity of subtile spirituous Particles, wrapped up in fuch as are viscid; now when this is mix'd with fuch a Liquor, it cannot but much contribute to that intestine Motion, which is occasion'd by the Intercourse and Occursions of Particles of different Gravities, as the spirituous Parts will be continually striving to get up at the Surface, and the viscid ones continually retarding fuch Ascent, and preventing their Escape: so that by these two

concurring Causes, the Particles extracted from the Grain will by fre-. quent Occursions be so comminuted, as continually to increase the more subtile and spirituous Parts, until all that can be made to by Attrition, are fet loofe from their former vifcid Confinements; and this appears by the Warmth of the Liquor, and the Froth drove to the top; just at which time, if it be thrown into the Still, it affords some quantity of a

high inflammable Spirit.

Moderate Warmth much haftens this Operation, as it affifts in opening the Viscidities in which some spirituous Parts may be entangled, and unbends the Spring of the included Air, which cannot but much contribute to the Rarefaction and Comminution of the whole. viscid Parts, which are raised to the top, not only on account of their own Lightness, but by the continual Effects and Occursions of the Spirit to get uppermost, both shew when the Ferment is at the highest, and prevent the finer Spirits making their Escape: for if this intestine Luctus be permitted to continue too long, a great deal will get away, and the remaining grow flat and vapid, and raise little besides Phlegm in the Still.

What has been said of this Procels, may give sufficient Light into all that concerns fermenting Vegetables, or any other proper Substances, in order to draw out their Medicinal Efficacies; and hence likewise from the natural Textures and Cohesions of Bodies under this Management, we may know how to manage the whole; as those of a looser Texture will require the least opening by such means. But the greatest use of this Theory will be, in instructing us what Parts of the Materia Medica are most properly brought under this Proce-

Procedure; and also how such inceftine Motion does in some things destroy their Virtues: for as by some Medicines an Intention is aimed at, which is not to be procured, but by their being spirituous, in the sense we have been speaking, whereas in others the very contrary Properties are requir'd; in such cases therefore, when by any adventitious Cause those Medicines get into Ferment, they are defroy'd, and should not be administer'd; as several Electuaries and Syrups, which by Fermentation, from too great an accidental Warmth, or too thin a Consistency, lose their intended Efficacies, and produce a Tertium Quid, quite foreign to the first Purpose of the Composition: as will better appear from the following part of this Explication.

There are feveral other Species of Fermentation; but what else concerns us at present of this kind, may be best taken from the same Author, whom we have hitherto made our chief Guide in these Enquiries; who, to account for those more violent Commotions, which occur in the Chymical Pharmacy, supposes the Particles, which must contribute thereun-

to, to be Elastick.

For Particles, which are entirely Elastick, recede from one another, after they have met, with the same Celerity they had before they met. In Particles therefore of this kind, a new degree of Morion will be acquir'd, after every Congress, and the Conflict will be still more violent; fo that at length their Impetus and Moment will be so great, as to break and destroy the hardest Bodies. And fince this Force of Elasticity is attended with that of Attraction too, the Motion will increase yet to a greater degree; for the Impetus of a Particle, which is reflected against another, endu'd with an

attractive Force, is continually augmented by the Repercussion. Particles thus agitated, endeavour to drive our and exclude all the Air, which is contain'd in their Pores; and the Air being rarify'd by this Collifion, fo as that it cannot, upon account of its Levity, keep its former place, carries up with it those Globules of Water, which enclos'd it, to the Surface, and there forms Bubbles; which is well illustrated in the following Experiment. If you put the Filings of Steel, after you have poured Water and Oil of Vitriol upon them, into an Air Pump, when the external Air is gradually exhaufted, all that Air, which is contain'd within the Pores of the Steel and Water, will burst out with such a Force, as not only to raife a prodigious Froth on the Surface of the Liquor, but even to drive the Liquor over the Brim of the Glass.

1

i

t

a

tr

C

P

a

th

fu

ry

A

ac

by

flo

wh

wh

£207

for

deg

incl

cafe

Arg

than

Sale that

this

an I

ing i

will

fo di

of V

porti

Oil

fon (

be th

tis w

Sales

that t

If this Motion increases to a very high degree, it raifes an Efferve cency and Heat, which is nothing elfe but a more rapid Motion of Parts, produc'd by their mutual Attrition. And that we may the better conceive this, let us examine how an Effervescency is produc'd, by mixing of different Liquors, as Water and Oil of Vitriol. In this Oil there is such an abundance of Salts (as is evident from its Gravity) that they feem to be plac'd close to one another; and upon this account, because the Attraction is diffus'd equally every way, they continue as it were in an Equilibrium: but when the Water is poured upon it, the Contact of the Salts is taken away, and the Attraction becomes unequal. These Salts, according to their natural Propenfity, strive to unite again; and fince, by reason of the quantity of Matter they contain, they attract one another more than they do the Water,

they

e

h

ie

1,

nt

e,

of

10

1;

1-

he

u-

on he

all

in

er,

25

oth

but

the

cry

ncy

but

ro-

Ind

his,

ncy

rent

VI-

an

lent

o to

and

At-

way,

qui-

the

trac-

alts,

pen-

nce,

atter

ano.

ater,

they

they displace the Water, and force it out of their Intervals, until fuch time as the Oil is diluted every where alike, when the Fermentation ceases, But if the Salts are Elastick, which " is very probable, fince there is fcarce any Body entirely void of Elasticity, they will not only rush upon one another with violence, but after the Stroke recoil, and move in a contrary Direction: from hence proceeds the reciprocal Fluctuation of Parts, which we observe every way, and at length an Effervescency. And thus this kind of Fermentation, ufually ascrib'd to an imaginary Ansipathy, between an Acid and an Alcali, may mechanically enough be accounted for.

That this Fermentation is raifed by Elastick Particles, is very probable, because all Bodies serment more flowly, when debarr'd from the Air, which all allow is Elastick. does that confiderable Rarefaction, which is remarkable in Fermentation, a little favour this Opinion; for no Bodies can be rarefy'd to that degree, unless they have some Air included in them, as is generally the case of all Fluids whatever. But no Argument can make more for us, than one which may be taken from Salt of Steel; for it is notorious, that Steel is very Elastick: 'tis for this Reason then, very probably, that an Effervescence follows upon mixing it with Oil of Vitriol; but yet if you add Water to this Mixture, it will cause a more violent Heat, and so diffolve the Iran sooner. Spirit of Vitriol, which has a large Proportion of Water, if mix'd with the Oil, does the same thing; the reaion of which Appearance feems to be this, That in Oil of Virriol, when tis well freed from the Phlegm, the Sales are fo condens'd and compact, that they may be faid to lie and reft

upon the Iren; and so being almost without any Motion, cannot make any confiderable Impression upon it: but upon pouring on the Water, they are not only more broken and separated into lesser Corpuscles, by which means they attack the Ifon with a greater Velocity, but likewife they are more attracted by the Particles of the Iron, than by one another, which increases the intestine Motion. Upon this Consideration, for the better performing the Solution, it is customary to weaken the Menstruum; for double Aqua Fortis does not diffolve Silver fo well, as that which has more Phlegm in it: and fometimes Spirit of Wine, the more rectify'd it is the more unfit it is for extracting Tinctures. In like manner Brafs. Mercury, and a great many other Bodies, mix'd with Oil of Vitriol, will scarce cause any Fermentation, but will ferment and froth very much, when mix'd with Spirit of Nitre, which is a much weaker Menstruum. On the contrary, if too much Phiegm be added, it will entirely check the Fermentation; for this reason, Spirit of Visriol, if it be weak, railes no Effervescency with Iron: and the fame thing happens too in the Experiment of Oil of Vuriol, if you pour too much Water upon it; for the Menstrum being thus diluted, the Particles of Salts are separated, and removed from one another so far, as to be out of each other's Sphere of Attraction. So that in all this Operation, both an Elastick, and an Attractive Force, are necessary Assistants; and all that Variety, we see in Fermentation, is owing to the different degrees of them.

Hence it is, that oftentimes new Bodies arise during Fermentation, for the former Texture is entirely alter'd and chang'd, by the continual Collision of the Parts; and there- distrusted, which have accidentally fore, as was before hinted, those fallen into Fermentation.

Medicines ought to be very much

Ŀ

0

t

C

1

1

ir

fe

ſi

CI

li

to

T

ar

pe

to

re

of

Ci

ha

15

m

an

mi

of

Bo

the

ma

Flu

VCI

vii

fin:

gre

do

it,

tha

froi

the

SECT.

Of Digestion.

BY Digestion, is to be under-stood that Solution of Bodies, which is made by Menstruums, with the Affistance of Fire, and differs from Solution little else than in its

requiring fuch Affiftance.

To explain the Nature of Digeftion, it is necessary to shew how the Particles of Bodies, extracted by this Process, can be diffus'd every way, and fustain'd in the Menstruum. And this the more deserves to be accounted for, because these solid Particles have not the fame specifick Gravity, as the Liquors have, in which they swim; for there can be no question made about those, whose specifick Gravity is the same as that of the Menstruum, it being evident from Hydrostaticks, that they are press'd as much as the Parts of the Fluid, and retain whatever Polition they are put into: but when they happen to be specifically heavier, or lighter, it is not so easy to apprehend how they can be sustain'd and fuspended. And this is what we shall endeavour more fully to illustrate and make out.

Tho the Nature of a perfectly fluid Body be fuch, as that the Particles, which constitute it, do very readily give way upon the smallest Impulse, and recede from one another; yet there is found in most Liquors some degree of Tenacity: and from hence arises such a Cohesion of Parts, as cannot be broken without

some Force. And tho indeed this Force of Cohesion in Liquors seems to be but little or none at all, when compar'd with what we experience in Solids, yet we find it can make some Resistance. And as the Force in Liquors is either stronger or weaker, so it produces a Variety of Effects, differing more or less from the Phenomena, which would namrally flow from a perfect Fluid. So that tho by the Laws of Hydrofta. ticks, every Corpuscle, how subtle foever, if put into a Fluid, which is specifically lighter, must necessarily fink to the bottom; yet we find fome heavy Bodies, fuch as Gold, &c. when reduc'd into thin Plates, or Leaves, will be fustain'd in Spirit of Wine. This Force therefore of Tenacity, which refifts the Motion of Bodies in a Fluid, is proportional to the Number of Parts, which are to be separated, or to the Surface of the Body, which we would have move in the Fluid. Hence it is, that fince the Surface of a Body may be enlarg'd, without altering any thing of its Gravity, the Refistance of a Fluid may be so augmented, as to equal the Force of Gravity, which carries the Body downwards. In order to understand this better, in may not be amiss to bring it to Calculation: Let there be, for instance a Cylinder of Gold, in which the Diameter of the Base is just an Inch. and let us suppose the Force of Gra

I.

ich

lly

this

ms

nen

nce

ake

rce

rea-

Ef-

om

atu-

So

fta-

btle

h is

rily

find

old.

ates,

pirii

e of

tion

ona

are

ce of

have

r is,

may

any

ance

d, as

vhich

In

r, it

Cal

ance

a the

Inch

Gra

211

vity in the Metal to be to the Refiftance of the Fluid in the same Proportion, as 100 to 1. Now if the Gold should be form'd into another Cylinder, whose Base is ten Inches Diameter, then the Surface of this Cylinder, which touches the parts of the Fluid, will be 100 times broader; and confequently this new Resistance, which the Fluid acquires, will be equal to the Gravity of the Gold, and keep it from finking: therefore, by Experiments, we may eafily find what degree of Force there is in the Tenacity of any Fluid. Let us imagine an Ounce of Lead, in a Cylindrical Form, with its Base fo far dilated, till it will no longer fink in the Fluid, whose Tenacity we enquire after. The Base of the Cylinder, thus dilated, is proportional to the Surface of the Fluid, whose Tenacity is equal to the Weight of an Ounce. If upon making the Experiment, the Mass is not observ'd to descend, when the Diameter is reduc'd to ten Inches, that breadth of the Surface, which is equal to a Circle of ten Inches Diameter, will have a Tenacity equal to an Ounce; and that part of the Surface, which is equal to a Circle of an Inch Diameter, will be equal also to to of an Ounce. These things being premis'd, we may fet the whole Matter of Digestion in a better Light: A Body, tho specifically heavier than the Fluid, in which it is immers'd, may be very well fuftain'd by that Fluid, provided it be reduc'd into very small Particles; for the Gravity of a Body, thus reduc'd into small Particles, decreases much in a greater proportion than the Surface does; or, which is proportional to it, the Tenacity of the Fluid: fo that at length, the Resistance, arising from its Tenacity, will be equal to the Gravity of the Particles, and so

hinder their Descent. Let us therefore suppose a Sphere of Lead, of a certain determin'd Diameter, and the Proportion of its specifick Gravity, to the Tenacity of the Fluid, as 100 to 1. If this Sphere be divided into other little Spheres, whose Diameters are just half as large as the former, then the Gravity of each Sphere will be no more than ;, but the Surface will be ; for the Solidiry or Gravity of Bodies decreafes in a Triplicate Proportion of their Diameters, but the Superficies only in a Duplicate. Therefore when the Resistance is reduc'd to 1, and the Gravity to the Weight of each Sphere will be to the Refistance, as " to 1, or as 10 to 1, or as 50 to 1. So that in this case the Proportion of the Weight to the Refistance is reduc'd to half of what it was before. If a Body be so divided, that the Diameter of each leffer Sphere becomes !- of the Diameter of the former Spheres, then the Gravity of each of them would decrease to The and the Surface or Reliftance to the; therefore the Proportion of the Gravity to the Refistance would be as 100 to or as 10 to 1. And if the Diameter of each Sphere be 7 ..., the Gravity would be Tables, but the Superficies ; therefore the Gravity would be to the Reliftance as The to The which two Fractions being of the fame Value. the Force of Resistance, in this case, becomes equal to the Force of the Gravity; and so will keep the Particles from finking. And therefore tis a general Rule, both in Solution and Digestion, that if the Gravity of a Body is to the Tenacity of the Fluid, as p to 1, and if the Body be then subdivided, so that the Diameters of the Parts be to that of the whole, as 1 to p, the Refistance which

which the Particles will meet with in their Descent, will be equal to their Gravity: for fince their Weight is but their Surface 1, the Gravity will be to the Resistance as p to 1, or as I to I. By this we may understand how the Corpuscles of Metals fwim in Menstruums, which are specifically lighter, as Gold in the Spirit of Nitre, which is drawn off from Bezoar Mineral, tho the Gravity of the Gold be 15 times greater. For if we were to compute, we should find, that before the Diameter is reduc'd to half what it was before, as the Gravity of the Gold is double in respect of the Menstruum, so likewise the Surface of the Gold, compar'd to its Gravity, is double. And the same Reason holds good in almost all other Menstruums.

In this manner we have feen how Corpuscles, specifically heavier, are suspended in Menstruums. 'Tis for the same reason, that such as are lighter cannot rife up to the Surface. For the Pressure of Fluids being equal every way, the fuperiour Parts act reciprocally on the inferiour; fo that the fame Force, which keeps the heavy Particles from finking, will not permit those which are

lighter to ascend.

The Use of Digestion may be understood from the very Definition of it; namely, to extract the Particles of Bodies which are more Volatile, and freed from the Terrestrial ones, by a certain Menstruum, and to mix them intimately with it. To this end a gentle Fire is commonly used, that the Corpuscles, which are most volatile, may separate as it were of their own accord: for a fierce Fire forces out the Faces, as well as the finer Particles; and if it does not abate the Strength of the Liquor, it will not fail of spoiling its Clearness;

a thing which very frequently happens in drawing Tinctures. Befides, if we make the Fire a little too ftrong, in the management of feveral things, there may be danger of

an Empyrema.

The reason of that Variety, which is observable in the Apparatus of Digestion, may be sufficiently understood from what has been faid elfewhere. Thus when we melt Salt of Tartar, and reduce Sulphur into Flowers, to extract their Tinctures, we do it for this very reason, that the Particles being thereby leffen'd and divided, may more eafily yield to the Menstruum. Crocus, Opium, Cafter, &c. whose Textures are more lax and rare, do very readily run into Tinetures, when the Menstruum is pour'd upon them. Myrrh and Amber, which are of a more firm Make and Cohesion, and come very near the Nature of Rofins, do hardly yield to Digestion. But if Sal Armoniac be mix'd with them, then the Tincture is not only extracted fooner, but made stronger, and fitter for Medicinal Uses. So that Vigani's Opinion of Myrrh feems very true, that little or nothing is extracted in common Elixirs; therefore he took Myrrh, and hung it up in a little Bag, with Salt of Tartar, till fuch time as it grew foft : for by this means it dissolves sooner in Spirit of Wine. Which holds good in extracting the Tinctures of refinous, gummy, or glutinous Bodies; for the Salt of Tartar divides and loofens the Cohesions of their Parts, so that they are more easily attracted by, and join with those of the Menstruum. This Method of Vigani's, in making Elixirs, was borrow'd from Paracelsus, who sharpen'd the Spirit of Wine with Oil of Sulphur.

t

t

P

I

P

a

t

ti

Ь

b

S

F

I.

Be-

veof

ich of

er-

fe-

of

ito

es,

at

b'r

eld

m,

re

un

m

nd

m

ry

ly

n

d

t-

1-

-

P

SECT. VI.

Of Dissolution.

Of the Materia Medica comes to be examin'd, that we cannot be too particular in explaining it. And as the Solution of Salts feems to be as simple an Operation as any which falls under this Head, we shall begin with that: first examining from what Causes their constituent Parts are set in motion in a Fluid; and then, how by means of that Motion they are separated and dissolv'd.

This Motion therefore may very well be accounted for, from that attractive Force, which has been taken notice of to be so very extenfive in Natural Philosophy, that there is no kind of Matter in the whole Universe, but what is subject to it. We are to observe then, that the Corpufcles of Sales, which are the most simple of any, (tho at last, when they are left to chrystallize, they unite into Molecula full of Pores) are withal very minute, and for their Bulk very folid; and therefore exert a very strong attractive Force, which cateris paribus is proportional to the Quantity of Matter. Hence it comes to pass, that the Particles of Water are more strongly attracted by the faline Particles, than they are by one another. The Particles of Water therefore cohering but loofely, and being eafily movable, approach the Corpuicles of Salt, and run as it were into their Embraces; and the Motion of them is quicker or flower, according to their less or greater distances; the attractive Force in all Bodies being

strongest at the point of Contact, as the Mathematicians have demonstrated. Therefore if you throw Sals into the middle of a Dish full of Water, we shall find the aqueous Particles, which are in the middle of the Dish, will be sharp and pungent to the Tafte; but the Water upon the fides of the Veflel continues almost insipid. So that when such a Motion once arises, the aqueous Particles are carry'd with some force towards the Sales; and the Moment of them is to be estimated, as Mechanicks teach us, from the Ratio of their Weight and Celerity conjunctly. By the Force of this Impulse they open themselves a Passage into the Pores of the Sales, which are very numerous; and at length they fo break and divide their Texture, that all Cohesion of their Parts is destroy'd : hereupon, being separated, and remov'd to a convenient diftance from one another, they are dispers'd, and float here and there about the Water.

Thus from this great, tho simple and intelligible Principle of Astraction, we find this Operation accounted for. And this we not only deduce by Reasoning, but can evince by ocular Demonstration. For we plainly see, that when Sugar is put into Water, the aqueous Particles will rise up immediately, and by degrees infinuate themselves into the Parts of the Sugar, which are above the Surface of the Water. This attractive Force is likewise demonstrated from Oils, which are made

per Deliquium; for by this Force it is, that they continually abforb and draw in the Moisture of the Air.

But in the Solution of these Salts, we meet with some Variety; for fome, fuch as Nitre, and Sal Armoniac, &c. require a less time to dissolve them; but others, such as Common Salt and Vitriol, a longer. And there is also another Difference in Salts; for some will dissolve in a less, others in a greater proportion, in the same quantity of Water. So that if we would compare the Weight, between the Water and the Salts, we shall find by Experience, that Common Salt dissolves but in a half proportion, Alum in almost an equal, and Sugar in a double. This Variety of Solution does not proceed from the Water, which is perfeetly the same in all these Instances, but from the different Cohesion of the Salts; for such as are of a rarer Texture, as Sugar feems to be, are more eafily broken in pieces by this intestine Motion, and so melt in larger quantities.

That the Solution of Salts made per Deliquium in the open Air, is by their Attraction of the aqueous Particles from the Air, is manifest from this constant Observation, That nothing haftens this kind of Solution more than the Moisture of Place and Weather. Hence the Water, which is thus contain'd in the Air, is the occasion of the Increase of Weight in the Salts, when they are diffolv'd: fo that from an Ounce of Salt of Tartar, we have two Ounces of Oil. Just so too does Oil of Viariol gain in Weight, when 'tis fet in the open Air. But if Salts be first reduc'd to Chrystals, they will hardly yield to a Solution per Deliquium, by reason of their greater Cohesion, and consequently a stronger Relistance to any outward Force. And those Salts which are extracted from the Ashes of Plants, and call'd Alkalizate, tho they dissolve in the open Air the easiest of all; yet if once chrystalliz'd, will not melt but with the utmost difficulty. But this we must observe concerning these Solutions, that by application of Fire, they are all perform'd fooner, and in larger quantities. For the igneous Particles do not only break and destroy the Cohesion of the Particles of Salt, but also increase the Moment of the aqueous Particles, and by that means affift them. The fame is to be faid of any other Motion and Agitation whatever.

Se

oth

dif

COS

N

Wi

2

th

un

T

th

th

th

T

if

R

m

fo

ch

th

ar

th

A

a

b

9

a

t

'Tis a common Notion, that tho Water be impregnated with one Salt, till it can take no more, yet after that, it may imbibe fome of another kind. This, as affirm'd of Salts in general, may with good ground be doubted. For in the very Experiment they here give us, they take for granted what ought first to be prov'd, while they let the Water lie a long while upon the Salt, in order to make the Solution more fanurated. For when the Solution has stood a confiderable time, a great part of those Salts, which first floated in the Water, subsides and turns to Chrystals. So that the Water is so far from having imbibed all the faline Particles it could, that if you should again add some more of the same kind of Salt, it will without any difficulty absorb that too. And if the Experiment be made after this manner, why may not we suppose, that it may as well be capable of receiving some faline Particles of another kind? However, I don't deny, but it may sometimes happen, that Water, when it can take in no more of some kinds of Salts, yet will very readily admit some of ane.

d

d

e

if

at

is

e

f

r,

k

-

.

4

-

O

C

t

f

f

d

r

n

1-

S

it

d

O

0

u

c

d

s

f

t

1,

other kind; as we find Sugar will diffolye in the strongest Solution of common Salt that can be made. Nor is this any ways inconfiftent with Reason: for since there is such a Variety in the Cohelion of Salts, the Water must naturally leave that untouch'd which is of a more firm Texture, and dissolve and imbibe that which is of a more loofe one, But it can be hardly thought, that this can ever be the cause, in those that are of the very fame Texture. This will appear more clearly to us, if we make a nicer Inquiry into the Reason, why only a certain determin'd quantity of Salts can be diffolv'd. For when a good part of the faline Body is melted down in the Water, those Corpuscies, which are already diffolv'd, attract one another every way; so that the mutual Attraction of the aqueous Particles among themselves grows much stronger: when, in the mean time, the Motion, which at first they exerted upon the undiffolv'd Mass, is so broken and languid, that at length it quite ceases. For all the Motion, which was first rais'd, was owing to the Difference which is between the attractive Force of the Water, and that of the Salt. Therefore when the Attraction is equal on both fides, the Motion must cease, and so there can be no further Solution. will make us understand, why we may use an indefinite quantity of Crocus Metallorum, in the making of Emetic Wine; for put in as much Powder as you please, only a cerrain Portion of it will be dissolv'd. Upon this account, the Dose of a Vomit is determin'd, not from the quantity of the Crocus, but from the quantity of Wine.

Salts are commonly reduc'd into Powder, that they may dissolve more easily; by which means, not only the Cohession is lessen'd, but the Astraction is increas'd. For by this Contrivance a greater number of Particles are expos'd to the Mensiruum, and by their united Forces attract the Water more strongly. For the same reason it is, that we beat the harder Eodies into Plates; or take the Filings of them, that they may be more easily corroded by the Acids.

By these Principles we may account for the Solution of all other Bodies: to explain which exactly, we must consider not only the Force of Cohesion, and Magnitude of the Pores, in the Body to be dissolv'd, but the Aptness to Motion, and the Strength of Moment in the Mensiruum.

If all these Particulars could be accurately determin'd and fettled, they would very eafily let us into the Reasons of all that Variety, which is observ'd in Solutions. take, for instance, Water and Spirit of Wine, whose Natures are very different; for Sales will eafily diffolve in the first, because the aqueous Particles are more strongly attracted by the faline Corpufcles, than they are by one another: whereas in Spirit of Wine, which is indeed much lighter than Water, but more impregnated with faline Particles, they continue, untouch'd. So that the Particles of the Spirit, upon account of the Minutenels of their Bulk, attracting one another more strongly than they do the Salts, are not able to break the Cohesion of the Particles of Salt. From the same Cause it is, that the Feathers of Water-Fowl, and fat Substances, have no Moisture stick upon them, when they are put into Water. On the contrary, Spirit of Wine eafily disfolves Rosins, which Water can by no means do; the Particles of Rofin

feem to be so closely united and compact, as to leave but very small Interstices, into which the Corpuscles of the Water can't enter, but those of the Spirit can very easily, because their Bulk is so much smaller.

Corrofion, with the Chymists, is a Diffolution of Bodies, either by an Acid or Saline Menstruum ; fo that what we have already faid, will afford us fome affiftance in explaining this too. This is peculiar to Corresion, that it is almost wholly defign'd for the Resolution of Bodies which are more strongly compacted, such as Bones and Metals : so that saline Menstruums seem to have a very confiderable Moment or Force; the Reason of which it may not be amiss to trace out more diftinctly. These Liquors, whether Acid or Urinous, are nothing but Sales diluted with a little Phlogm. Therefore these being solid, and confequently containing a confiderable Quantity of Matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the Particles of the Body, which is to be diffolv'd: And as their Attractions at equal Distances are proportional to their Bulks, cateris paribus; so when the more folid Bodies are put into faline Menstruums, the Attraction is stronger here than in other Solutions; and the Motion, which is always proportionable to the Attraction, more violent. And we may easily conceive, how when the Motion is increas'd in this manner, it should drive the Salts, like fo many Darts, into the Pores of the Bodies, and open and loofen the Cohesion of them, tho ever fo firm. And we are to observe this in Corrosion, that the more minute the Particles of the Menstruum are, they penetrate the fooner, and with the greater

force. For the Motion, which Attraction produces, is always greateft and most considerable in the least Corpufcles, and is almost next to nothing in the larger ones. For a fmall Corpufcle is carry'd with a considerable Velocity, when a greater, by reason of its large Surface, is often obstructed by the ambient Fluid, and depriv'd of all Motion. And there is another Advantage gain'd by this Minuteness of the Particles, that they approach nearer the Body which is to be dissolv'd, without which the attractive Force will not be felt. Hence those very Salts, which diffolv'd in Water will hardly touch Metals, if once turn'd into acid Spirits, will easily penetrate and conquer them. For in Distillation not only a less quantity of Water remains, but the faline Bodies are so minutely divided and broken by the Fire, as to make them more readily capable of being mov'd by an attractive Force; therefore fuch a distill'd Menstruum is much more efficacious, than any Solution of Salt made with Water.

What concerns the Solution of Rofins, Sulphurs, Gums, and fuch like Bodies from vegetable Substances, will be most properly consider'd under other Heads; as that of Digestion, and the Difference of Menfruums: Only in this place we shall just take notice, that Gums and viscous Bodies do not so soon disfolve in Spirit of Wine as common Water; because as their Cohesions are strengthen'd by their large Contact of the Surfaces of their constituent Parts, and as Spirit of Wine confifts of very finall Parts, which therefore strongly attract one another, they are by this means unfitted to have any Influence on each other: whereas a Particle of Water having more Surface than a Particle of

Spiric

6

t

t

P

0

E

h

a

n

th

2

T

th

et

d

Si

D

2

Spirit of Wine, its Contact with a Particle of Gum being in many more Points, it more forcibly draws to it, and unites with it: and for the fame Reason it is that cold Water

I.

u-u

ıft

to

.

2 2.

nt n.

er

ce

y

d

0-

n

y

ie

d

n

d

te

n

of

h

1-

d

į-

-

c

d

ſ-

n

13

1-

i-

ie

h

d

:

of

fooner likewife diffolves these Subflances than hot, as its Particles are broke smaller by Heat, and approach thereby near to the Nature of Spirit.

SECT. VII.

Of the Difference of Menstruums.

THERE has been great buftle amongst Authors about this Matter, and many Hypotheles invented to explicate why some Bodies diffolve in a Saline Menstruum, as Metals; others in a Sulphureous, as Rofins; and others again in an Aqueous, as Salts: particularly great Controversies have been about Aqua Fortis, and Aqua Regia; why the first dissolves Silver, and not Gold; and why the latter dissolves Gold, yet does not touch Silver. But all which they advance to folve this Phanemenon, is so very precarious, that their Arguments won't be thought of any force among found Philosophers. This indeed is one of the most difficult and abstruse Enquiries in the Chymical Pharmacy; however, the same Principles hitherto made use of may set it in a clear Light. Therefore, that we may have a better Conception of the whole Matter, let us bring it to a Calculation: It will, I think, be readily granted, that the Cavity of the Pores in Gold is not so great as that of Silver, because its Gravity does much exceed the Gravity of Silver. Let us therefore suppose the Diameters of their Pores to be as 2 to 1. then it will follow, that Corpuscles, fit to penetrate Gold, must be eight times less than those that will enter the Silver. Let us again

suppose, that the Attractive Force in Gold is to that in Silver, as 2 to 1. or as 40 to 20. Farther, let she Diameters of the Particles, which compose Aqua Fortis, be rwice as big as those of the Pores of Gold, so that they can never enter or penetrate it; and let the Force, with which Silver attracts Aqua Fortis, compar'd with the Force whereby the Particles of that Menstruum attract one another, be as 20 to 12. and the Cohesian of the Silver, to the Moment with which the Particles of the Aqua Fortis rush against it, as 8 to 3. which degree of Force will be fufficient to make them break the Texture of the Silver. Laftly. suppose the Cohesian of the Particles of Gold to be to that of Silver. as 3 to 2. upon diffolving Sal Armoniac in Aqua Fortis, there arifes, as is well known by Experience, fuch a vehement Fermentation, that unless it be poured on leisurely, by little and little, the Glass must burft. So that from this violent Motion, and the continual Collision of the Particles one against another, we may very well conclude, their Diameters are lessen'd by half, and at length become so small, as to be capable of entring the Pores of Gold. We should take notice also, that the Force of the Menstruum is much increased, when Sal Armoniac or

Bay Salt is dissolved in the Aqua Fortis; i. e. the Force whereby the Particles of the Menstruum attract one another, is increased by the Addition of those Corpuscles, which are very attractive: whereas therefore the Force of the Menstruum was before as 12, let us suppose it now to be advanc'd to 16, when the Aqua Fortis is made Aqua Regia. Hence, if you compare the Attractive Force, you will find, that of the Silver to Aqua Regia, is as 20 to 16. and the Velocity, with which the Corpuscles of Aqua Regia fall upon the Silver, will be proportional to the Difference of Attraction, viz. 4. If all the Particles in Aqua Regia were just as big as they are in Aqua Fortis, then their Quantity of Motion would bear the fame Proportion to the Cohesion of the Silver, as 4 to 3. But by Supposition, each Particle is eight times less, and consequently must have but the eighth part of the Moment; so that the Moment, with which the Corpuscles of Aqua Regia act upon the Silver, compar'd with the Cohesion of the Metal, will be as 4, or 1 to 3, i. e. as 1 to 6. Hence 'tis evident, that in these Circumstances, Silver cannot be diffolv'd by Aqua Regia; but if we compare the Attractive Force in Gold, to that in Aqua Regia, we shall find it as 40 to 16. therefore the Velocity with which the Particles of it attack the Gold, will be as the Difference, viz. 24. which Number multiply'd by & (i. e. the Magnitude of the Particles) will give us the Quantity of Motion, equal to 24, or 3. We suppos'd the Cohefion of Gold to be 2, which being exceeded by the Force of the Menstruum, must yield to it, and be diffolv'd. If upon comparing the Attraction of the two Metals, that of Gold be triple, when the Attraction

of Silver is 20. that of Gold will be 60. and the Difference, which there is between the Attractive Force of Gold and Aqua Regia, viz. 44. multiply'd by 1 (the Magnitude of the Particles in Aqua Regia) will give a Moment equal to 44, or 11: And fince the Force of Reliftance, or Cohesion, is as 2, the Moment will be to that as 11 to 2, or as II to 4; that is, it will exceed it almost thrice. The Examples we have given may be vary'd infinite ways, but it will come to the fame thing, whatever Numbers are apply'd: but to make the Matter more general, let us suppose the Attraction of Gold to that of Silver, to be as a to b; and of Silver to Aqua Fortis, as b to d; but that of Aqua Fortis to Aqua Regia, as d to e. Let f fignify the Magnitude of the Particles in Aqua Fortis, and r those in Aqua Regia; c the Cohesion of Gold, and g the Cohesion of Silver. If the Diameters of the Particles f, are greater than the Diameters of the Pores of Gold, they can never dissolve the Gold, let their attractive Force be never fo strong. But if 5-dxf exceeds g, then the Silver will yield to that Menstruum, whose Particles are f, and less than the Pores of the Silver: And if be xr is less than g, the Silver will never dissolve in that Menstruum, the Particles of which are r, and the Attractive Force e. But if a-e xr, be greater than c, the Menstruum, made up of the Particles r, and whose Attractive Force is e, will be able to penetrate and dissolve the Gold. Now because, in this case, the indeterminate Letters are more than the given Quantities, it is evident, this Problem may be accounted for feveral ways, every one of which will equally solve the Question; but as yet we are not fully acquainted with

I.

rill

ch

rce

4.

of

ill

:

e,

nt I J-

s,

it I,

1

0

with the Proportion there is betwire the Pores and Cohesion of Gold and Silver, nor with the Proportion of the Attractive Forces of the Metals, and the Menstruums which is necesfary to make this Solution: Tho perhaps, when Experiments are more accurately made, and examin'd by rhese Mechanical Principles, we may no longer remain in Ignorance about them. At present, 'tis enough for our purpose, if from Numbers and Calculations, we can point our the way, which leads us to a Solution of this Phanemenon.

SECT. VIII.

Of Extraction.

E Sense, fignifemade by Menstruums, unless there be allow'd, as perhaps very well may, this difference betwixt them, That in Solution, the Menstruums absorb the whole Substance of the Body; but in this, they only carry off certain Particles of it: And in this Sense Camphir is dissolv'd in Spirit of Wine. But Jalap is more properly faid to be extracted; for the Rofin only is diffolv'd in the Menstruum, the other Particles being left almost unrouch'd. But the Extraction now to be treated of, is fuch an Inspissation, or thickning of a Solution, as, when there is drawn off a certain Quantity of the Menstruum, reduces the remaining Mixture to the Confistence of Honey. So after the Tineture of Saffron has been plentifully drawn off with Spirit of Wine, afterwards the Spirit is drawn away by Distillation, till it comes to half the Quantity, and then the Remainder placed upon Sand, in an open Vessel, to the end that all the remaining Moissure may evaporate. By this Contrivance, the Particles of the Saffron are so broken, and divided by the Spirit, that they very eafily mix with it, and produce

a fufficiently liquid Tincture : but there being scarce any Spirit left after Distillation, the remaining Matter must thicken a little of course; and when it is put into an open Vessel, and the more subtile Parts are diffipared by the Force of the Fire, it will be reduc'd into a thicker Confiftence than it was before, and is call'd an Extract: The same obtains in the Extracts of Gentian, Liquorice, Extr. Euflachii, and the Aleophangin Pill; where the Spirit is drawn away by Distillation, as it will serve the fame Purpofes over again. Sometimes the Juices of Vegreables run of themselves into Extracts. Extraction, done after this manner, does not require any long Discourse to explain it; fince whatever has been faid of Digeltion, may very well be apply'd to it.

Extracts are chiefly made out of the Vegetables, and require different Menstruums, according to the different Nature of the Plants; as may be observed, especially in Extracts from Gums: for such as are Musilaginous, as Gum Arabick, and Tragacanth, &c. are not so easily disfolved but in Aqueous Liquors; on the other hand, Resinous Gums, as Galbanum, Scammony, &c. must have

burning

cal

fid

ex

re

ve

n

0

S

S

C

t

burning Spirits to dissolve them. There are others again of a middle Nature, which may be diffolv'd in either fort of Menstruums, tho not fo easily in one as in the other. Thus Aloes and Rhubarb, which are fomething refinous, are better made into Extracts with Spirit of Wine, than Water. But Plants, which abound less with Rosin, such as Hellebore, &c. are more commodiously extracted with Water, than with Spirit of Wine. If we would therefore perform Extraction, as it should be, we ought to find out a proper Menstruum, and one which is as it were a-kin to the Body to be extracted.

There have been more pains beflow'd upon the Extraction of Opium, than of any thing besides, it being one of the most noble Medicines we have; and it is still in difpute what is the most proper Menfroum for it. 'Twould be a tedious Bufiness to relate all the Forms and Processes given us of this Operation, 'twill be enough just to touch upon one or two of them: fome therefore extract Opium by the help of Acid Menstruums, after it has been evaporated, either upon live Coals, or kindled Brimftone; for this Reason, that the Narcotick Strength of the Opium may be fix'd and corrected: but this way of obraining the Extract of Opium is all trifling, unless we would have a Caput Mortuum for an Extract, instead of a Medicine; for the more fubtile part of the Opium, that abounds most with volatile Salt, flies away upon the Application of Fire or Heat. Further, it feems very injudicious to make use of Acids; for if we examine the Virtue of Opium, we shall find, that Acids are quite contrary to it. Acids coagulate, and induce a Lenter into the Blood; whereas

nothing in the World does more effectually attenuate it, than Opium. So that to join Acids with Opium, for the Intention of Curing, is just like a Surgeon's blunting the Edge of his Instrument, that he may make the better Incision. And for the same reason the Acid Juices of Vegetables, with which Opium is worth to be fermented, will hardly escape Censure, when they come to be examin'd, how little foever they may diminish its Virtue. Others add Salt of Tartar, which is cry'd up fo much, as to give it the Name of the Corrector of Opium; but as there is no great matter of Hurt in it, fo no mighty Advantage is to be had from it: for Opium has no need of this Salt to facilitate its Extraction, fince it dissolves in a Menstruum readily enough of it self; nor is that Medicine, which assuages Pain so miraculously, of such a savage and malignant Nature, as to stand in need of being tam'd and corrected in that manner. Without doubt that Correction, used by the Antients, however improperly so call'd, was much better, who always mixed Aromaticks with their Opiases, by which the Force of the Opium was broke so little, that it rather acquir'd from them a new and greater Force for Medicinal Uses. For this reason Sydenham, in Imitation of the Antients, puts Saffron, Cinnamon, and Cloves in his Laudanum. The other Menstruums, made use of to extract Opium, are Spirit of Wine, Wine it self, and Water, and each of them has its Champions and Defenders; the perhaps the Quarrel may be fairly ended, if we give the Preference to Wine: for, not to mention, that Spirit of Wine is too hot for some Constitutions, it too plentifully absorbs the refinous part of the Opium, and so does often occasion

I.

ore

m.

m,

ige

ke

the

e-

nt

pe

x-

ay

ale

h,

r-

10

0

n

is

e

casion Loathings and Gripes. Befides, all bot Spirits produce a Coagulum in the Blood, which is quite contrary to the Nature of Opium, as has been taken notice of already. On the other hand, tho Water does extract Opium well enough, yet, by reason of its Weakness, tis not very agreeable to the Stomach, especially of one that is fick. But Wine, especially Canary and Sherry, have none of those faults; for they don't only very well extract the Volatile Salt of Opium, which contains the greatest Virtue of the Remedy, but they are both very grateful to the Stomach, and ferve as a Vehicle to convey the Medicine through all the Circulations of the Blood and

Spirits.

One may observe, that when Tinctures are extracted by Digestion, they are very much farurated; but being afterwards drawn off by Distillarion, they recover their antient Colour. For when the Abstraction, by the Alembick, is perform'd with a strong Fire, the Particles of the Liquors do fo rarefy, that they very quickly ascend, by reason of their Specifick Lightness. Which may be observed, especially in Spirit of Wine, there being no Menstraum more apt to rarefy than that. But the minute Particles of Bodies, which fwim in thefe Liquors, and tinge them with a certain Colour, how thin and fubril foever, being uncapable of Rarefaction, because of their Solidity, are deferred almost entirely by the Volatile Menstruum, and can't be drawn off from the Cucurbic. But tho they should, by

the Force and Affiftance of Fire, attempt to raise themselves, they can never ascend to the top of the Alembick ; but by the force of their natural Gravity, must fall down again, and precipitate. In this manner those Liquors, which are abfracted from Tintlures, keep their proper Nature, and are ting'd with no Colour. But fometimes the more light Corpuicles, fuch as those of Opium, Saffren, &cc. rife together with the Menstruum into the Receiver; which may be perceiv'd both by Tafte and Smell, the they are not fo numerous as to give a Tincture to the Menfirmum.

Thus Extraction is usually perform'd; but its Use does not seem to be of so great service in Physick. as is generally imagined. For almost all the more subtile Particles fly away, and are diffipated, either when the Menstruum is drawn off by Diftillation, or when it evaporates in the open Air. So that if those Particles are any ways useful in Medicine, 'tis to no purpole to feek for them in Extracts; but if we would have only a Collection of the more grofs and unactive Parts, there is no other kind of Operation, which will fo happily fupply us with them. It is also of service, to clear some Gums and Rolins from Drofs: as the taking up the genuine Substance by a proper Menstruum, leaves all that is not so behind, so by evaporating the Menstruum again, the Rofin, or whatfoever of that nature it is, will be render'd in its utmost Puriry.

SECT. IX.

Of Chrystallization.

THIS is fuch a Combination of faline Particles, as refembles the Form of a Chryfial, variously modify'd, according to the Nature and Texture of the Salts.

The saline Body is dislov'd in Water; afterwards the Solution is filtered, which being evaporated until a little Film appears upon it, runs into Chrystal. Dissolution and Filtration are made use of, that the Salts may be purged from all Dross; for otherwise if any foreign Matter should get in, not only the Transparency of the Chrystals would be impair'd, but the Figure also would

be mangled and broken.

Therefore these Salts being in this manner wash'd and purg'd afresh, the Water (as of no farther use) is taken off by Evaporation; which is done with delign, that the remaining Solution should be more faturated. And this Saturation of the Solution is necessary, that a greater quantity of the Salts might run into Chrystals. Now these being nothing else but a Congeries of the faline Particles, if the Cause of this Union is shewn, you will easily perceive why they cannot subside in a more diluted Menstruum. This Composition therefore arises from that attractive Force, by which Salts, which are near one another, do naturally strive to coalesce and unite: which they do so much the easier, the nearer they are one another. For the Force of Attraction exerting it felf most at the point of Contact,

is the cause of its being little or nothing, when Bodies are remov'd at a farther distance. Hence Salts, very much diluted with cold Water, scarcely attract at all, because they are kept at too great a distance one from another, and hereupon remain quiet their respective Situations; and the the Solution should be stronger, it would part with its Salts but very sparingly, without Evaporation: but by letting the Water be evaporated to a thin Skin, the Salts are plac'd fo near, as almost to touch one another; and confequently they will attract one another very ftrongly; and being very closely and intimately united, they are form'd as it were into fo many little Bundles.

If any faline Solution were to be let alone for some time, the Chrystals would precipitate, and fall of their own accord: for the Water, which obstructs the Cohesion of the Salts, does exhale. But the very fame Salts being dissolv'd in warm Water, do quickly and eafily melt and fwim in it; nor do they run into Chrystals, so long as that retains its Heat. For the Motion, excited by the Heat, hinders and destroys the Motion arising from the attractive Force. But as foon as the Water turns cold, and the Parts of it are at rest, the Salts now being able to stand nearer to one another, exert their attractive Force, and fo unite themselves into Chrystals.

Hitherto has been explain'd the Reason of Chrystals; as for the

fon but disco Sals late In S oblo Alu port Chry fem ther which be d Sal the I horn Glau made exhib Nitr Colu of Si inter fome come Sale. mark rify'd ever, Foffil of Ti which which from

Se

Fig Bel riet

fcan

abl

Salts, vided, ticles, Chryff affum

as to

what

Bu

Figures, they are obvious to every Beholder: and their Beauty and Variety are so admirable, that there is scarce any thing in Nature, which can entertain the Eye more agreeably. The Figures of these are fometimes feen by the naked Eye, but by the help of Microscopes are difcern'd much better. In common Sals we plainly discover Quadrilateral Pyramids, with square Bases. In Sugar, the same Pyramids, with oblong and rectangular Bases. In Alum, they rife with fix fides, supported with a hexagonal Base. The Chrystals of Vitriols very much resemble Icicles, united one to another with great variety, among which lie some Polygons, as may be discover'd with the naked Eye. Sal Armoniac very elegantly imitates the Branches of a Tree, and Harsshorn looks like a Quiver of Arrows. Glauber's Sal Mirabilis, which is made of common Salt and Vitriol, exhibits the Figure of both Salts. Nitre appears in certain Prismatical Columns, not much unlike Bundles of Sticks; among which there are interspers'd some Rhomboidal, and some Pentagons, which seem to come very near those of common Salt. Hence Lemery very justly remark'd, that Nitre could not be purify'd by any Art or Contrivance whatever, but something of a Sal Gem, or Fossil Salt, would flick to it. But Salt of Tin outdoes all for Beauty, in which are Lines like little Needles, which spread themselves every where from a Point as from a Center, fo as to represent a Star, much like what we fee in the Regulus of Mars.

But this is very peculiar in these Salts, that let them be never so divided, and reduced into minute Particles, yet when they are form'd into Chrystals, they each of them reassume their proper Shape: so that

one might as eafily diveft and deprive them of their Saltness, as of their Figure. This being an immutable and perpetual Law, by knowing the Figure of the Chrystals, we may understand what the Texture of the Particles ought to be, which can form those Chrystals. And on the other hand, by knowing the Texture of the Particles, we may determine the Figures of the Chryftals. For fince the Figures of the most simple Parts remain always the fame, 'tis evident the Figures which they run into, when compounded and united, must be uniform and constant. And since the Force of Attraction is stronger in one side of the same Particle than another, there will constantly be a greater Concretion of Salts upon those Sides, which attract more ftrongly. From hence it may easily be demonstrated, that the Figure of the least Particles is intirely different from that which appears in the Chrystal. But we must leave this to the Mathematicians, left we should feem to encroach upon their Province.

From this Theory of the Association and Combination of Salts, we may learn how to avoid such Conjunctions in those Preparations where the Nature of the Medicine requires them to be kept asunder, and in a state of Solution; as in Syrups, Confections, and Electraries. For in these Forms, as much Care is necessary to prevent the Sugar or Honey in their Composition from running into such Combinations, or Candying, as it is usually term'd, as in the former to assist such Conjunction.

For this purpole, in the Preparation of those Medicines, every part ought to be manag'd so as to prevent the too near Approach of those attractive saline Particles to one ano-

ther. The Fire ought therefore to have as little share herein as possible: for in boiling those Syrups which have double the quantity of Sugar allow'd to that of the Liquor, if the Diffolution is not by a very gentle Heat, the Fire will carry off so much, as not to leave a Sufficiency to keep the Particles of Sugar from fuch a near Approach, as will draw them into mutual Contacts: that is, after the Syrup comes to fland fome time, it will candy, which is quite out of the Intention of the Medicine. In Syrups made of acid or auftere Juices, as Lemons, Raspberries, Quinces, and the like; the Sugar is much more inclinable to do fo, as the Particles of fuch Juices are more apt to favour such Intercourfes, by their natural Dispositions to draw and be drawn into them with the Sugar. In the making therefore of all fuch Medicines, it is much fecurer to diffolve the Sugar gradually in the Juice, by putting in little at a time, and frequently ftirring it; for without the help of any Heat at all, they will in time diffolve Sugar enough to be in a due Confistency: and there is this further Advantage in this Method, that the fame which prevents its running into Candy, by preferving the more fluid and volatile Parts, preserves likewise in a much greater degree the natural Flavour of the Juice from which it is made, as in boiling it flies off with the Steam. In this way indeed, if the Juice is not duly supply'd until it is fully sated, and will dissolve no more, it will be apt to corrupt and be spoil'd in the other Extreme; but this is eafily prevented with Care.

In boiling up likewise those Syrups to a Consistency, which have not so great a Proportion of Sugar allow'd them, in regard to the Li-

quor when first mix'd; if they be boil'd too high, as it is generally call'd, the Particles of Sugar having not Fluid enough lest to keep them at a sufficient distance from each other, they will attract one another, and run into Candy. This likewise spoils many of the Confections, where there are not Species or Powders enough to prevent such Contacts and Cohesions,

And here it may not be amiss to premise a word or two in general, with relation to all those Electuaries, which have three fourths of Honey, or thereabouts, in their Composition. The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or despumated, and it is the usual Practice of the Shops so to do; which is to dissolve it over the Fire, and continue the Heat till it throws up a large Scum, which is taken off, and the Remainder left transparent. By this means, under a Notion of taking away fome Impurities from the Honey, it is divested of those Parts which were necessary to keep it from candying. For by continual Experience it is found how very powerfully the Parts of Honey are, in their Attractions of one another, that unless they be much divided by other Bodies, they will run together: fo that by this Error it often happens, that those Medicines which have fo much of this in their Composition, are spoil'd by candying; and even the capital ones, as Venice-Treacle, Methridate, cre. Therefore to keep those Medicines smooth, and in a due Conliftency, which is always a great part of their Excellency; it is much more proper not to clarify the Honey at all, but melt it only just enough to admit of a Mixture with the Spe-

cies. In which Management they

will never be found to cand. For

this purpose indeed Care must be

br

the

fuc

caj

to

cer

Me

ma

Pre

der

eith

of

Th

ma

are

put

inti

fine

or a

with

dual

join

n

h

r,

(e

V-

1-

O

1,

15,

y,

be

he to he it

is

di-

ere

ng.

irts

ons

be

hey

this

ofe

of

il'd

ital

ate,

Me-

on-

reat

uch

Ho-

ugh

Spe-

they

For

be

ken

taken that the Honey be as clear from Motes or Drofs as possible; but that it almost continually is fo, unless what may accidentally be upon the Surface or at Bottom, is owing to this, that upon its first Preflure from the Comb, the Inclinations of its Parts to each other are fo confiderable, as to work out in its first candying or fixing, every thing which is of a different nature, and foreign thereunto; therefore there is no Ground for those Apprehensions of Impurity, upon which its Despumation or Clarification is erroneoufly founded.

As to this Head therefore, this

general Rule ought to be observ'd in both the Pharmacies, that where a Combination of Salts, or fuch Bodies as attract and cohere together, is intended; all interpoling Matter ought as much as possible to be remov'd, which is in most cases to be done with Fire: but where fuch Combinations are not only out of the Intention of the Operator, but injurious to the Medicine he has under Management; fuch Hindrances must be carefully preserv'd, and therefore Fire in such matters be as little employ'd as' possible.

SECT. X.

Of Incorporation.

THE Process, thus term'd in Pharmacy, is employ'd in bringing and joining together, by the Interpolition of a third Body, fuch others, as in themselves are incapable, or very difficult to be mix'd together. This indeed is not concern'd in any of the standing Shop-Medicines of the Galenical Pharmacy, but frequently arises in the Prescriptions of Physicians, in ordering such things together, which either for Decency or Conveniency of taking, are thus to be mix'd. Thus in those Forms call'd Felegma's and Linetus's, Syrups and Oils are prescribed together, which by putting only into a Vessel will not intimately unite; but upon rubbing fine a small Portion of Sugar, Salt, or any Substance of the like nature, with the Syrup first, and then gradually dropping in the Oil, they will join into a smooth uniform Substance, thicker than either was be-

fore in Separation.

To understand this aright, it is necessary to take notice, that the Reason why these Bodies do not incorporate of themselves, is, because, as in all viscid light Bodies, they have but very weak attractive Powers. and their Cohelions with one another are very great, being according to their Contacts: and therefore when they are put together, their munual Attractions are not great enough to overcome their respective Cohesions; which in other words is, they will not mix: but when a third Substance is join'd with them in fuch a manner, as to open and diffociate their Parts, and leffen their Contacts and Cohefions with one another; they will readily join. And as their constituent Parts have a great deal of Surface in respect to their Solidities, the more they con-

D 2

tinue

by further Mixture with each other, the compound Body they form will be less fluid, or of a thicker Consistency; as the Fluidities of all Bodies are as the Gravities of their constituent Parts, in proportion to their Surfaces, by precedent Demonstration. And upon the same Theory we may proceed to account for the entire Loss of Fluidity, by a Mixture of some certain Fluids; but as this is of no great Importance in the present Affair, thus far may be sufficient to our Purpose.

The same way of Reasoning likewise accounts for the Mixture of several Turpentines and Balsams with aqueous Liquors, by the Interposition of the Yolk of an Egg; which by being long beat and mixed with the Balsam or Turpentine, so divides and opens the Texture and Cohesions of their Parts, as fits them to join with a Body they would not before touch.

The Amalgamation of Metals, and some other Processes in the Chymical Pharmacy, tho not unforeign to this Head, yet they have been too frequently hinted at already in many of the preceding Pages, to require any further Explication: and what under this has been advanc'd, has not indeed been so expresly necesfary with regard to any Dispensatory Compositions, but as it frequently occurs in the Practical Shops. It may not be amiss to have faid thus much, the Persons frequently employ'd therein, not being often overstocked with Theory, and the true Grounds of Procedure, even in the most trifling parts of their Profession.

SECT. XI.

Of Filtration.

THIS is a Method by which Liquors are procured fine and clear, and is chiefly concerned in Tinctures, when some Portion is drawn from the Ingredients, or suspended in the Tincture, which is not necessary thereunto, but disturbs and renders the rest more unpleasant both to the Palate and Sight.

There is a Filtration, which has much tortured the Philosophy of some Ages to account for, and is perform'd by the Ascent of the finer parts of a Liquor up a Chord or Skain of Cotton, or such like matter, which is contrived to drop over into another Vessel, and leave the grosser behind; but as this has lit-

tle or no place in Practice, it is not worth taking up any time about it.

The Filtration in use, is straining a Liquor through Paper, which by the Smallness of the Pores admiss only the finer parts through, and

keeps the rest behind.

An Explication of this cannot but be needless to a Person even of the meanest Apprehension of such Matters; it may therefore be sufficient, under this Head, to leave this general Observation, whence will show a very necessary practical Caution, That in all Tinctures, or Liquors to be made fine by this Method, such only ought to be brought to the Filtre, whose Medicinal Efficience.

cacies

1

15

Da en the

Sci a S

cra nel

ted

the

gro

tha

are

con

fior

of

und

geth

very

keep

Part

grea

as in

ger

cacies arise from the finest and most minute Parts; otherwise the Medicine will remain behind, and nothing but what is useless pass thro. Thus only such Tinctures are to be better'd by this Management, which with a spirituous Menstruum, dissolve and take up Rosins and the most volatile Sulphurs; because such a Menstruum does unite with those Bodies in such very small Parts, and attracts them so strongly when in Contact, that they will not part in the Filtre, but will be fine enough to pass thro together. But in most Decoctions of Plants, and Roots, and other Ingredients with Water, the Medicinal Virtues of which may consist in some of the grosser Parts; they are not manageable this way, but come under the following.

SECT. XII.

Of Clarification and Depuration.

A NOTHER way of improving forme Medicines, is by what is call'd Clarification. This is done by beating up with Whites of Eggs, Decoctions and turbid Liquors into a Froth; which upon boiling will entangle the groffer Parts, and carry them up to the top in a tough Scum: which is either taken off with a Spoon, or feparated by the Hippocrates's Sleeve, which is a thick flannel Bag.

How this Matter may be accounted for, is not in the least difficult. The clammy and viscous Particles of the Egg mix with and entangle the groffer parts of the Decoction, more than the finer; as with them they are capable of the most Contact, and confequently of the strongest Cohetion: and thereby upon the Impulse of the Fire bearing through from underneath, they are carry'd up together to the top, making there a very tough Scum. The continu'd Fire keeps still driving up the grosser Parts, until they are all, or in a great measure, entangled in the Scum as in a Net; but if it remains longer than while it boils up, that is,

d

h

1-

is

1-

i-

c-

ht

Fi.

cs

until the Scum breaks, by the Rolling and Waves of the Liquor, the before-separated Foulnesses will be broke from one another, and again mix with the Decoction; and therefore it should either be scummed just before the top breaks, or gently poured into the 'Hippocrates's Sleeve.

Tho this feems a mighty simple and easy Process, yet it is so frequently concern'd in the Shops, that there are many Errors committed by it; the chief of which may be worth mentioning.

Whatfoever Decoctions, whether to be used as such, or to be made into Syrups, have in them Ingredients of a viscous, mucilaginous, or slimy Nature; such ought not to be meddled with this way, because it is manifest, that all such Parts in the Decoction will be mix'd with the Egg, and separated with the Scum, whereby the Medicine will be defrauded of its Intention. How this can justify the promiscuous Clarifications of all Decoctions, especially for Syrups used in the Shops, any indifferent Person may judge.

D 3

But I shall endeavour to demonfirate in two Instances only, out of a great many, how the Medicine is

entirely destroy'd thereby.

The first is in Syrup of Marshmallows, most of the Ingredients of which afford a flimy, mucilaginous Substance in Decoction; and in that Quality it is that the Physician expects his Intention in its Prescription to be answer'd: as in the Body of the Work will be further explain'd under that particular Division of Diureticks. But if the Nicety of an ignorant Compounder, to make his Syrup fine, as he calls it, should be fuch as to do it by Clarification in this manner, he will rob the Medicine of all that is valuable in it; and in those cases, where it is usually directed, may as well give common Moloffes, or Syrup of Sugar only, as Syrup of Marshmallows.

But there is another Medicine in the fame Tribe of the greatest Importance in its Efficacy, which for want of due Attention to the Influence of this Management upon it, is either entirely spoiled, or so far robbed of its Virtues, that it is very difficult to find it of the same Strength in any two Shops, or in two different Makings by the same Person; I mean Syrupus de Meconio, which is a Decoction of Poppies boiled into a Syrup, with a cer-tain Quantity of Sugar. Now every one knows, that in the Decoction, a Rosin or Gum of the Nature of Opium, is drawn from the Poppy, and fuspended in the Decoction, and that in this lies the Virtue of the Medicine; likewise that it is very glutinous and viscid, is manifest by its adhering to the Fingers, or a Knife in cutting them. It is farther apparent, that all fuch Substances in aqueous Vehicles will look cloudy, and cannot possibly be managed

otherwise. To attempt therefore to clarify this Syrup, by the fore-mention'd Method, is taking all from it that comes out of the Poppy, or the greatest part of it: so that the more curious a Person is in making, as he thinks, this Medicine fine, the less it is of any worth; as the finer he makes it, the more of the Poppy is taken from it, and thrown away with the Scum: for its Viscidity cannot but join it with the Egg, and whatsoever is rejected therewith.

ci

in

pro

acc

and

nif

ted

\$ 101

wh

are

MPT

fine

war

quir

fica

Flui

ano

it h

Acc

Bull

crea

fily,

incr

thin

lerat

preh

ferv'

Glas

And by this means it is, that let the Quantity of Poppy to fuch a Quantity of Syrup be never so exactly affign'd in Calculation, yet while this Method is taken, in proportion to the Success in making it fine, the Prescriber will be cheated of his Expectation from it: for there are feveral Circumstances in the Clarification, which may accidentally vary its Success; but according to this Method, thus much is certain, that he who thinks he makes it best, quite spoils the Medicine. In such cases therefore as both these mention'd, an Apothecary should be content with fo much Fineness as can be procur'd by Subfidence. For if the Sugar be mixed with the Decoction, and just melted in it, in a convenient Vessel, it will settle to a sufficient Clearness; and what can be so poured off should be boiled up to a due Consistence, without any other Endeavours to make it finer. By this means all that comes of the Poppy is preferved, and its true Dose may be affign'd to the greatest Exactness; which in the usual Method is impossible. The Remainder likewife, if it has been strained before through a thick Flannel, may be cleared enough from any grofs Foulness, to be boiled up for the Consectio Fracastorii sine Melle.

That

That other way of fining down fome Liquors, which is termed per Subfidentiam, is too eafy to apprehend, to need any Explication: this is chiefly concern'd in express'd Juices, which eafily let fall their groffer Parts, and throw up such as are specifically lighter and viscid to the Top in a Scum, until they become per-

feetly fine. Where such things are used, as add to the specifick Weight of the grosser Parts, and by that means throw them down to the bottom, as it is often done in Wines, and the like, the manner of their Influence will be fully explain'd under the Article of Precipitation.

SECT. XIII.

Of Distillation.

Diffillation is the Afcent and Elevation of Particles, which afterwards descend again in the form of Drops.

This Afcent of Fluids is chiefly promoted two ways; first, upon account of their specifick Levity;

and fecondly, by Impulse.

The first way of Elevation is manifest from this Lemma, before cited in what was faid of Fermentation, viz. That Particles of Bodies, which swim in any Fluid, if they are specifically lighter, must be borne upwards by that Fluid. Therefore fince diffill'd Liquors are carry'd upwards through the Air, it's to be enquired how they can be made specifically lighter than the Air. Now a Fluid may be specifically lighter than another, when under a larger Bulk, it has an equal, or a lefs Gravity. According to this Proportion, the Bulk of the Fluid ought to be increas'd in Distillation; and how eafily, by the help of Fire, it may be increas'd, or, which is the fame thing, rarefy'd, one who is but tolerably vers'd in Physicks, may comprehend. And whoever has but obferv'd a Thermometer, a Cupping-Glass, or Boiling Water, must be

sensible how great a quantity of Air, or possibly of some more subtile Matter, there is contain'd in almost all Fluids, and what a Force there is in Heat to rarefy it; at least, those prodigious Fumes, which rife in the Receiver, upon distilling Vitrial, do fufficiently prove this: for Rarefattion is nothing but the same quantity of Matter diffus'd into a greater space; so that the same Weight remains, though the Bulk grows much larger. From whence 'tis plain, there must be a greater number of Pores in the rarefy'd Body, which are either intirely void of all Matter, or at least of such Matter as hath any confiderable Gravity. A very clear Instance of this may be had in the Air it felf, which is known by Experiments of the Air-Pump, to have been rarefy'd to almost an infinite degree.

Having gone thus far in explaining this Matter, it is now to be found out, what proportion of Rarefaction is fufficient to produce this specifick Levity. And, that the Matter may be set in a clearer Light, let us begin with the simplest Bodies, and take our first Instance from Water. 'Tis known by Computa-

D 4 tion

tion, that the Proportion of the specifick Gravity of Water, to that of Air, is fomething more than 800 to 1. Since therefore similar Spheres, or Solids, are as the Cubes of their Diameters, and the specifick Gravity decreases reciprocally, in the very fame proportion as the Cubes of their Diameters increase; in order to make a Particle of Water lighter than a Particle of Air, no more is neceilary, than to rarefy it till its Diameter become ten times greater, which in this case is but a very small degree of Rarefaction: for the Cube of the Diameter, in a Particle fo rarefy'd, is 1000. If the Diameter be made eleven times greater, the Cube will be 1331; and if twelve, 1728. So that Water, when rarefy'd but twelve degrees, will be above doubly lighter than Air. And if the Rarefaction be carry'd on farther, it may easily be collected from the Increase of the Numbers, that a Particle of Water may be made almost infinitely lighter than Air. And that this may be brought a little nearer to the present Purpose, 'tis manifest, that the Elevation of Bodies, equally fluid and heavy, is always proportionable to their different Aptitude to be rarefy'd; that is, they ascend quicker upon the Application of any Force, the more susceptible they are of Rarefaction: but in Bodies, whose Aptitude to be rarefy'd is equal, the time of Ascent is to be determin'd by their specifick Gravity. So that the time of Elevation, in Bodies diftill'd after this manner, is in a compound Proportion of their Rarefacsion and Specifick Gravity. This exactly agrees not only to Theory, but to Experience, without which Theory alone is not to be regarded: for by the same degree of Heat, Spirit of Wine, Spirit of Sal Armoniac prepar'd with Quick-Lime, Distill'd

Waters, the Gravity of all which is less, and their Rarefaction more eafy, than of common Water; are drawn off proportionably sooner by the Resert. On the other hand, a-cid Spirits, such as the Spirits of Salt, of Nitre, and of Vitriol, tho they begin at first to rise more readily, yet require longer time to carry them off into the Receiver, than Water it self does: For though the Rarefaction of Water be less, yet 'tis not sufficient to answer to the Gravity of those Fluids. After the fame manner the Partieles of Vegetables and Animals, whose Texture is rarer, and consequently makes them specifically lighter, more easily ascend, than the Particles of Minerals or Metals. We may here also observe, that a Body, when distill'd, is always thinner and more fubtile than the crude one, from which it was distill'd: So Rose Water has a less Consistence than the Juice of Roses, and is less ponderous; and thus reftify'd Spirits have a less specifick Gravity, than those which have but once pass'd the Fire.

by

deg

me

wh

con

M

len

2 1

the

Ver

the

WI

it i

in

mu

tha

tha

CT :

of

Bo

fw

WC

tor

car

lik

m

m

25

Fo

me

da

fta

Gi

Mo

M:

the

Wi

tua

thi

M

up

VI

in

rit

In

las

ve

the

But the case is otherwise, when Abstraction is used in Distilling; for instance, distill'd Vinegar is heavier than crude: for in this Operation a Liquor is lest behind saturated with saline Particles, whilst all the phlegmatick Part, whose Gravity is less, is carry'd off. The same thing is constantly observed in the Dephleg-

mation of acid Spirits.

Not only specifick Levity serves to elevate Bodies in Distillation, but an external impulse also may cause their Ascent. The Impulse, which we have to do with in this place, comes from the Fire, whose Particles, tho they are extremely small and light, yet 'tis demonstrable by Mechanicks, that they may raise Bodies much heavier than themselves,

har

by afting upon them with a certain degree of Force : For fince the Moment of a Body, or that Force by which it acts upon another, is in a compound Ratio of the Quantity of Matter, and the Celerity; the Celerity may be so increas'd, as to give a sufficient Force to the Body, tho the Quantity of Matter in it be ever to fmall. Let fome heavy Body therefore be supposed to descend with no other Moment, than what it receives from its own Gravity; in this case then the Air, which is much lighter, may be moved with that Celerity, as not only to fuftain that Body, but to mount it up higher; and the more rapid the Impetus of the Air is, or the Surface of the Body more diffus'd, the higher and fwifter will the Elevation be; just as we fee Sheets of Lead are sometimes torn away entire by the Wind, and carry'd aloft through the Air. like manner Fire, tho it be a Body made up of very minute Particles, may be moved with that Rapidiry, as to acquire and communicate what Force can be imagin'd towards removing any Obstacles. And this is daily experienc'd in innumerable Instances, but in none more than in Gunpowder. When therefore the Moment of Fire is augmented, in the Manner explain'd, so as to exceed the Force of the distill'd Body, it will remove it from its former Situation; or what is here the fame thing, because the Direction of its Motion tends upwards, will carry it up. Thus Particles, specifically heavier than the Air, which is contain'd in the Retort, as those of acid Spirits are, ascend by a more violent Impulse of the Fire used in Distillation.

Another thing, which contributes very much to this Purpose, is, That the same Quantity of Matter is elevared so much the easier, in proportion as the Surface is enlarg'd; for the more this is diffus'd, the more Particles of Fire it receives : and fo, having this united Force to drive it up, it more easily ascends. So that by the fame Degree of Fire, Bodies will not equally rife, tho they are equally heavy, if there be that difference in their Surfaces already suppoled. The Air also has no small Thare in this business of Impulse; for, being rarefy'd by the Fire, it is not only impell'd upwards it felf, but carries other Particles up with it: and it may be learned by a very familiar Experiment, what Impetus, Bodies so rarefy'd exert. Water, for instance, over a Fire cannot be heated but to a certain degree; for when it has once well boil'd, it can never be made hotter; yet the same Water, if it be shut up in Papin's Digeflor, will grow excellively hot; and if a piece of red-hot Metal be flung into cold Water, it will occafion much the same Explosion, as is observed in Gunpowder. But nothing does fo plainly shew the Force of rarefy'd Air, as the Engine by which Mr. Savery has taught to draw up Coals out of the Pits. Whoever confiders well these three things, and what may be effected by them, viz. Specifick Levity, an Impelling Force, and the Extent of the Surface; and how many ways, and in what Proportions all of them may be chang'd, will very eafily account for all the Variety, which is found in this Process of Distillation.

It must be observ'd, that whereever Specifick Lavity, or Rarefaction, has any place in Distillation, there Impulse concurs too; for the Fire equally does both at the same time: so that a less degree of Rarefaction is sufficient to elevate Bodies, than what was before assign'd, But in those mpulse, tis not necessary that Rarefaction should concur, for sometimes there is no Rarefaction at all. There is also another difference between Rarefaction and Impulse, that very much favours this account of Distiltation, that a more gentle Fire may serve for distilling such Bodies as are elevated by means of their Rarefaction; but those, which are raised by Impulse only, require a very intense Heat.

As to what concerns the different Method of performing this Operation, there are generally two ways used in Distillation; for 'tis either Right, or Oblique: the latter is done by the Retort, and the former by the Alembick. There is but little difference in the Manner of both thefe, excepting only that the right Distillation has this peculiar Property, that whatever is distill'd by it, is form'd after the Resemblance of Rain: for as the watry Vapours, drawn by the Sun's Heat from the Earth and the Sea, and so rarefy'd, as to become specifically lighter than Air, ascend, and are condens'd into Clouds; but afterwards, growing heavier than the Air, descend by their own Weight, and so distil down by Drops in the form of Rain: fo the very same Reasoning holds in the Alembick. The fluid Particles of the Body in Distillation are, by the Force of the Fire, as has been explain'd before, press'd out and elevated upon the account of the Rarefaction and Impulse they undergo, to the top of the Alembick, in the form of Vapours; where being refifted and repell'd, and condens'd by the external Cold, they so unite with one another, that by the Force of their specifick Gravity, they descend along the internal Sides of the Alembick, from whence they are convey'd into the Neck, as it were thro a Canal. The same Explication is to be apply'd to Oil of Sulphur, made by the Bell. In distilling Oils, and sometimes Spirits, they apply to the Neck of the Alembick a long Pipe, turning and winding like a Serpent; which, by passing thro a Vessel of cold Water, keeps the Vapours from slying off, and condenses them sooner into Drops.

fu

fta

Fh

w

he

of

ffa

to.

the

gro

fro

in

the

elfe

mu

Flu

the

of

me

oth

ble

Vist

in d

rits

Art

Var

has

mils

tion

men

the l

mad

cally

and

the l

Vity

foon

fhou

of P

conti

that

as o

man

befor

lighte

ro b

Spiril

There is another fort of Diftillation, mention'd by Authors, which is by Descent; where, when the Particles of the Bodies are separated by the Force of the Fire in the upper Vessel, such of them, which are more fluid, distil into the lower Vesfel: familiar Instances of which we have in extracting Pitch, and mak-

ing Rofe-Water.

But the reason why sometimes the Right, and fometimes the Oblique Distillation is most convenient, must be deduc'd from the Nature and Texture of the Body, which is to be Right Distillation is used diffill'd. when the Texture of the Body is fuch, as allows of an easy Ascent; of this last kind are Vegetables. Other Substances, which consist of heavier Particles, give way but flowly to the Fire, and cannot be rais'd to the top of the Alembick; such are almost all Minerals and Metals : and these therefore are only capable of Oblique Diffillation.

The Right, being the more gentle Operation, belongs to those Bodies only, which are easily rarefy'd; but the Oblique is design'd for the most part for such as cannot be elevated without a strong Impulse: which accordingly is the only Distillation

made in the Reverberatory.

There may be observed in Distillation, what seldom or never happens in Calcination, that the distilled Matter, the drawn from solid Bodies,

fuch

re

n

r,

to

g

2

2-

es

1-

h

r-

a

e

ſ-

c

.

t

d

5

f

1

fuch as Vitriol, Hartsborn, and Benes; never returns into its former flate, but continues in the form of a Fluid. Any one that reflects upon what has been faid concerning Cohesion and Fluidity, under the Head of Calcination, will eafily underfland what Cause this may be afcrib'd to. For in Diffillation, not only the finer Parts are divided from the gross, but they are intirely abstracted from the Union of others, and lie in a Body by themselves. So that the diffill'd Liquor being nothing elfe but a Collection of fluid Parts, must always of necessity retain its Fluidity. It is to be observ'd, that there is a difference in the Elevation of Phleem, which in some Experiments rifes before the Spirit, and in others after it. The one is remarkable in distilling the acid Spirits of Visriel, Salt, and Nitre; the other in distilling burning and urinous Spirits, as those of Wine, and of Sal Armoniac. Tho the Reason of this Variety may be deduc'd from what has been faid, yet it may not be amifs just to touch upon the Explication of it here. Now this arises intirely from the specifick Gravity of the Fluids; for if the Experiment be made, Phleem will be found specifically lighter than those acid Spirits, and heavier than the urinous and the burning. Since therefore the Levity of Bodies causes them to ascend fooner, it is very plain why there should be such Variety in the Ascent of Phlegm. Nor does it any way contradict what has been advanc'd, that in the Distillation of Animals, as of Hartshorn, Vipers, and Human Skull, the Phleem comes off before the Spirit, tho the Spirit is lighter than the Phlegm. For it is to be observ'd, that the Sales and Spirits of Animals, those especially

which are contain'd in Bones and Horns, are lock'd up and confin'd in certain little Cells, which must be first broke open, before they can be at liberty to ascend. But the Phlegin being diffus'd every where, even in the superficial Parts, is sooner drawn out, and carry'd off by the Fire, tho it has a greater specifick Gravity than the Spirit. And the Truth of this is evident from the fecond Diftillation of these Spirits, which is call'd Rettification; for here the Spie rits rife before the Phleem, being freed now from those Cells, which confin'd them before.

In Oils 'tis very particularly obfervable, that tho they be much lighter than Water, and boil and rarefy fooner; yet (contrary to what is generally deliver'd) they are not so soon elevated by the Resert. But this depends on the various Texture of both; for the Globules of Water cohere more laxly, and therefore more eafily fuffer themselves to be separated. But the Parts of Oil are so tenacious, and so link'd to one another, that they cannot be divided and carry'd upwards, unless the Imperus be very ftrong. For this reason it is, that the more those Oleofe Liquors are depriv'd of their Oil, with fo much the more facility they afcend, as we experience in the Spirit of Wine and Turpentine.

The Use of Distillation is well enough known; namely, that the liquid Parts may be separated from the more compact, whether they come out in the form of Oil, Phleym, or Spirit. But as to what concerns the Apparatus, in this Process, and the mixing another Body with what is to be distilled, this will come more properly under Consideration in the next, concerning Sub-

limation.

SECT. XIV.

Of Sublimation.

Sublimation differs very little from Distillation, excepting that in Distillation only the sluid Parts of Bodies are rais'd, but in this the solid and dry; and that the Matter to be distill'd may be either solid or sluid; but Sublimation is concern'd only about solid Substances.

There is also another difference, namely, that Rarefaction, which is of very great use in Distillation, has hardly any room in Sublimation; for the Substances, which are to be substances, which are to be substances, which are incapable of Rarefaction: and so 'tis only Impulse, which can raise them. It being therefore Impulse alone, which is the cause of the Ascent of Bodies now under notice, the Nature of this Operation may be clearly deduc'd from what has been said concerning Impulse.

However, it may not be improper to inquire a little more nicely into the Reason of such a Diversity in the Elevation of Bodies; why some do ascend with a gentle Heat, and others are not to be rais'd with the most vehement Fire. And such an Inquiry will more properly come in here, because this Head contains all the business of Volatility and Fixation; concerning which so much has been writ, and so little to the

purpofe.

Fix'd Bodies are fuch as abide the Fire; Volatile, fuch as not being able to endure the Fire, are rais'd by the Force of its Heat. We will therefore begin with the first, and explain the Manner how in volatile

Subflances, which feem to be of the fame nature, there happens to be so great a Variety and Difference of Elevation.

Sel defc lim'

of (

the the muc

that

ces

crea

froi

the

bac

faid

cre

pre

100

face

VIZ

upo

the

Su

tha

be

mo

SHI

fer

wh

of

ex

de

by

W

Ire

up

fer

in

the

for

Su

th

th

re

SA

up

The Cause of this Elevation and Ascent in the Particles of Bodies, is to be ascrib'd to the Fire, not only on the account of Impulse, but of another Property the Fire has; namely, to infinuate it felf into all the Interstices of these Bodies, and thereby break the Cohesion of their Parts, so that they are at last divided into very small Parts, if not into the smallest, which Art can reduce them into. Particles thus separated and divided, lose much of their Gravity, as was taken notice of before. For the Gravity of the same Particle decreases in the same proportion, as the Cube of its Diameter is lessen'd. Suppose therefore a Body, whose Diameter is 12, and its Gravity 12: If then its Diameter be made less by 1, (viz. 11.) the Gravity of that Body will be only 9 1, or thereabouts. For 1331, which is the Cube of the last Diameter, bears the same proportion to 91, which 1728, the Cube of the first Diameter, does to 12, the Gravity of the Body. But if the Diameter be reduc'd to 10, the Gravity will but just exceed 6; and if it is diminish'd half, that is to 6, then the Gravity will be less than 2. So that very minute Corpuscles, when their Diameter is lessen'd as much as may be, have scarce any Gravity at all. Therefore when once they are divided after fuch a manner, as has been describ'd,

I.

he

fo

of

nd

15

n.

ut

5 ;

all

nd

ir

d

O

ce

d

1-

è.

e

15

1.

c

5

f

e

describ'd, they are very easily sub-

Nor does there only a Decrease of Gravity follow from this Divifion of the Particles of Bodies, but there is another thing too, which is the Refult of it, that conduces very much to quicken the Ascent; and that is, the Variety of their Surfaces : For the Surface of a Body decreases in a very different manner from Gravity, only as the Square of the Diameter is leffen'd. To look back therefore upon what has been faid above, where the Gravity decreases in such a Series, as is express'd by the Numbers 1728, 1331, 1000, the Diminution of the Surface will observe this proportion, And when viz. 144, 121, 100. upon reducing the Diameter to 6, the Gravity will be less than 2, the Surface will still amount to 36. So that tho the Gravity of a Particle be so lessen'd, as to be reduc'd almost to nothing, yet there will be Surface enough left, which will ferve to raife it. This Argument, which is drawn from the Largeness of the Surface, and which has been explain'd by Calculation, may be demonstrated, as it were to Sense, by the following Experiment. Water be pour'd upon the Filings of Iron, and a little Oil of Vitriol dropt upon it, a Fermentation will prefently arife, and the Globules of Air, in striving to disengage and extricate themselves, will carry up with them some of the Particles of Iron to the Surface of the Water. This can happen upon no other account, but that the Proportion of Gravity in the Filings of Iron is very small in respect to the Largeness of their Surface; and therefore Iron is-forc'd upwards by a Body, which is a great deal specifically lighter than it felf. But how much this must

contribute to a more quick Ascent, has been in general explain'd already, and will be much more evident, to the Senses from the Sublimation of Campbire, Benzoin, and Arfenic; whose Particles, as they cohere but loofely, are for that reason diffus'd into a larger Surface; upon which account they are the eafiest to be fublim'd of any. Nay, thefe folid Particles, upon account of their Surface, will fooner ascend than fome Fluids. So Flower of Sulphur rifes fooner than Oil, not only that of Vitriol, but any other, tho never fo light. By this Contrivance of Nature, viz. that the Gravity of Bodies decreases in a Triplicate, but their Surface in a Duplicate Proportion of their Diameters; it comes to pass that Bodies, which have a very different Gravity, may be rais'd with the very same Force. Thus the Salts of Animals, as of Hartsborn, Human Blood, of Vipers, &cc. being compos'd of very minute Corpufcles, as is found by Experience in distilling them, do easily ascend, because the Surface in them is not lesfen'd fo much as the Gravity is. And the Salts of Vegetables, as of Tartar, and Balfam, &c. which are of a more close Texture, by reason of their large Surfaces, are without much difficulty rais'd. The Corpulcles also of Minerals and Metals, tho very compact and heavy, do in some measure give way to the Fire, and are capable of being fub-In all these Instances the lim'd. Breadth of the Surface, which exposes the Particles more to the Impetus of the Fire, is the reason why they are rais'd with as much ease, as if their Gravity had been lessen'd by diminishing their Surface. So that Particles, tho ever so different in Weight, may be equally rais'd by the same degree of Heat, if the Proportion of their Gravity be reciprocal to that of their Surfaces. From what has been thus at large explain'd, may eafily be deduced the Reason of all that Variety, which is observed in the Volatility of Bodies. As for Fixation, since

it is owing to just the contrary Caufes, it does not want much Explanation. For he that thorowly understands, why some Substances can be fublim'd, must of course, at the fame time, apprehend why others cannot. Se

ner

Pre

bei

hea

fwi

Sal

So

hav

the

wil de

Li

an

m

C

an

Li

fo

ha

R

10

W

ta

A

tra

ci

ri

m

Ci

ri

fi

B

V

11

0

n

b

SECT. XV.

Of Precipitation.

Particles, after having floated, and been suspended some time in a Menstraum, do at length sink to the bottom. These Particles sometimes precipitate of their own accord, but oftner by the assistance of some other Liquor dropt into the Menstraum. The reason of the Descent in both cases is the same.

It may be eafily conceiv'd, from what has been faid of Digeftion, how Fluids may be made to fuftain Bodies specifically heavier than themfelves; namely, by making the Refiftance, arifing from the Cohefion of the Parts of the Fluid, equal to the Excess, which there is of specifick Gravity, in those Bodies above the Menstruum. And it has been shewn, that this Resistance is proportional to the Surface of the Corpuscles. Therefore a contrary Condition to this, is all that is requifite, that they may be fustain'd no longer; or, which is the same thing, that they may be precipitated: namely, That the Tenacity of the Menstruum be not proportional to the Gravity of the Corpuscles. And this may be produc'd two ways.

In the first place, Precipitation generally follows upon dropping in a Liquor specifically lighter. For

by this Mixture, the Gravity of the Menstruum, which always is proportional to the compound Gravities of both Liquors, becomes lighter. The Menstruum being thus diluted, the Force of Cohesion is also weakned, so that it is not able to resist, or bear up the Bodies disfolv'd in it : hereupon the Aquilibrium being taken off, they are precipitated by the Force of their Gravity. Just in the fame manner as Hydrometers, which are easily sustain'd in Water, upon pouring in a good deal of any burning Spirits, fink to the bottom of the Glass. And this does not only agree very exactly with the Laws of Mechanicks, but likewife with Experiments themselves. Thus Spirit of Sal Armoniac does very plentifully precipitate the Filings of Metals, which are diffolv'd in acid Menfiruums, tho it be abundantly lighter than any of them. The fame thing is done quicker by Spirit of Wine, whose Gravity is known to be almost the least of any. By this Spirit also all Salts, which are suspended in Water, are precipitated, and fo unite into Chrystals. So if you drop in distill'd Vinegar, the Dross of Antimony diffus'd in Water falls to the bottom, and affords the Golden Sulphur. After the same manI.

au-

na-

er-

be

he

ers

ner Water, Vinegar, &c. makes a Precipitation from Acids, tho more sparingly. Nay, Acids themselves being pour'd upon others, which are heavier, will precipitate whatever is swimming in them. Thus Spirit of Salt precipitates either Lead, Copper, or Tim, dissolv'd in Oil of Vitriol. So little need is there for Alkali's in this business, tho all the Chymissis have unanimously contended for them as absolutely necessary.

In the second place, Precipitation will fucceed as well, if there be added a heavier Liquor to the Menfruum. For the Particles of this Liquor, what with their Weight, and what with the Impetus they acquire in their Descent, carry down and fink all the folid Corpufcles they meet with in their way. So that the Corpuscles being thus forc'd down, and kept there by this adventitious Liquor, cannot mount up into their former Situation. And if any one has a mind to try the Truth of this Reasoning by Experiments, there are enough to confirm it: For not only acid Spirits, but Water alone, will precipitate Tinctures of Vegetables extracted by Spirit of Wine. And the very same Tinctures, extracted with Water or Wine, are precipitated very copiously by acid Spirits, which are heavier. After this manner Metals, which are diffolv'd in Spirit of Sal Armoniac, are precipitated with Oil of Viriol, or Spirit of Nitre. The same Bodies, tho suspended in Aquafortis, are easily precipitated with Oil of Vitriol, or Bezoartick Spirit of Nitre. And this very Oil, if pour'd upon Sal Volatile Oleosum, or any other Solution of Salt, ever so much faturated, does not only fink the smaller Particles, but converts almost the whole Liquor into Salt. For when these Liquors are pour'd upon one another, the Salts, with which they abound, being put into motion by their attractive Force, run mutually to embrace one another; and because they don't recoil far back after the Congress, they are at length so united, as to become like a Solid. there being very little Phlegm re-The same may likewise maining. be observ'd in Tartarium Vitriolatum. In making all these Experiments, there happens fuch a Conflict and Effervescence, as evaporates almost all the Moisture, with which the Salts are diluted. And upon this depends the Rationals of Chymical Coagulation, a thing of very great consequence in the business of Precipitation. Nor can we account for Oil of Tartar's precipitating Bodies diffolv'd in Acids, any otherwise than from its making a kind of Coagulum with these Corpuscles, and thereby being too heavy for, and exceeding the Tenacity of the Menstruum.

Nor does Coagulation succeed only upon the mixing of heavier Fluids, but it also very often promotes Precipitation, when the Gravity of the instill'd Liquor is intirely equal to that of the Menstruum, or but very little different from it. And this Agglutination of Parts is to be feen in many Liquors, but most of all in faline ones. Thus Spirit of Sal Armoniac, Spirit of Hartsborn, and Human Blood, Sal Volatile Oleosum, whose Gravities are nearly the same as that of common Water, precipitate the Solution of Sublimate very plentifully, as you may observe in making the White Precipitate of Mercury. In which Experiment, the Increase of the Weight gives a fufficient Indication of an Union of those Sales, which are pretty copious in the Sublimate, and Liquors which are pour'd upon it: for that which subsides at the bottom, ex-

ceeds

all water

ceeds in Weight the Sublimate which was at first put in. Likewise the Magisteries of Vegetables, extracted by Precipitation, do confirm this account of Coagulation; for these have a greater specifick Gravity than the

win acco.

Powders of the Plants. This additional Weight therefore is to be imputed to the Particles of the Liquor, with which Precipitation is perform'd.

SECT. XVI.

An Estimate of the Rarefaction, Ebullition, and Ascent of Liquids.

THE following Liquids were compared one with another in the same Degree of Heat, and in Matrafles of the same Magnitude.

Rarefaction.

Degrees. Time. $\begin{cases}
Inch. & \frac{1}{2} \\
6 & \frac{1}{2} \\
\end{cases}$ 20 M.

Spirit of Wine Oil of Turpentine Common Water

-1

. .

endually suitable based to

N. B. Spirit of Wine and Oil of Turpentine role 1 Inch in a Minute, but Water did not begin to rise till after six Minutes.

Oil of Turnips Diftill'd Vinegar Common Water	} Inch. 1 1 2 M.
Simple Aquafortis Oil of Vitriol Spirit of Nitre, Bezoart and Herm. ana	1 4 4 6 15
Simple Aquafortis Common Water Simple Aquafortis Spirit of Nitre, Bezoart and	$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{1} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} $
Herm. ana Simple Aquafortis Spirit of Wine Spirit of Sal Armon.	2 1 ± 3 7 M.
Lukewarm Urine Common Water Spirit of Sal Armon.	3 2 1 18 M.
Cold Urine Common Water Distill'd Rue-Water	} 2 1 15

Common

Marin Tues

At 2 In and bigne

their i

At 2:

Fire

Linux Links and

	·	—
C60 m.	Degrees.	Time.
Common Water	7 Inch 2	7
Oil of Vitriol	3 3	30
Aqua fortis	1 2	7
Spirit of Vitriol	> 1	> 27
Common Water	1	

The Time of Ebullition.

Spirit of Wine	9 M.
Oil of Turpentine	15
Common Water	29
Oil of Turnips	4
Diftill'd Vinegar	6
Common Water	8
Simple Aqua fortis	6
Spirit of Salt	6
Spirit of Nitre Herm.	o made
Simple Aqua fortis	0
Common Water	ris .
Spirit of Nitre, Bezoar & Herm.	18 38
Common Water	TO THE A PARTY
Small Beer	30
Milk =	32
Common Water	25
Oil of Vitrial	60 the Fire increas.
White-Wine Vinegar	18 M.
Alegar	25 10 10 10 20102
Red Wine	20 00
Oil of Vitriol boil'd not till after	To Wyster & D

At 2 a clock 13 Min.

In a moderate Heat
and Matraffes of equal bigness, the Length of their Necks being 13 In.

and the Diam. Inch.

Simp. Aqua fort. 1 m. Inch.

Oil of Turpent. 1 m. Inch.

Simall Beer

Milk

Common Water 16

Spirit of Vitriol

Spirit of Vitriol

Min.

Junch.

Simp. Aqua fort. 1 m. Inch.

Simpl. Aqua fort. 1 m.

Seer 3 H. 12 M. over out of the Matrass.

Milk Oil of Turp. 3 H. 16 M. Milk and Beer do not only rise with Bubbles, but with a vast Froth.

At 2 a clock, Oil of Turnips
13 M. Red Wine
In a stronger Vin. of Wine & Beer
Fire Spir. Sal Arm. Succ.

They arose in one Minute, but the Oil of Turnips four times higher than the rest.

To these Experiments it will not be amiss to annex those which are made by Distillation; in which are made use of the same Degree of Heat, and of the same Matrasses.

	Mess	The Time of Ascent.	The Quantity Distill'd.
Common Water Oil of Turnips Simple Aqua fortis Common Water Common Water Oil of Turpentine Oil of Turnips Double Aqua fortis Unrectify'd Spirit of Hartshorn Spirit of Vitriol	Ana p. æq. Ana p. æq. Ana p. æq.	in two Hours they came off the fame tim in two Hours in two Hours	\$\frac{3}{3} \tau (carce in \\ 32 \\ 31 \
Common Water	5		3 2
	f Vitriol	in 3 H.	3 in five
In a stronger Spirit	Camph.	p. æq. 9 m. 7 m. 9 m. ore Camphire than	3 7 in three Hours. There was Wine afcended.

An Estimate of the specifick Gravity of Solids.

of the a transfer of the a transfer of the

dia of the Manual and and the	ir. In Water.	of Weight.	
OF Crude Mercury gr. 6	fo. gr. 55 } 54 \$	gr. 4 4	117
Brais Crude Tin	53 Id.	The lie as	1.8

Regulus

I

H

C

L

Si

L

Cr Ste W Gre Ro Flir Bol Log Flin Bon Filin Ter Ivor Han Mine Crud Veni Ruft

Burn Gum Opiu

Ligna Gum Myrri Corre Gum Rofin Ligna Ifingli China Franki Gall __ Genria

Sea. 16. Of the Specifick Gravity of Solids.

	The H	Veight,		
and the Rail of the second	to Air.	in Water.	Diminution of Weight.	Propert.
Regulus of Antimon -	gr. 60	gr. 52	of merger	7 1
Reg. of Steel and Copper	interior	id.	name and the state of	and A. William
Block Tin	S j. absl	id.		317
Iron		51 }	81	7almoft
Cinnabar of Antimon -	3113	91	1.7 0 . 15	6 3
Litharge of Silver		id.		
of Gold	*1.00	50 1	0 +	6
Silver Sixpence		49	11	ST
Calcin'd Copper		id		
Glass of Antimon	The state of the s	48	12	5
Lapis Calamin.	A way	id.	Lecture	of Cando 3
Tutty		47 -	13. siple(1 4 m
Crocus Metall,		46 1	13 1 .10	a H4ve see
Crude Antimon.		45	15	the Deal
Steel prep. with Sulphur		41	.19	3 -
White Lead		id.	- 16794	Turpigh Min
Green Glass —	1 22	39	21 amilde	2 Att
Red Coral		id.	- ba	ugu of Le
		38	22	o Sotti n
Bole Armon	0:	id	C	lo ymfilgel
Flint Glass		38 ÷	21 3 1	ympathetic
Bone of Sheep just kill'd	1 85		l-3.1101	Large Vier
Filings of Steel	- 82	33 .	_27 dateM b	slader's So
Terra Lemnia —	27 5	30 id.	. 30	t I Notebra
Ivory	18:	29		- District
Hartshorn —		28	31	DIMIN
Mineral Sulphur		id.	32 nof) and	12 TO Kennen
Crude Tartar	-17	29	22	1 12
Venice-Glass	1.5	26 1	33 t	1 11
Ruft of Brass		25	35 10	
Burnt Lead —		24	36	1.5
Gum Arabick		18	42	1 4
Opium —	- 1	16	44	1 1
Lignum Guaiacum		15	45	11
Gum Tragacanth.		id.		Volume Sa
Myrrh	one total	12	48	16
Correx Guaiaci		id.		sel Aunomi
Gum Guaiacum		11	49	1 34
Rofin of Scammony -		10	50	1 1
Lignum Nephr.		id.		
Ifinglass		6	54	1 1
China-Root—		.4	56	1 75
Frankincense		id.		
Gentian		. 2	58	1 1
Octobrian	1	cls 15		71
		E 2		Peru-

ide ind

I.

•

five urs

urs. was ded.

rt.

2/12

ulus

The state of the s		Diminution of Weight.	
Peruvian Bark gr. 6	less 16 1	nomina.	119
Oak	less 26	regrad Los be	10 13
Fir —	less 48	and the second second	mil Tor

The Weight of Salts in Spirit of Wine, were found to be as follows.

ीर रे	The	Weight.		A Make
3 51	In Air.	In Sp. Wine	Abatements of Weight.	Proport.
Of Crude Mercury —	gr. 60	gr. 57 †	gr. 2 +	17 near
Mercurius Dulcis	5.400	56	4	15
Panagea Rubr.	7 04	55	position and a self	12
Merc. del. 3d time fub	2.4	id.	manufacture of the second	SERVICE TRANS
4th time fubl.	IA	54	6	10
Turpith Mineral	-27	id.	Market Control of the Control	3-51 one
Corrolive Sublimat.	99	52 4	7 -	8 alm.
Sugar of Lead-	-01	42	18	3 77
Fix'd Sale of Nitre	- AS	id.	Manageria Manageria	and the second
Magistery of Coral	44	39	21	2 11
Sympathetick Powder		id.	According to the Control of the Cont	Carlotte Conf
Tartar Vitrioliz'd	Ju	38 1	21 1	2 11
Glauber's Sal Mirabil	nakk -	38	22	3 17
Emerick Tarrar	C	37 1	22 1	7
Sal Guaici	ne de la company	37 id.	23	2 11
-Primella -	56			product
Polychrefton		id.		July Invest
— Enixum —	P.C.	id.	Market and placed	
Cream of Tartar	1 3	34	26	2 17
White Vitriol	5 16	id.		ent 3n fi
Salt of Steel	2.5	33	27	2 17
Green Vitriol		32		ide A
Red Chalcanthum		id.	*	
Sal of White Vitriol		id	entropic	rif Car
Nitre-	10	id.	and the same of th	cora l'ar.
Volatile Salt of Hartshorn	1.2	27	33	1 11
Ens Martis once fubl.	Ja .	26	34	1 17
Sal Armoniac purify'd—	1.1	id.	-0.000	eignO_ue.
Ens Martis 3d time subl.	0.3	22	38	2 10 11/
	lie .			M man
4 1 43	6		Service Control of the Control	absist

tell 14 E 2

-075 n

An Estimate of the Specifick Gravity of Liquids.

The Weight of a Piece of Lead in Air, Gr. 455.

	Weight.	Diminution of Weight.	Propert.
(IN Oil of Vitriol -	gr-379	gr. 26	4 21
Hermetick Spir. Nitre	383	mah 72 nA	6 11
Sp. Nitr. with Oil Vitr.	396	50	7 22
- of common Nitre	397	de puesto de	7 31
- Nitre Bezoartic -	id.	amil Amp	510.3 %
Double Aqua fortis	400	m 55	8 ;
Spirit of Vitriol	406	10 949 11	9 15
Sp. Salt with Oil Vit.	408 . "	on WAY ngot	9 13
Solut. of common Sal \$ 2 } with \$ 6 of com. Wat.	La de	Mymiches T	
Sp. of Sal Armo. Succ.	409	46	9 #
with Pot-Ashes	id.	mul to hot	
Simple Aqua fortis-	410	10 045 mil	10 :
Solution of Sal Enix 317 in Water 35		Police Torget	
A Decoction of Gentian	410	44 +	10 11
Spirit of Tartar	411	44	10 11
A Decoct. of Snakeweed	id.		
Spir. of Hartsh, not rectif.	id.	ni ode ni međa	#11 to 1
A Decoct. of Sarfaparilla of China-Root	412 id.	43	10 1
Spirit of common Salt		42 1 .0	10 1
A Decoction of Arum	412 id.	42 ;	10 7
A Solution of Alum § 17	ru.		
31. in Wat. \$6.	413	42	10 1
Syden. Liqu. Laudan.	id.		lo morça
Liqu. Panacea of Opium	id.		
Decoct. of the Peru Bark	id.		O sar om
of Pomegranats	id.	Link cool was	on histo
In a Solut. of Sal Armon. 7	FERRIS E	Some interpreted a	LW , hot as
pur. 3 1 and white Vit.	id.		
Urine	412 1		10 10
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	413 1	41 7	11 1
Common Water —	id.	41	11 15
A Tinct. Alo. with Wat.	id.		
A Decoct. of red Sanders	id.		
E 3			Difill'd

The same Piece of Lead.

4

I.

ear

m.

÷

4

1

1

1n

90	The Campical English Dispensatory. Part 1.			
	A state of the sta	Weight.	Diminution of Weight.	Proport
-	Diftiff'd Vinegar -	gr.414	gr. 40 !	
ids.	Mint Rue Water Diffill.	415/11	10 40 mil	Jit /
	Vinegar —	419 \$	39 1	
	Milk -	415	39 1	1799
	A Decoction of Savin	id		1 1
	An Inf. of Horehound	416	39	11 15
Propert.	Mint -	id.		
	Wormwood	id.		
25 >	Elle, Pro. with Sal Vol.		10 ((38(3))	
6 48	An Intulion of Tea		I Licenseile	
The Same	Spirit of Saffron		38. 6	11 17
Puor o	Le abite of an vition mitt	418	36 :	
Lead	quick Lime	AND THE STREET	T. O. S.	
1 8	Sweet Spirit of Salt		Double Aqui	
6.6	Spirit Wine with Camph.		36	12 77
7.8	Mynlicht's Tinct. Speel.		Solden et	13
Comi	Tinct. Sulph. with Spirit			• 5.
12.0	of Turpen.		Sp. of Sal A	
11 3	Oil of Turnips	id.	is and service t	
1 1	Tineture of Coral -	421	00A 34mi2	13 11
- 572 48	Spirit of Wine	421	33 €	13 24
	Oil of Turpentine		32 1	
22 01	Spirit of Wine rectify'd		321 A	14 7
71 01	(Boil'd Water	424		14 11

The Numbers in the last Column show the Proportion of the specifick Gravity of Fluids, if compar'd reciprocally: For as 11 \frac{1}{2} is to 5 \frac{7}{2}, so is the Gravity of Oil of Vitriol to the Gravity of Spirit of Saffron, viz. about double.

513

For the better Confirmation and Support of the precedent Theory, it may not be amiss to annex theseunto the Defence which the Learned Person, from whom it is chiefly extracted, was brought under a neces-

firy of making for it, by an Account given in the Leipfick Transactions of his Prelections Chymics, with Reflections thereon: And with this we shall close this Introctuctory Part.

A Peculiary of the Part

Dr.

abb

fun interior in Fal my Inc I is this ph to un cip

w

A

ot

fic ar

fo

th

u

di

gode

din

OR

Dr. FREIND's Remarks upon the Account given in the Leiplick Transactions of his Prælectiones Chymicæ.

V HEN I first publish'd my Chymical Lectures, I was apprehensive I might incur the Difpleafure of the Chymists, for prefurning to bring a little plain Sense into an Art, which the Professors of it would never yet fuffer to appear in any other Drefs, than that of Fable and Jargon; but I thought my felf fecure of not offending any Inquirer after Truth, who would, I imagin'd, be pleas'd to fee fomething new in this part of Philosophy, and the Science it felf reduc'd to the Laws of Nature; which are undoubtedly the true and only Principles, by which an Inquiry of this kind can proceed with Success, and which have never yet been apply'd to this Subject.

But the Reader will find by this Account, that it has happen'd quite otherwise; the Publishers of the Laipfick Transactions, without making any Objection to the Experiments themselves, or shewing any talse Reafonings in the manner of explaining them, attack fome of the Principles upon which the Explication is founded: and this they do, before they give any account of the Treatile it felf, with a Defign to raise a Premdice against it: A Method furely very new, and very unfair in these Retailers of Learning, who pretend only to give a naked and impartial Relation of what is contain'd in Books, and to leave the Readers at liberty to judge for themselves. The

Grounds upon which I proceed in my Theory of Chymistry, were the Principles and Method of Reasoning, introduc'd by the incomparable Sir Ifaac Newton; whole Conclufions in Philosophy are as demonstrative, as his Discoveries are surprizing. And fince the Editors feem to have no true Notion of his Method, which is the only one by which Natural Knowledge can be advanc'd, I will here endeavour to explain it to them. I shall shew, that 'tis to this we owe the late great Improvements in Philosophy; That the Objections they produce against it, arise from their wrong Apprehensions of it; That the same Objections are of much more force against their own Principles, than those of Sir Isaac Newton: And if from what I have to offer upon these Points, the Reader be convinc'd, that the Principles upon which my Lectures are fourded, are fufficiently justify'd and confirm'd; I hope he will the easier be inclin'd to believe, that they are rightly apply'd: which the Editors, by their Silence in this Point, feem to confess.

It has been the constant Method of the Cartesians, and of those too, for the most part, who call themselves Mechanical Philosophers, to assume an Hypothesis or Figment, which has no Foundation any where, but in the Imagination only; and then in general Terms, to tell us, how every thing in Nature may be

E 4

produc'd according to that Hypothefis, without being able to give a clear and farisfactory Account of one fingle Appearance. Nothing of this kind can be charg'd upon Sir Ifaac Newton; he assumes nothing but Observations and Experiments, which are evident to the Sense of all Mankind, and from thence he deduces demonstrative Conclusions: and then again, by the Affiftance of these Conclusions, he explains the Causes of many Phanomena in Nature. Thus it is evident, by undoubted Observations, that the Planets move in Ellipses round the Sun, and describe Areas always proportional to the Times; and that the Satellises do the same in respect of their primary Planets. From this he clearly demonstrates, that all the Planets have a Tendency towards the Sun, and the Satellises towards the Planets, which they attend; that this Tendency decreases in a duplicate Proportion of their Diftance; that moreover, there is an universal Tendency of Matter to Matter; and that the Tendency of the Moon towards the Earth, is the very fame with the Force of Gravity, and is the Caufe of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. This Tendency, or Attraction, some indeed may if they please term an Oceals Quality, and I believe it will always remain fo; for I cannot find, that the greatest Philosopher among the Editors will undertake to shew, how it may be produc'd mechanically. But then, however Occule it be, as to its Cause, it cannot be called, what their Principles are own'd to be, an Hypothesis or Figment; fince the Existence of it is as undeniably prov'd, as that of the Sun or the Planets. If then there be fuch a Principle, which demonstrably belongs to Matter, what Reason can there be, why we may not make

use of it in Philosophy, and shew how it is the real and adequate Cause of a great many Effects, which we daily observe?

A

Phil

and

ted.

fuch

unk

expl

@ 184

caple

11 10

his

Prin

and

of

but

mec

this

any

duc'

him

be f

him

culs

phy

gon

Cau

obs

he l

Prin

Mat

ciple

to

thin

real

Sir

one

fus'

Syft

any

hav

ftra

to |

kine

in :

Squ

exer

Part

to

Wh

So likewife, by the most evident Experiments and Observations, Sir Is. Newton has found the different Refrangibility of the Rays of Light, and by that means discover'd such wonderful Properties of Light and Colours, that all the Attempts, which have been made in this part of Op-

ticks before, are trifling in compari-

fon of his Performance.

The true way certainly of proceeding in these Philosophical Inquiries, is first to find out by many and undoubted Experiments, the Properties of Bodies; and then, without any farther Search into the Cause of fuch Properties, (which perhaps are infearchable) to explain the particular Phanomena, which depend upon 'em. By this Method Archimedes discover'd the Principles of Mechanicks, and the Laws of Hydroflaticks, without determining the Cause of Gravity and Fluidity. He assumes such Facts, as are evident to Observation and Sense, and from thence he demonstrates the Principles of those Sciences. So likewise Galileo, tho he knew no Hypothesis which explain'd the Cause of Gravity, did norwithstanding find out the Laws of Acceleration in heavy Bodies, the Motion of Projectils, and the Doctrine of Pendulums; and in a word, laid a Foundation for all the Discoveries, which have been made in Natural Knowledge fince his time. not the Mathematicians made great Advancements in the Science of Opticks, by affuming two Principles of Reflection and Refraction, which are evident to Experience, tho the real Cause of these two Principles is still unknown to most of them?

According

According to the Principles of our Philosophical Editors, all these great and noble Discoveries must be rejected, because they are founded upon fuch Properties of Bodies, as have unknown Caufes; and cannot be explain'd, without admitting occult Qualities, which confound the Principles of true Philosophy, and reduce it to its antient Chaos. Wolfins, in his Aerometria, has assum'd for a Principle the Gravity of the Air, and from thence deduc'd the Reason of many Phanomena in Nature; but he has no where given us a mechanical Account of the Caufe of this Gravity; and, I believe, never any Hypothesis has been yet produc'd to explain it, but what Wolfins himself could easily demonstrate to be false. Will the Editors object to him, that he has introduc'd an eccult Quality into natural Philosophy? Indeed Sir Isaac Newton has gone farther towards explaining the Caufe of Gravity, which we feel and observe, than any one besides; for he has shewn, that it arises from the Principle of Attraction, which all Matter has to Matter. Such a Principle of Attraction they are pleas'd to call a Figment; but how any thing should be a Figment, which really exists, is past Comprehension. Sir I. Newton has undeniably prov'd one Species of Attraction to be diffus'd through the whole Planetary Systems; and I have not heard that any Objections, of the leaft weight, have been rais'd against his Demonstrations. I have more Experiments to prove the Existence of this other kind of Attraction, which decreases in a greater Proportion than the Squares of the Distance, and that it exerts it felf vigorously in the minute Particles of Matter, than Wolfins has to prove the Gravity of the Air. Why then must we reckon the Principles, upon which the Reasoning is founded, more a Figment in one case, than in the other? We find by Observation, that the Particles of Light, which flow from the Sun, the fix'd Stars, or even our terrestrial Fires, are all equally attracted towards the Edges of folid Bodies ; and wherever there is Action, there must be Re-action; and therefore it may be concluded, that this Principle is really existent, and equally diffus'd through all the Matter of the Universe. And though it may be inherent equally in all Mattervet Mr. Keil has demonstrated, that it must of necessity produce the most sensible Effects in the smallest Bodies.

But they say, If we once allow such a liberty of Feigning, others will invent other occult Qualities, and so by degrees we shall return to the old Resuge for Ignorance. As, if there be an attractive Force or Sympathy, why not likewise an Antipathy, or Antiperistasis, and Qualities emitted by way of Species? We may likewise allow of the attractive Funicles of Linus, and the Variation of Extension in the same Matter.

If there be an attractive Force? 'Tis clear and demonstrable, that there is such a Force. This is not an Hypothesis invented to solve other Phanomena, but is it felf a Phanomenon in Nature; and therefore, though these Editors may think, they have urg'd the Defenders of it to an Absurdity, yet the foregoing Argument, in which they feem to place so much Confidence, has really no more in it than this: If we allow of one- Principle, which, by undoubted Experience, we are fure exists in Nature; therefore we ought, upon the fame account, to admit of others, which do not exist. For instance, if we allow of Gravity,

which by Experience we find to be in all Bodies, though we know not the reason of it, therefore we must acquiesce in all the Fictions and Fancies of Philosophers, of which we have no Experience, and for which no Reason can be assign'd. If this be a Mathematical way of Reasoning, I must confess we had better return to any old Resuge of Ignorance, than allow of such a liberty of ar-

guing.

But the great Objection against the Principle of Attraction, is, that there can be no Mechanical Reason given for it. Must we then allow of nothing but what we can give a Reason for? Have ever any of them yet given a true and mechanical Account of the Elasticity of the Air? which however is acknowledg'd by all Philosophers, and several Phanomena are own'd to be rationally folv'd by it. We don't deny but a Clockmaker may understand the Mechanism of a Clock or Watch, though he knows nothing of the Nature of Gravity or Elasticity, which are the Principles that fet all the Wheels in Motion: And for the fame Reason, why may not he be allow'd to know the Mechanical Operations of Nature, who has difcover'd the Spring, which actuates all the Bodies in the Universe, and preferves them in their Order and Motions, and can give an account, how it mechanically produces each

particular Phenomenon; though at the same time he is intirely ignorant, as to the Cause of that first Spring, upon which they all depend? However, if the Editors have a mind to attempt explaining this Principle of Attraction mechanically, they have their full liberty: Sir Isaac Newton, I dare say, will willingly resign to them the Glory of the Discovery; and be satisfy'd, if he escapes their Censure, for not undertaking the Solution of such an intricate Problem.

œ

M

Po

15

Sol

boi

too

too

if t

tion

Or I

not

adn

to

for

ver

the

Uni

ifter

cffe

char

chin

phil

only

Crei

Law

vern

the I

with

the !

to h

Whe

fuch

Oper nical

diace.

CVCTY

from

unah

take

a fop

ing,

verfe :

I know Mr. L, whom the Editors constantly offer Incense to, in his Specimen, which he calls by an elegantly sounding Word, DYN A-MICUM, positively affirms, that an active Principle constitutes the very Essence of a Material Sub-stance.

This active Principle of Mr. L---'s, if I can rightly understand his Meaning, as he explains it, feems to be the fame with the Tendency of Marter to Matter, which Sir I. Newton had long before discover'd, though he has no where affirm'd, that it was effential to Matter. If Mr. L---'s Opinion be right, we may as well feek for the Mechanical Cause of the Extension and Solidity of Matter, as inquire after a Mechanical Account of an attractive Principle, which is inseparable from it. Upon this Suppolition, all the Effects we observe daily in the material World, do ne-

gitur, etiam ubi fensui non pater. Quod fi jam Deo per Miraculum transcribi non debet, certe oportet ut vis illa in ipsis Corporibus ab ipso producatur, imo ut intimam Corporum naturam constituat, quando agere est Character Substantiarum, extensioq; nil aliud, quam jam præ supposita nitentis renitentisq; vel resistentis substantiae Continuationem sive Dissussem dicit, tantum abest ut ipsammet substantiam facere possit.

ceffarily

Apr. 95. Spec. Dynamicum, In rebus Corporeis esse aliquid præter Extensionem, imo Extensione prius alibi admonuimas, nempe ipsam vim Naturæ ubiq; ab Authore inditam, quæ non in simplici facultate constitit, qua Scholæ contentæ suisse ridentur, sed præterea conatu sive nisu instruitur, essentum plenum habituro, nisi contrario conatu impediatur. Hic nisus passim sensibus occurrit, & meo judicao ubiq; in Materia, ratione intelli-

ceffarily arise from the Essence of Marten But I must own, I am not so well acquainted with the Effence of Matter, as to affirm, that fuch a Power belongs to it effentially, and is as necessary to it as Extension and Solidity. To me this Opinion labours under Difficulties, which are too many to be enumerated, and too great to be remov'd. However, if the Compilers of these Transactions be of Mr. L___'s Opinion, or any way favourable to it, I cannot fee why they should be against admixing a Principle, which he finds to be so necessary, as to lay it down for a Maxim, that it flows from the very Effence of Marter. But fince the Motions of all the Bodies in the Universe do plainly evince the Exiftence of fuch a Principle, if they are of Opinion, that it is neither effential to Matter, nor to be mechanically accounted for; I cannot think it will be either absurd or unphilosophical to affert, that it depends only on the Will of the Omnipotent Creator: and that it is an univerfal Law, by which God directs and governs the Universe, and makes all the Parts of the material World move with exact Harmony and Order; tho this very Principle, as well as the Frame and Conftinution of Nature it felf, owes its Being merely to his Arbitrary Will and Pleafure. Whereas they, who acknowledge no fuch Principle, bur will have all the Operations of Nature to be mechanical, not only as to their immediate, but remotest Causes; so that every thing in their Opinion refults from the Effence of Matter, and the unalterable Laws of Morion; feem to take away the Necessity of owning a supreme, infinite, intelligent Being, who directs and rules the Universe: and by that means they fur-

1757

nifh the Atheifts with Arguments to defend and support their impious Cause.

However, whether they admit this arrractive Power of Matter or not, yet 'tis certain, there must be an active Principle somewhere or other exifting in Nature; for Bodies once put into Motion, and then left to themselves, will not produce such regular and constant Appearances, as we daily observe. The sagacious Mr. I faw this to be fo necesfary, that he made the very Effence of Matter to confift in Action, Now, wherever this active Principle is, ir must at last be resolv'd into an occult Quality; for as yet we are not able to find out any other Cause for it, than the Will of an Omnipotent Being. Those indeed who pretend most to Mechanism, place this active Principle in the Ather, or fome extremely subtile Fluid; then I would ask the Question, What is it that actuates this Æther, and constantly preserves it in Motion? How comes it to pals, that contrary Moripus do not destroy one another? And what is it that determines these Motions, to produce fuch particular Effects, and no others? These must necessarily be occult Qualities residing in the Ather. And indeed if we examine their Hypothelis, we shall find, that they introduce many more occult Qualities, than there are Phanomena to explain. Whereas Sir Maac Newson affumes but one simple evident Principle,

-- Speciosa debine Afracula promit.

For a Proof of the Obscurity and Weakness of their own Hypothesis, I need go no farther, than by repeating what the Editors themselves deliver upon this Subject. They say, that

diff

fign

poth

their

yet

mo

rou

ral I

in n

rices

ano

the

mo

Mot

far I

by obli

the

Sun

fam

rabl

Hyp

nor

tion

Phil

plai

they

whi

tion

for

cafi

don

any

one

25 t

dulg

fucf

of :

of,

Res

is a

by

vati

the

thu

upo

1

that the particular Phanomena may be easily accounted for, and are already explain'd by Learned Men, without that Attractive Quality, which confounds the true Principles of Philosophy. For which purpose, they imagine many Particles of Matter surrounded with a certain magnetical Sphere of a subtile Fluid, by whose Motion, as we see in our Magnets, they may either attract, or repel, or dispose one another to a convenient Situation, as foon as they can gain their Liberty. What is a certain magnetisk Sphere, but something very occult, which has a Quality still more occult, call'd Magnetism? How comes this Sphere of fubrile Matter always to accompany the Body which it furrounds? One would think, when the Body is moved, it should leave its Atmosphere behind it; for if we should suppose the Earth to receive a new Imprefsion of Motion, in any Direction whatever, it would, according to the receiv'd Laws of Mechanism, leave not only its Atmosphere, but every thing elfe, that lies loofe upon it, behind. Therefore we must say in this case, that, either by some occult Quality, this Atmosphere must attend wherever the Body is moved; or elfe, by another occult Quality, there is a new Atmosphere of subtile Matter produc'd. Then I would know what Quality it is, which puts this magnetick Sphere in Motion, and what fort of Motion it is, and how it is produc'd, which makes the Body attract, repel, and dispose ooher Bodies to a convenient Situation: How many occult Qualities must we admit of for every particular Phenomenon, instead of one, which extends it felf through the univerfal Frame of Nature? I cannot but observe, that these Editors,

who are so very vehement in exploding an attractive Perce, and maintain, that all Appearances may be very well explain'd without it, are forc'd however to give it a place in the very Explication, which they pretend to give of Things, without admitting it; and condescend to make use of this very Word, which they think founds fo elegantly, to palliase their Ignorance: for they tell us of a fluid Sphere, which attracts, repels, and disposes to a convenient Situation. Since there is so little Foundation for this Hypothesis, 'tis pity it should have no more Confistence. 'Tis an easy matter, at this rate, to folve all the Phanomena of Nature: for a subtile Fluid and a magnetical Sphere may do Wonders, and ferve to explain even Contradictions. And this extremely fine Matter and Magnetism, without any clear Account of their manner of acting, feems to be as great a Refuge for Ignorance, as any occult Quality that ever was yet admitted into Philosophy. After all, are not such Suppositions precarious? Are they not properly Fictions, fince neither the Existence nor Properties of such a Fluid can be discover'd by Obserfervation, or prov'd by Reason? Let the Reader now judge, whether all their Objections are not much stronger against their own unhappy Method of Philosophy, than the true one. Their Assumptions are all fictitious, having no Foundation in Experiments and Observations; and after they are allow'd, they are attended with so many dark and obscure Qualities, that Sympathy, Antipathy, and Antiperistasis, are altogether as intelligible as they are. And indeed I never faw any Hypothesis of this fort; but what had fomething in it more intricate and difficult,

difficult, than the Thing they defign'd to explain by it. In the Hypothefis of the Vertices, which is their darling System, they have never yet told us, why the fluid Matter moves in curve Lines, and turns round a Center, when 'tis the natural Endeavour of all Bodies to move in right Lines; how fo many Vertices can avoid confounding one another's Motions; how it is, that the Comets pals thorow them, and move in Directions contrary to the Motion of the Vortex; and are fo far from being difturb'd in the leaft by its violent Rotation, that they observe the very same Rules, which the Planets do, in turning round the Sun, and gravitate towards it in the fame manner. Thefe, and innumerable other Difficulties arise from the Hypothesis of the Vortices; which, notwithstanding is made the Foundation of all this fort of Mechanical Philosophy. When they are to explain any particular Phanemenon, they introduce a very fubrile Fluid, which has some odd Quality or Motion, by which the Thing is perform'd: and may not any one as eafily fay this, as affirm, that it is done by Sympathy, Antipathy, or any occult Quality? And is not the one as much a Refuge for Ignorance as the other? And if we once indulge our felves in the Liberty of fuch Fictions, why may we not admit of all others, which can be thought of, or imagin'd?

d

y

t,

e

ıt

c

y

f

How different is the true way of Reasoning from this! In it nothing is assumed, but what can be proved by evident Experiment and Observation to exist in Nature: Though the Cause and Original of what is thus assumed, may be unknown, yet upon that may depend a great many Effects, which are constantly observed.

in the World; and therefore it is the Buliness of a true Philosopher, first to discover by Experiments the Properties of Bodies; and then, when they are once certainly establish'd, to flew clearly and diffinctly, whar Effects naturally flow from them. 'Tis hard to conceive, there can be any Objection of consequence against this way of proceeding in our Philosophical Inquiries. If the Principles or Affumptions be founded upon Experiments and Observations; if the Premises be allow'd, and there be no Inferences made against the Rules of Logick, the Conclusion must be certain: And whatever Appearances are explain'd this way, must be allow'd Advancements in the Discovery of natural Knowledge. And fo I prefume the Principle of Attraction, for any thing which the Editors have to object to it, remains still in its full Force, and stands immovable.

There is another Postulatum, which they are likewise pleased not to allow of, viz. That the Moments of Bodies, or the Quantities of Motion, are in a compound Proportion of the Quantity of Matter, and their Velocity; an erroneous way of calculating, they say, which has often been remark'd in their Transactions. Tis true, there are two or three || Papers of || Ann. Mr. L_____'s upon this 1686, Subject, but as they are \$\infty\$1691 fill'd more with a Contest

about Words, than any Mathematical Reasoning, so what he has advanc'd is against the Sense of all the Mathematicians in the World; many of whom have expressly demonstrated the Truth of this beyond Contradiction. To them therefore I refer the Reader for further Satisfaction, if he desires it, in this point; the Contro-

veriy

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part I. 62

verfy being too long and too foreign to the purpose, to be renew'd or inferted here.

'Tis time now to take my leave of the Editors, which however I can't do, till I have first return'd and myll went decem district

and are produced the state of the state of the

Philade paronpaints is north-side you

The way of milesous to very high

interpolation in course, it the Pener

Book induction of exactly rights to early

a Calmany de bas canantages

one Did North of State of the Is the time of the appropriate but fid.

Rules of Cart, the Contactor lot is resulted both party) and fiding

was lift basism on reminer

appel was Alaguen to recently I sele and to I yearing the Principle by

afternion, for any thing which the

Filips a base to check to be with high in its hill Point, and than it thin

There is another medaline

which they are televille placed and

to affect off with The rise Appropria

of Bacting, or the Champions of the

the are in a research, transcript of the Osmer's of Marries, 1888 belowed the form on the tenned the catesforms, they try, weath managed

were truck and day from we or three I Pagers of I can.

Latter the new times 1.00

Subjects, but or they aid to the the dunier with a Character of the

Indiamedialt you man about walls

is spainfil the Sense of all the files

14 thora able World or incontaine

whom have everythe comments

the Tout of the belond Constant

add leave I wouthood rived o'T hand

Leader for fine as a surface of robers.

defined by in the print and Common

maryable.

them my Thanks for tacitly owning. that the Principles made use of in these Lectures, supposing them to be true, are not at all ftrain'd or perverted in the Application. come in care a Lane, and mer's

went of suboff the 30 grovers of a server

ong with 51 bod to may per-

gothet's students how it is, that

her medr work of the the of the

sove in Direction courses to all

feet up to the gold at the

soft fide annimal feetals at so

can areal contempones can

or Places de la craing raind the in-ing and trace consists in the control of the Typodesis of the weeks water, norwellfanding is made the Founds. franchistic for not all his to not Allolopiy, V and bey are to exthin any parties themeses. ser incodere a cay tabile plan which has flime out Quelley or Moone by which one Thinks is per-PART

of all others, which can be should of busted to the How differ on is the true way of policion il al 1 di mont primita. solution of the what was be proved Torridon Laprament and OtterstandT is in the militar or notice er move to denner O bene that Disbus allohald, may be unknown, yer Con that may Repend a great many calle, which are contamily of fer I

one as much a Record for Ignorance the other? And if we once in-

to great I am in section of the

alines for the real way we not alined

PART II.

Of the Distributions, Virtues, and Preparations of Simples. 1. Vegetable. 2. Animal. 3. Mineral.

The Introduction.

Of the Distribution of Simples.

AVING paffed thro what has been thought necessary to a true and rational Pharmacy, it feems most proper, in the next place, to take a general Survey of the Materials which come under the Management of this Profession, as they arise in the Productions of Nature, before their Properties are alwar'd by Preparation and Composition. But as the Number of these is prodigiously multiply'd by the injudicious Luxuriancy of some Writers this way, they having had fornewhat to fay of the Medicinal Virtues of many thousand Simples, which have never been brought into use; and as the Space, intended for this Part, will not admit of such a Length: we shall here, in the best Method we can, and much better fitted to Practice than any one hitherto contriv'd, endeavour to fet in view fuch Simples only, as have, by long Tryal, obtain'd a place in the Compositions of the best Difpensatories, and are now found in the

Prescriptions of greatest Note and Esteem.

To this purpose they are distributed under diftinct Heads, according to the general Denominations they have obtain'd in Medicine, either of Cephalicks, Diaphoreticks, Catharticks, &cc. which must be of much more Ease to the Reader, than turning to almost so many different Places by the Directions of an Index, when he would collect, or take a Survey of all of the same Esticacies, But the principal Advantage of this Method, is its Suitableness to the intended Explications of their Virtues, in answering a Prescriber's Intention; which serves at the Head of each Division, without wanting any Repetition under the particular Simples, and has never before been done by any Dispensatory Writer.

The whole Materia Medica is certainly to be included under these three Distinctions, of Asternives, Evacuators, and Restoratives. The first comprehends all that has any

Power

Power in altering the Constitution, without fenfibly encreasing or diminishing any of the natural Evacuazions. The fecond, what promotes visibly those Discharges. And the laft, all that contributes to lessen them, and make the Increase greater than the Waste. But as these are somewhat too general, we have broke them into some Subdivisions; although, for the more Conveniency upon other accounts, best suiting our own Scheme, fuch Subdivisions are not exactly under those respective Heads. The first, third, fourth, and eleventh, include what belongs to Alteratives : The fifth, fixth, feventh, eighth, and ninth, what comes under Evacuators: And to the last, the second and tenth. And as even these Divisions are some of them too general, we have found it convenient to diftinguish them further into different Classes, under more restrain'd Denominations,

In this Part some Authors seem to have taken a great deal of pains, though not to any great purpole. The Method here made use of is the nearest to that of Ludovicus of any that have gone before, as to the general Denominations the Simples are ranged under: Although in his Division of Alteratives into Primary and Secondary, wherein he follows Schroder, and is afterwards copy'd by Etmuller, we have not follow'd his Example; as he Grounds of fuch a Distinction are too trifling to deserve the Trouble, Too contracted a Distribution occasions the same Simple in some respects to be plac'd under each Head; and too large multiplies hard Terms, and occasions so many Breaks, as is both redious and troublesome: for there is almost no end in the Subdivisions fome make; and were all the Appellations continu'd in Medicine to

have some share in the Distribution of the Materia Medica, there would hardly be a Simple for each. In this therefore a Mean is endeavoured at, between the Obscurity of too great a Conciseness, and the Perplexity of too many Subdivisions: so that the a Simple in many places might upon some account be recken'd in another Section or Class; yet it is expected that it will seldom be found, but that where it stands it has the most right so to do, by its most predominant Quality.

1

t

Di

b

W

m

pl

pr

the

A

ral

fha

has

Dif

Diff

plan

trod

and

neve

with

avail

are f

Hoof.

Crea

ever

are to

Such

noug

this k

fwer

Wretc

Comp

Salmo

any o

good,

ledge :

Emol

Heri

Greate

Seed

The most usual Distribution of the Simples into Herbs, Flowers, Barks, Roots, &c. occasions the same to be repeated more frequently than necessary, as all or most of the Parts of several Vegetables are of the fame Use in Medicine: for where the different Parts are not prescribed for different Purposes, they might much more conveniently be mention'd all together, whereby such Repetition would be avoided; and where they are different in their Efficacies, as it happens in many Inflances, they are much more properly reduc'd under fuch general Heads, as have one common Intention. To which purpofe, in the following Method, as far as is confiftent with our main Delign, the feveral Parts of Simples, whether Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral, are put together according to their nearest Affinities in Production and Growth: As under any Section, particularly of the Vegetables, the Herbs stand together, next the Flowers, then the Seeds; and fo on in the same manner: but always with fuch Care, that every Individual, by its most conspicuous Quality, best deserves a place under that particular Section or Class where it is inferted.

The customary Distinction of Precedency in the three Kingdoms, as

they

they are call'd, is neglected here; not only as such Regard is trifling, but because according to the Method we have taken, that has been thought most proper to put first, which supplies us with most Materials for the present Work. For which reason the Vegetables arise first; next, the Animal; and last of all, the Mineral Productions, which have any share in Medicine.

There is one great Error which has run through the whole Tribe of Diffenfatory Writers ; when in the Distribution of Simples, and the Explanations of their Virtues, they introduce so much from the Animal and Mineral Kingdoms, which are never made use of in Medicine, without great Alteration. For what avails it to be acquainted, that there are fuch Virtues in the Hair, Nails, Hoofs, or Bones of fuch particular Creatures, when no fuch things are ever met with in Prescription, nor are to be procured in the Shops? Such Accounts may be amusing enough to those who read things of this kind for no other end, and anfwer the mean Purpoles of fuch wretched Collectors of Rubbish, and Compilers of Books, as the late Salmon; but they can never supply any one with the Means of doing good, or increasing any useful Knowledge; and therefore ought long ago

to have been expung'd. For the fame reason, in this Part, when we come to the Preparation of Simples, no more will be taken notice of concerning the Minerals and Metals, than what is of real Use; although some have injudiciously fwell'd their Writings with thefe Materials. They are none of them of any medicinal Efficacy, as Nature produces them. And notwithfranding what a Knavish and an Enthufiaftical Philosophy has invented about Gold, and some of the nobler Metals, as they call them; yet it will be found in its proper place, that they have no Advantages upon that account over any other (in the common Efteem) viler Portions of Matter. The many Tinctures, Sulphurs, and I know not what, prerended to be extracted by the Spagyrical Art from fuch Bodies; with the various kinds of Aurum Potabile, and the like; are nothing but the Productions of Ignorance or Knavery. By the Expulsion therefore of all that's trifling of this kind, we shall contract this Part much within its usual Dimensions.

Custom has rank'd many of the Simples together, under a general Title; by which being often included in Prescription without naming any of them singly, it may not be amiss just to mention them here.

Emollient Herbs:	Mallows, Marshmallows, Violets, Mercury, Pellitory.	3	Lesser hot Seeds:	Ammi, Ammomum, Smallage, Daucus.	3
4 Greater hot Seeds ;	Anife, Fennel, Caraway, Cummin.	3	Greater cold Seeds :	Cucumber, Cucurbit, Citruls Melon.	3

Leffer cold Seeds:	Endive, Scariola, Lettice, Purflane.	3	Lesser open- ing Roots:	Grafs, Madder, Eryngo, Capers, Cammock.	3
Greater open- ing Roots:	Smallage, Fennel, Afparagus, Parfly, Butchers-Broom.	3	4 Cordial Flowers:	Borrage, Buglofs, Rofes, Violets.	}

To this of the Distribution of Simples, it may not be amiss to give a few useful Hints concerning their gathering and keeping.

Herbs are best, beginning to flower, and should be gather'd when there is no Rain or Dew upon them, elfe they will be apt to turn black in drying. They are best dry'd in the shade. The fresher they come anto use, the better; tho some may be kept much longer than others. So long as the fresh Colour they dry with continues, they may be trusted; but no longer. They are much better for Decoction and Diftillation when dry'd, than green; because their saline and volatile Parts will not well mix with a Menstruum, until their native Phlegm is evaporated. Which will further appear, when we come to consider them in Composition.

Flowers and Seeds should be gather'd likewise with the same Caution, dry; when they are full blown, and ready to shed; unless it be such as are order'd to be used in the Bud, as red Roses for Conserve, &c. Flowers are better dry'd in the Sun than the Seed; for the quicker they dry, the better they preserve their

Bollod &

Scent and Colour: whereas the Heat of the Sun will destroy the bright Green of many Plants. These must be carefully kept, so as not to grow musty; and the closer the better. If they seem to give, and grow dumpish after the first putting up, which they are very apt to do, they should be laid open again to a warm Sun; and after two or three such Airings, it is rare they give again. With their scent and Colours they lose in a great measure their Virtues: they are therefore a sure Rule how long they may be kept.

Fruits are best at their full Ripeness, unless such whose Efficacy in Medicine depends upon the Austerity of their Juices; and such not quite ripe, are the better.

Roots are best taken up in the beginning of the Spring, for Reasons obvious to all.

Barks are best for being fresh dry'd, tho many will keep a long time without perceptible Decay. The same also will hold true in Woods of all kinds.

Gums, and inspillated Juices, are the better, the freer they are from Mixtures and Dross; but they are seldom fit for use before straining. in rity uite

the ea-

resh ong The

ods

rom are

rdo

Ordo Simplicium.

I. Vegetabilia. II. Animalia. III. Mineralia.

SECT.	Claffie
I. Nervius — in	1. Cardiaca & Caphalica. 2. Carminativa. 3. Hyfterica.
II. Corroborantia	21. Agglutinantia. 22. Affringensia. 23. Abforbentia.
III. Stomachica.	(3. Asperocuita.
IV. Balfamica ——————	S1. Emollientia. 2. Reflaurantia, 3. Vulneraria,
V. Diuretica. VI. Diaphoretica. VII. Emetica.	C4. Detergentia.
VIII. Cashartica	St. Laxantia, fen Mitima.
IX. Sternutatoria. X. Hypnotica. XI. Refrigerantia.	2. Draftica, vel Forriera.
an hy gomen.	(1. Repellentia.
XII. Topica	2. Suppurativa.
XIII. Simplicia anomala vel e- missa.	C4. Cauflica.
XIV. De Aquis.	
XV. De Metallis.	
XVI. De Salibus.	

A Catalogue of the Officinal Simples, according to the foregoing Order.

		-		Balsama	Balfams of
	SEC	T. I		Peruvian.	Id.
ř	Of Manage	as Cimples		Labdan.	Id.
	Of Iveres	us Simples.	3-		
	che ofc	erdiacks and Ce-		Lignum	Wood of
		licks.		Aloes	Id. TOR
	Andrew Pos	MCR3.	34	Rhodii	Rhodium
	Folia	HerbsorLeavesof		Cortices	Barks of
	DEtonica			Macis	Mace
	BEuphragia	Betony	36	Winterani	Winter
	Majorana	The state of the s	*	Radices	Roots of
3	Malabathri	Marjoram Indian Leaf	37	Acori	Id.
	Mari Syriaci	Id.	38		Galangals
	Origani	AND CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF		Paonia	Pioney
	Ror. Solis	Origany Sun-Den		Satyrii	Id.
8		Sun-Dew		Zedoaria	Zedoary
CHIEF ST	Schananthi	Sage Cample Way		Zinziberis	Ginger
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		Camels Hay			
	Serpylli Thymi	Mother-Thyme Thyme		Class 2. Of C	Carminatives.
	Flores A	Flowers of		Folia	Herbs of
12	Anthos	Rofemary	43	Angelica	Angelico
13	Aurantiorum	Oranges		Chamamel.	Chamomile
14	Cariophillor.	Cloves		Fæniculi	Fennel
35	Jasmini	Jeffamy		Levistici	Lovage
16	Lavendula	Lavender		Semina	Seeds of
17	Lilii convallii	Lillies of the Val-	47	Anethi	Dill
		ley		Anifi	Anife
18	Paonia	Pioney		Carui	Caraway
19	Rofar. Dam.	Damask Roses		Coriandri	Coriander
20	Stachados	Cottonweed		Cymini	Cummin
21	Tilia	Lime		Dauci Sylv.	Wild Carrot
	Semina	Seeds of		Fæniculi	Fennel
22	Sinapios	Muftard		Gran. Parad.	4.4
23	Thlaspios	Treacle-Muftard		Cardamom.	Cardamome
	Fructus	Fruits of		Lauri Bacca	Bay-Berries
24	Alkermes	Kermes	,,		
	Cerafa nigra			Radix	Root of
	Coffee	Coffee	57	Angelica	Angelico
	Cubeba	Cubebs		01.6	
	Nuc. Mosch.	Nutmegs		Class 3. Of	Hystericks.
	Piper. Per. nig.	Black Penner		Talia	77.1
20	Pimento	Iamaica Pannau	-0	Folia	Herbsor Leaves of
,-	- 11.70.10	Jamaica Pepper	20	Artimefia	Mugwort
					:59 Airi

82 83 84

Introd. A	Catalogue of th	be Officinal Sin	oples. 69
59 Atriplicis	Stinch Orache	84 Galiopfis	Archangel
60 Bafilici	Baffil sand	88 Hermini	Clary
61 Dictam. Crei	. Dittany of Crete	89 Plantaginis	Plantain
62 Matricaria	Feverfew	90 Scolopendria	Spleenwort
63 Nepeta	Catimint	Flores	Flowers of
64 Pulegii	Pennyroyal		Larger Comfrey
65 Sabina	Savine		Seeds of
	Rue	Semina	
66 Ruta		92 Avena	Oats
Semina	Seeds of	93 Faba	Beans
67 Paonia	Pioney		Rice
Gummi	Gums of	95 Pifa	Peale
68 Affafærida	Id.		Wheat
69 Galbani	Id.	97 Vermecelli	
70 Myrrha	Myrrh	98 Sago	Id.
Radices	Roots of	Gummi	. Gums
		99 Arabici	Araback
71 Aristoloch. lon		100 Ichthyocolla	Ifinglass .
72 rotun		101 Olibani	Id
73 Bryonia	Bryony	102 Sang. Dracon	
74 Bellidis	Daily		
75 Cassummunia	r Calumunar	Cortex	Bark
		103 Caffie Fistuli	t Id.
Of A	nimals.	Radix	Root of
may West	1,664 Mark 5,764	104 Confolida	Comfrey
Cla	is t.		Let Freehope adeal
76 Cran. Hum.		Clafe a. Of	Aftringentsi
77 Moschus	Musk	Man I become fact	110000000000000000000000000000000000000
78 Stercus Anfer.	Dung of Geele	Folia	HerbsorLeavesof
79 Pavon		105 Glaffi	Wood
	Elk's Hoof	106 Herniaria	Rupture-wort
	als 3.	107 Mentha	Mint
81 Caftoreum	Caftor	108 Millefolii	Yarrow
di Cajiorena	Callor		Burnet
05.11	inerals.	109 Pimpinella	
Of M	inerais.	110 Quercus	Oak
Cla	ß ı.	111 Sanicula	Sanicle
82 Ambergr.	Ambergreese	112 Urtica	Neule
	Amber	Flores	Flowers of
83 Succinum		113 Balauftiorum	Balauftines
84 Cinnab. nat.	Native Cinnabar	114 Rofar rub.	Red Roles
		Fruelus	Fruits
SEC	T. II.	115 Berber.	Barberries
3.50			
06 5		116 Cydonior.	Quinces
Uj Sire	ngthners.	117 Cypressi Nuc.	
		118 Galle	Galls
Class 1. Of .	Agglutinents.	119 Glandes	Acorns
B PPOLILES OF NEW	San Santala 17.1	120 Granator.	Pomegranata
Folia	Herbsor Leaves of	121 Mespili	Mediars
	Shepherd's-Purse	122 Mori	Mulberries
86 Cynoglof.	Hound's-Tongue	123 Myrti Bac.	
Trans.			3 124 Pru-

ife

of

70 The Complet Haigh	Sh Differalator	Part II
16 The Complete Engli	Clai	
- as Duland Alla, Sloes		Chalk
724 Rub. 1849 Ray	153 Creta 154 Bolus Armen	
Tob Sorbi Services		Japan Earth
127 Pin Mala Pine-my		Earth of Lemnos
gazel info. Juices		Id.
128 Acatis Thorn-Tree	157 Samia 158 Sigillat.	Sealed Earth
129 Hypecifis Id.	159 Lap. Granat.	Granates
130 Bitumen Ind. Id.	160 Rab.	Rubies
Cortices Barks of	161 Smaragd.	Id.
131 Cinam. Cinamon	162 Correlium	nld.
132 Granater, Pomegranats	163 Hyacinth	
133 Querdis Oak	164 Saphir.	1d.
Radices Roots of	165 Lazuli	Id.
134 Biftorta Biftort	166 Calamin.	Id.
Tas Termentille Tormentils		Tutty
136 Ofmund. reg. Ofmund Royal	Suot manual	
Class 3. Of Absorbents.	SEC	T. III.
Device the service of		
Ligna Woods	Of Ston	nachicks.
927 Santal. omin. Saunders		Wales of
138 Lensiscinum Mattich	Folia	Herbs of
139 Guaiaci Pock-wood	168 Absinth. rom	. Roman Worm-
140 Saffafras Id.	4. 2. 2. 2	wood
Gertices Barks	169 Cardni ben.	Id.
141 Guaiaci Pock-wood Bark	170 Centauri mil	Leffer Centaury
\$42 Saffafras Id.	171 Corallin.	ld.
Radices Roots	Semen	Seed
143 Chine IId.	172 Santonic.	Wormleed
144 Sarfaparilla Id.	Cortices	Barks or Peals of
	173 Aurantior.	Oranges
Of Animals.	174 Citri	Citrons
Clafs I.	175 Limon.	Lemons
145 Rafura C.C. Shavings of Harts-	n. Ji.	Root of
horn	176 Gentiana	Gentian
146 Raf. Eberis of Ivory		Let Bears, and 18
147 Sang, Hires Goat's Blood	SEC	T. IV.
Class 3.	40-	100.7
148 Chala S Crab's Claws 149 Oculi S Eyes	Of Ba	lsamichs.
150 Margarit. Pearls	01-0	c Paralliane
Cum Omnibus Tef. And all Shells	Clais 1. O	f Emollients.
saceis	Folia	Herbsor Leaves of
Of Minerals.	177 Althas	Marshmallows
Class 2.	178 Malva	Mallows
151 Lap. Hamas, Bloodstone	179 Mercurial	Mercury
151 Lap. Flames Bloomione	180 Parietaria	Pellitory
3 ye commisse minus	TAO A MALIERALISM	Flores
The second of the second	4 ,	4

Int

Flores	Flowers of	"	Sta Somwer	ACE Carlibus and
181 Lamii	Archangel		Clafs 2. Of	Vulneraries.
182 Lilier alb.	White Lillies			
			Felia	Leavesor Herbs of
Semina	Seeds of	214	Abrotoni	Southernwood
183 Fænugreca	Fenugrick	216	Acetofella	Waodforrel
184 Lini	Flax		Agrimonia	Agrimony
185 Citrulli	ld.		Brafica	Colewort
186 Cucumer.	Cucumber		Chamapit.	Ground-Pine
187 Cucurbita	Cucurbits		Chelidon.	Celandine
188 Melenum	Melons	221	Epithymi	Dodder of Tyme
189 Pepon.	Pumkin	222	Fungus Sami	.Jews-Ears
Fructus	Fruits of	223	Hed. terrof.	Ground-Ivy
190 Amygdal.du		224	Hyperic.	St. John'swort
191 Avellana	Chefnut	225	Marrubio	Horehound
	-Walnuts, with o-	226	Meliloti	Melilot
que Nuces eju		227	Pini	Fir
dem generis	nature		Polis mont.	Id.
CI-C		229	Pulmenaria	Lungwort '
Clais 2. 0/	Refloratives.	230	Vife. quercin.	Milletoe
Folia	HerbsorLeavesof		mmi & nati-	
	White Maidenhair		va Balf.	fams.
194 Adianthi nig		231	Caranna	Id.
195 Eruca			Juniper	Id.
196 Scabiofa		233	Oppopaniac.	Id.
197 Tuffilaginis	Coler's Foot	234	Sagapeni	Id.
198 Virge aur.		234	Sarcocolla	Id.
199 Thea Bobes		236	Terebinthi è	Chio Turpentine
Semina		-,-	Chio	
	Seeds	237	& Cypro	Cyprus
200 Cicer.	Chiches	238		Venice
201 Hordei, cun			Cortex	Bark of
		220	Ulmi	Elm-Tree
202 Lupuli	Hops Bines Versh	-34		
203 Orobi	Bitter Vetch		Clafe A. Of	Detergents.
	Fruits		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,,,,,
204 Cacao Nut.			Folia	Herbsor Leavesof
205 Cynosbati		240	Abietis	Fir
206 Pistachia Nu	c.Piftach Nuts			.Common Worm-
Balfama	Balfams of			wood
207 Tolutan.	Tolu	242	Allii	Garlick
208 Bdellii	1d.		Anagal. aqu	.Brook-Lime
209 Benzoini	Benjamin		Apii	Smallage
210 Styracis	Id.		Asplenii .	Spleenwort
Radices .	Roots of		Botrios	Jerufalem Oak
211 Eryngii	Eryngo		Cappar.	Capars
212 Iridis	Orris		Chamadrios	Germander
213 Pastinaca	Parinips		Cardaminis	Cuckow-Flower
214 Satyrii	Orchis			s.Scurvygrafs gard.
			F 4	251 Coch-

72 The	Compleat En	glish Dispensat	ory. Part II.
	ar Sea Scurvygrafs	293 Ebuli	Dwarf Elder
252 Eryfimi	Hedge Muftard	294 Sambuci	Elder
253 Eupatorii	Maudlin	295 Tamarijci	Tamaris
254 Eumaria	Fumitory	Radices	Roots of
255 Genifte	Broom	296 Apii	Smallage
256 Hepatica	Liverwort	297 Ari	Carkow Pint
257 НуПорі	Hyflop	298 Capar.	Onions
258 Mentastri	Horfe Mint	299 Filicis	Fern
259 Nafturtii	Water Creffes	300 Glycyrrhiza	Liquorice
260 Porri	Leeks	301 Enula Camp	. Elecampane
261 Rufci	Butchers Broom	302 Lapathi acu	. Sharp - pointed
262 Sambuci	Elder	7, 37, 31	Dock
263 Satureia	Savory.	303 Pentaphyl.	Cinkfoile
264 Secalis	Rye	304 Polypodis	Polypody
265 Tanaceti	Tanfy Page	305 Porri	Leek
266 Trifolii palu 267 Verbena	Vervine	306 Rhapontici	Monks Rhubarb
268 Veronica		307 Rubia Tinet.	
	Paul's Betony	308 Saponaria	Soapwort
Plores	Flowers of		
269 Sambuci	Elder	Ani	mals.
Semina	Seeds	Suprished 19	
270 Ammeos	Bishops Weed		afs 2.
271 Eruce	Rocket	309 Viperi	Vipers
272 Fraxini	Alh	310 Limaces	Snails
273 Nasturtii	Creffes	311 Lac Vaccin.	
Fruelus	Fruits of	312 Asin.	Afles
274 Amygd. am	Bitter Almonds	313 Ovillin.	Sheep
275 Picus com.	Figs	314 Caprin.	Goats
276 Jujuba	Jujebs	315 Pulmon. Vulj	
277 Sambuci Bat		Cla	ſs 3.
278 Pussule	Raifins	316 Sperm. Ceti	Id.
279 Pini Nuc.		317 Mummia	Mummy
280 Sebesten	Sebeftens	Cla	ſs 4.
281 Dactyli	Dates	318 LumbriciTer	. Earth-Worms
282 Juniper Bac	· Juniper-berries	319 Stereus Can.	WhiteDogs-Turd
Jama	Gums and Bal- fams	320 Equin	. Horfe-Dung
283 Ammoniac.	Id.	Mine	eal.
284 Capivi	ld.	241116	
285 è Mecha	Gilead	Cla	ſs 3.
286 Mastich.	Id.	321 Lapis Hibern.	Irish Slate
287 Tacamahaca		322 Sulph. Cabal	. Com. Brimstone
288 Opobalsam	Id.		
289 Sapon. ven.	Venice Soap	222 Piffelenni	S 4.
290 Terebin. omn	All Turpentines	323 Riffelaum ind	Barbadoes Tarr
Cortices	Barks	324 Sal com. mar.	
291 Berber.	Barberry Tree		Id.
292 Capparis	Capers	326 Hydragyr.	Quickfilver
10 2-2 1-15	4.1	327 Cinnab. Nat.	S E C T.

In

S	E	C	T.	V.
C	of	Di	ureti	cks.

	Folia	Herbs or Leaves o
328	Kali	Glass-wort
329	Oxycanth.	Barberry-tree
330	Perficaria	Arfinart
331	Petrofelin.	Pariley
332	Thas Viridis	Green Tea
333	Saxifragia	Saxifrage
	Semina	Seeds
224	Ebuli	Dwarf Elder
225	Lithofpermi	Gromwell
336	Bardana	Burdock
	Fruetus	Fruits
227	Alkekeng.	Winter Cherries
338	Spin. alb.	White Thorn
	Lignum	Wood
220	Nephriticum	
333	Radices	
		Roots of
	Althan	Marshmallows
341	Asparagi	Afparagus
342	Fæniculi	Fennel
343	Pilipendula	Drop-wort
344	Graminis	Grafs
345	Petrofelin.	Parfly
346	Raparum	Turneps
-	- 1 11	- 1:0

Animals.

349	Millepedes	Hog-Lice
350	Millepedes Cantharides	Id.
75. 75. 10.11	Sterc. Porcin.	

347 Ruphani bort-Radishes 348 Raphani rust. Horse-Radishes

Minerals.

352 Sal Nitri Salt Peter

SECT. VI. Of Diaphoreticks.

	Folia	Herbs or Leaves of
353	Calaminth.	1d.
354	Dracunculi	Taragon

355	Dracontii	Dragons
356	Galega	Goars Rue
357	Meliffa	Baum
	Scordii	WaterGermander
	Ulmaria	Meadow-fweet
	Flores	Flowers of
360	Calendula	Marygold
361	Croci	Saffron
	Semen	Seeds of
362	Sefeleos	Hart-wort
	Gummi	Gums of
363	Camphora	Camphire
	Guajaci	Id.
	Certex	Bark of
365	Peruvianus	Peru
	Radices	Roots of
366	Contrayerva	Id.
	Imperatoria	Mafter-wort
368	Mei	Spignel
	Nardi celtic.	Celtick Spikenard
	Petafit.	Butter-bur
	Pyrethri	Pellitory of Spain
	Scorzonera	Viper-Grafs
373	Serpentaria	Snake-Root
374	Succife	Devils-Bit
	Valeriana	Id.

Animals:

	Coccinella	Id.
377	Scinci	Skincks
378	CornuUnicor	WInicorns Horn
		Stone of a Stag's
	Cervi	Heart
380	Bezoar or.	East India Bez.
28.	Quil	Wal India Bar

Minerals.

382 Lapis Ætites Eagle Stone

SECT. VII. Of Emericks.

282	Folia Erigeri	Leaves of Groundfel
303	Flores	Flowers of
384	Persicarum	Peaches

Semina

74 The Compleat En	glish Dispensatory. Part II.
Semina Seeds of	409 Scammonii Id.
385 Carshami Baftard Saffron	Radices Roots of
	410 Ellebori nigr. Black Hellebore
	411 Jallapi Jallap
386 Squille Sea Onions	4.2 3
387 Ipecacuanha Id.	SECT. IX.
Minerals.	SECI. IX.
24-2	Of Sternutatories.
388 Berax Id.	Sample of the control
	Folia Herbs of
CRCT VIII	412 Primula Veris Prime Rose
SECT. VIII.	413 Afari Afarabacka
Of Catharticks.	414 Emphorbii Id.
	415 Ellebori alb. White Hellibore
Class I. Of the milder Purges.	416 Nitotian. Tobacco
	330 Methan Biother
Folia Leaves of	SECT. X.
389 Senna Id.	JECI. A.
Pungus	Of Narcoticks.
390 Agarici Id.	The State of the S
Flores Flowers of	Folia Herbs of
391 Rofar. Dam. Damask Rofes	417 Cicura Hemlock
392 Violarum Violets	418 Mandragora Mandrake
Fructus Fruits	419 Nicotiana Tobacco
393 Caffie fift. Id.	420 Solani Nightshade
394 Myrobalani Id.	Flores Flowers of
395 Pruna Prunes	421 Papavarrat. Wild Poppies
396 Tamarindi Id.	422 Paralyfees Cowflips
397 Aloes Id.	Fructus Fruits
398 Manna Id.	423 Nux Vomica Id.
Radices Roots of	424 Cap. Pap. Alb. White Pop. Heads
399 Hermedaelyli Id.	425 Nigr. Black
400 Mecheacana White Jallap	
401 Rhabarb. Id.	Succi Juices
402 Turpehi Id.	426 Meconii Id.
CHEST WAR THE STATE OF THE STAT	427 Opii Id.
Class 2. Of rougher Purges.	NORTH MAN AND AND AND AND
	SECT. XI.
Folia Herbs of	0001
403 Lini Cath. Mountain Flax	Of Coolers.
Semina Seeds of	
404 Cataputia Spurge	Folia Leaves of
Fruetus Fruits	428 Autofa Sorrel
405 Colocynth. Bitter Apple	.429 Agni Casti Agnus Castus
405 RhamniBaccaBuckthorn Berry	430 Cichorei Succory
Gummi Gums of	431 Cuscuta Dodder
407 Gambogia Id.	432 Endivia Endive
408 Elaterii Wild Cucumber	433 Lujule Wood Sorrel
who Cutumber	434 Populi Poplar

Introd. A	Catalogue of th	be Officinal Sin	uples. 75
435 Portulace	Purslain	473 Fimus Colas	s. Pidgeon's Dung
436 Latinea	Lettice	474 Vacca	
437 Sedi	House-Leek	475 Furfur	
438 Sonchi levis	Sow-Thiftle	476 Flos Cerevil	
439 Taraxici	Dandelion	477 Halex	
AAO Umbilica ma	r. Wall Navel-wort	478 Hirudo	
441 Sem. Canal	is Hemp-Seed	479 Melilotus	Melilot
Fructus		480 Nicotiana	
		481 Oleum	
442 Aurane.	Oranges Lemons		d. Burgundy Pitch
443 Limonum	Citron		Common Pitch
444 Citri		484 Refina	
445 Cucumeran	Gourd	485 SevumCervi	
446 Cucurbite		486 Bovinun	
447 Groffularia	Goosberries	487 Ovierun	n Sheen's
448 Mal. Precoc	. Apricock	488 Thus	Franking
449 Perfica	Peach	400 1000	Lightenteme
450 Hortens. om	m.AllOrchardApples	016 -63	1110
451 Sylvestria	Crabs		ergents and Incar-
452 Melones	Melons	nai	ives.
453 Mori	Mulberries	40. F	Washing C
454 Oliva	Olives	489 Erugo Æris	
455 Ribefia	Currants	490 Album Gra	
		491 Gum Elemi	
CRC	T. XII.	492 Os Sepia	
3 E C	1. All.	493 Vitellum Ov	Yolk of Eggs
Of 7	opicks.	G Balfam.om	All Turpentines
Class 1. O	f Repellents.	Class of	of Canflicks.
Ach Albumen O	wiWhite of an Egg	Ciato 4.	of Camputes.
457 Lapis Calan	. Calamine	495 Calx viva	Quick Lime
458 Curaffa	White Lead	496 Cantharides	
	ri Letharge of Gold	497 Cataputia	Spurge
460 Manus Hom		498 Euphorbium	
nis mortui	T dead Hand	499 Goffypium u	
	The Down! Touch	500 Moxa	
	The Royal Touch		Id.
462 Minium	Red Lead	501 Siliqua birsu	
463 Pompholyx	Id.	502 Tithymal.	Spurge
464 Lapis Tutia		503 Sape	Soap
465 Sedum	House-Leek	504 Spongia	Spunge
466 Spodium	Id.		
467 Tela Aranea	r.Cobweb	SEC	T. XIII.
Class 2. Of Ripe	ners and Drawers.	Simples omittee	d, or not redu-
468 Adeps Anfer	. Fat of a Goose		former Heads.
469 Canis	a Dog		,
470 Homin		505 Butyrum	Butter
471 Vipera		506 Caseus	Cheese
472 Urfs	a Bear	507 Cerevifia	Ale
* 214	E	Jol Cileona	408

[18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18]	glish Dispensatory. Part	
508 Mel Honey 509 Muscus Pixid. Cup-Moss	CPCT WIT	
510 Gum. Tragac.Gum Tragon.	SECT. XV.	
511 Ova Eggs	Of Metals.	
512 Panis Bread	The case of the Manager of	
513 Saccharum Sugar	533 Aurum Gold	
514 Spir. Vini Brandy	534 Argentum Silver	
515 Serum Whey	535 Ferrum Iron	
516 Sperm.Rana. Frogs-Spawn	536 Cuprum Copper	
517 Tartar Id.	537 Plumbum Lead	
518 Vinum Wine	538 Stannum Tin	
519 Urina Hom. Urine of a Man	539 Mercurius Quicksilver	
520 Vacca of a Cow	540 Cinnabar Id.	
Comment of the second of the second	541 Antimonium Antimony	
SECT. XIV.	Land Bearing Property Alexander	
	SECT. XVI.	
Of Waters.	Of Salts.	
21 Aq. Fontan. Spring-Water	542 Sal commun. Common Sale	
22 Fluvialis River	543 Sal Fossile Sal Gemm.	
23 Pluvialis Rain	544 Nitrum Salt-Peter	
24 Putealis Well	\$45 Alumen Alum	
25 Palustris Pond	546 Ammoniac, Sal Armoniac	
26 Nivealis Snow	547 Vitriolum Vitriol	
27 Marina Sea	548 Arfenicum Arfenick	
28 Rof. Majal. May-Dew	74	
Acidula	549 Succinum Amber	
29 Aluminose Purging-Waters	550 Sperma Ceti Sperma Ceti	
30 Ferruginia Steel-Waters	551 Afphaltum Id.	
Therma	552 Naptha 1d.	
31 Callida Hot Baths	553 Petroleum Oil of Peter	
32 Frigide Cold Baths	554 Oleum Terra Mineral Oil	
	555 Bismuthum Bismuth	

SECT. I.

Of Nervous Simples.

THIS Term is very comprehensive, and may be extended to take in all those Parts of the Materia Medica by which the Nerves are affected; but here it is used in a more restrain'd sense, and is to be understood only of those things

which have an immediate effect upon the Spirits, or which contribute to accelerate and enliven the Motion of the Solids; fo that the Senfations at Head and Stomach or Heart, are forthwish much more lightfome and agreeable than before.

What-

W co

Di of ran tio Co the fuc dee gra in lick gin Un ver Rel the non difti prin

prop Hear noth

pref the

and Hea cond

cann

tion

othe

Diu

keep

it.

Whatfoever answers this End, passes commonly under the Appellations of Cephalicks and Cardiacks; and therefore we shall join those together, in accounting for the Manner by which fuch Simples operate, as come under these general Terms.

Class 1. Of Cardiacks and Cephalicks.

THE Reason why these are placed together, is both from the Difficulty of making any material Distinction, and from the Affinity of those Simples which are generally rang'd under those two Denominations. What in a proper Sense is a Cordial, must be also Cephalick, as the Head hath its principal share in fuch agreeable Senfations. And indeed in some respects, whatsoever is grateful and serviceable to the Solids in any part, may be term'd Cephalick, fince in the Head is their Origin; whereby as it partakes of their Uneafineffes at a distance, so it also very agreeably sympathizes with their Releasement therefrom. Amongst the Alteratives likewise there are none which go under these names in distinction, but what agree in their principal Qualities.

There are Medicines indeed, both simple and in Composition, prescrib'd properly for Diftempers of the Head, from the Operation of which nothing arises strictly to be term'd Cordial, but rather have the contrary effect; seeing they, for the present especially, faint and depress the Spirits. Such are Catharticks and other Evacuators: but as the Head is the better for them only fecondarily, or by accident; they cannot come under the Denomination of Cephalicks, as we here use it. And as the fame may occur in other things, the whole Class of detergent Balfamicks being accidentally Diureticks; fo it is most proper to keep to those general Terms, accor-

10

Ĉ.

ding to their first and chief Intention.

Whatfoever raifes the Spirits, and gives fudden Strength and Cheerfulnels, is term'd Cardiack, or Cordial, as comforting the Heart. To understand the Operation of which upon a human Body, it is necessary first to consider that a Languer or Faintness must either be the Confequence of too much Exercise, too long Watching, or too great a Hurry of the animal Functions, as in some Distempers; all which so far waste or diffipare the nervous Fluid, or animal Spirits, that the Solids cannot repeat with wonted Vigour their necellary Motions, Or fuch Deprellion must arise from an Obstruction of fome natural Evacuation, and generally that of Perspiration, from external Cold: which lays a load upon the Constitution, and produces the same Sensation, as a Diminution of Strength with the usual Weight.

In both these Cases the Manner by which a Cordial acts, is the fame ; fince it must produce itsEffects by adding to the Springiness and Force of the Fibres. And as this Change is most remarkable from Spirits or spirituous Liquors; it may be of use first to examine how they come to obtain such a Denomination: whereby we may the better understand how the Parts of fuch Simples, or Ingredients, taken in substance, operate in producing the same Effect. To this purpole it is of great moment to conceive, as near as our Senses, and reasonable Deductions from thence,

will

will carry us, the Make and Contextures of those fine Threds or Fibres, of which the Solids of a human Body are compos'd; and how that Fluid which is call'd Animal Spirits, or Nervous Juice, is prepar'd and convey'd to them; but this would take up too much room here, and must therefore be refer'd so other Authors; fuch as Baglivi de Fibra Motrice, Bellini de Villo Contractili, in his Opufcula; and to a Digreffion concerning the Elasticity of an Animal Fibre, in a late Edition of Sanctorius's Medicina Statica, with Explanations,

It may be fufficient to our prefent Purpofe, to attend only to what is in every one's Experience; that the more spirituous whatsoever is which enters into the Stomach, the fooner a Person feels its cordial Effects. For that Increase of Vigour which a Man obtains from common Food, altho it is the most natural and durable, is not immediately enough obtain'd, to procure the Inftruments thereof the Appellations of Cordials; fince they must pais through feveral Comminutions or Digeftions, and be a long time e'er they arrive to fuch a Finenels, as to be dispens'd to the Nerves: whereas a spirimous Substance is so fine and subtile in all its parts before it is taken, that it feems to enter or foak into the Nerves as foon as it touches them; whereupon their Vibrations are invigorated, and all Sense of Faintness is remov'd. And upon the fame account it is, that Volatiles affect the Nose; being fo extremely subtile, as to penetrate the olfactory Nerves as foon as they come at them. And thus it is, that the Effinvia or Steams of Flowers, Fruits, and all things deem'd Cordial, operate upon the Organs of Smelling.

By the fame way we may eafily conceive how all those things affect the Body, which are rang'd in the following Class. For by the Pungency of fuch Substances both upon the Tafte and Smell, it is manifest they are stock'd with many subtile Parts, which by their Fineness, when dissolv'd by Digestion, and mix'd with the animal Fluids, are most fit to enter into the flenderest Fibres, and recruit that Waste their continual Motions do make of their necessary Moistures. Thus all Aromaticks and fweet-flavour'd Ingredients have a title to this Rank; and more or less conduce to this End, in proportion to the Subtilty and Volatility of their component Parts. And thus when we fay, fuch a thing comforts the Heart, ftrengthens the Brain, or is a Cephalick, we underfand that it is suitable to make a part of the nervous Fluid, and maintain the due Vigour and Motion of the Solids. As a Conftitution wears with Age, the artificial Helps, by which we understand all that is used as Medicine, become more and more needful: for when the digestive Faculties grow languid, and are not able to keep up fuch a due Supply from usual Diet, then these Auxiliaries are the more wanted. whatfoever Means at any times occasion a Distemperature in this Fluid, fuch Affistances as come under this Denomination are necessary; they being fitted by degrees to wear out fuch undue Mixtures, and invigorate the whole nervous System with a new Supply of Spirits.

Upon another foot it is likewise, that several Substances come into this Class, besides those that supply the deficiency of the animal Spirits; and these are such as bave a detersive Quality, join'd with such a Stimulus, that altho they are too fine to be

per-

g

20

d

S

2

0

V

R

2

2

1

J

2

i

5

d

1

i

I.

á

ne

n-

n

ft

le

n

d

u

1

perceptible any where elfe, yet when shey enter into the small Fibres, by their little Vellications, they irritate their Vibrations, and prevent any useless Matter from lodging in their Interftices, and clogging their Motions. This Quality, where it is in groffer Bodies, paffes under other Denominations; and may prove a Vulnerary, Discretick, or the like, according to the different Texture of the Subfrances wherein it relides. There are likewise under this Head, Dryers or Absorbents, by reason they prevent those superfluous Moistures, which the Nerves are frequently overcharg'd with, and occasion Rheums, with many other Inconveniencies, attending the Glands; particularly about the Head, where they are large and numerous, and very apt to be affected with them.

Folia, Herbs:

1. BETONIC R., Betony. It flowers in June and July. It is accounted a great Dryer, and is much used with Tobacco under that Notion, in Rheums and moift Suffusions. tonius Musa wrote a whole Treatise about it, and commends it much as a Vulnerary, especially in Wounds of the Head. Some recommend its Juice to be boil'd up to the Confiftence of Honey, and mix'd with a small quantity of the Peruvian Balfam, as a great Healer. A Plaifter in the London Dispensatory has its Name from it, but it is little now in use. Bartholine tells a very odd Story, Cent. 3. Hift. 93. of a Gardiner, who upon cutting a Bed of Betony had his Head so affected by it, that he stagger'd like one suddled. It is also accounted Diuretick, and useful in Decoction to Women after hard Labour. But it is by all accounted a very good Cephalick.

2. EUPHRAGIR, Eyebriche. It flowers in June, July, and August formerimes. It is reckon'd a great Dryer, as the former; and in that respect a Cephalick: for which reason likewise it is smoked as Tobacco. Tis of great account in Distempers of the Eyes; but its Juice is much preferable to the distill'd Water; which used outwardly, is affirm'd to take off all Specks, Films, Mists, and Suffusions.

3. MAJORAN M., Marjeram. This blows in June and August. It is a most fragrant Aromatick, and even in Smell very comfortable to the Head. It is rank'd amongst the Dryers, and upon that account is very serviceable in Catarrhs and cold Defluxions. It paffes with some likewife for a powerful Alexipbarmick, and as good against Poisons of some venomous Creatures. The Juice, or dry'd Powder, is a good Errhine, and much used in medicinal Snuffs. Its effential Oil is faid to restore lost Smelling, and apply'd to the Nostrils in like manner in Infants, who are subject to have their Heads stope by the Induration of what is discharg'd that way, it is very efficacious in draining and opening those Passages. It makes an admirrable Ingredient in the Sal Volatile Oleofum. It decays much by long keeping, as all the finest Aromaticks do; and therefore is best just after it is dry. The Tops are much better than those parts nearer the Root.

4. MALABATHRI, Indian Leaf. It grows, by the Relation of Diascorides, in wet places, and lies upon the Water like the Lens Palassiris. But others with more probability affirm it to be the Leaf of a large Tree common in the Gardens in the East-Indies, particularly in Cambaja. That which looks greenest is

when it is good for nothing. It is a warm Aromatick, and a Dryer: fome also commend it for a Diuretick. It is in very few Compounds unless the Venice-Treacle, and there

but in a fmall quantity.

5. MARI SYRIACI, the Maftick Plant, as some call it. It is reckon'd a kind of Marjoram, and fubstituted in the room of it. what we have now cultivated in our Gardens, is much more volatile, and is a wonderful good Errhine in never fo small a quantity put up the Nofe. Its Scent is very grateful and pungent, and makes an excellent Sal Volatile; and in such Compolition makes the best of Cephalicks. Mindererus makes the Marum of the Antients, a principal Ingredient in a Mass of Pills, which from thence he gives the name of Morocoflina.

6. ORIGANI, Wild Marjoram. It flowers in June or July. It is a very hot spicy Plant, but not quite so gratefully scented as the Marjoram. It is not much used in Composition 4 its chief place is in the Stephens's Water. It has been much recommended in Baths, both for Distempers of the Head, and in Hysterick Cases; as likewise for cutaneous Eruptions. The essential Oil is much in use amongst our Farriers, and by its fiery Heat often puts by the Tooth-Ach, as with a

Cauftick.

7. Ros Solis, Sun-Dew. This Plant, or Moss rather, is not taken notice of but of late, and yet enters but into very few of our Compositions. It is accounted very hot; and, according to that old Cant, in the fourth Degree, which occasion'd its Use to be forbid. It is reckoned by some a great Restorative, and a Provoker to Ve-

drying Qualities, it is plain what Affections of the Nerves it is of use in. Apply'd outwardly to the Belly, it is said to promote Delivery; held in the Mouth, to cure the Tooth-Ach; hung about the Neck, to cure Madness; and ty'd upon the Wrists six hours, to cure Agues. Mr. Ray takes notice, that its bot escharotick Quality makes it very hurtful to Sheep, in rendring their Viscera schirrous; whereby in some Countries it is call'd by the common People the Red-Rot.

8. SALVIÆ, Sage: for the great efteem some have had of it, call'd Herba Sacra. It flowers in July and August. There are several forts of this Plant; but there are only two in use. One is the Salvia major. or Latifolia, most in ule in the Shops. This grows of two Colours, red and green. The former is prefer'd; tho the difference is but little. The other is the Minor, or Angustifolia, not used in the Shops, but much in private Families, under the Name of Sage of Vertue, and Tea-Sage. The latter has somewhat a more grateful Flavour in Tea, but the first is more efficacious, and therefore preferable in Medicine. This Herb has been in such account, as to occasion the Verse;

Cur moriatur Homo, cui Salvia crescit in Horto?

It is undoubtedly a very good Cephalick, of the detergent kind; and
thereby it likewife comes under the
Class of Vulneraries, Diureticks, &cc.
It has an Austerity upon the Palate,
and makes a very good Gargarism,
especially if sharpen'd with a little
Acid. It makes an excellent Liquor, after the manner of Tea, in
Fevers, and is mighty grateful and
cooling

Blo
ftra
pen
Sag
and
froi
Rue

CMI

gro

com

grat

CO

L

co

an

Sw

fubri in to only Medi prince of the chifes Mithe Cyphe 10.

and a as a motes very h

ers in nature cafe of one an

Flores, 12. d blow i

cooling with the addition of a little Lemon-Juice, which with the red Sage makes it of a delightful Colour. As it is both detergent and absorbent, it is a very good and common Ingredient in Diet-Drinks and Medicinal Ales, intended for Sweetners and Cleanfers of the Blood. Some have entertain'd a strange Conceit, of Teads and Serpenes delighting to be near a Bed of Sage; but it is merely chimerical, and the Practice as ridiculous arifing from thence, of planting it near Rue, in order to keep them from it.

9. SCHENANTHI, Camels-Hay. It is also frequently call'd Juncus Odoratus, the fweet Rush. It grows in some parts of India, as common as the Grass here. It is a grateful Aromatick, of volatile and fubrile Parts, and upon that account in this Class of Cephalicks. It is only in Composition in the capital Medicines, and in the Venice-Treacle principally; being both in the Body of the Prescription, and the Trochifei Hedythroi, as likewife in the Mithridate, under the name of Juncus odoratus, and in the Trochifci Cypheos by what it stands under here.

10. SERPYLLI, Wild Thyme. It flowers in May. It is not much used; altho it makes part of the Aq. Stephani. It is hot, pungent, and a Dryer. Some commend it as a good Uterine, and fay it promotes the Menses: And that it is very helpful in many Distempers of the Head, used in Baths.

11. THYMI, Thyme. It flowers in July. It is much of the nature of the Serpyllum, that in case of want they may be used for one another.

Flores, Flowers:

12. ANTHOS, of Rosemary. They blow in July. These are reckon'd

the principal Arematick of our own Growth. They are good almost in all nervous Complaints, especially fuch as arife from too great Moifture and Cold; as they are hot and drying. In Epilepsies, Apo-plexies, Palsies, and all of that Tribe, they are hardly ever omitted in Prescription under some form or other. They abound with a subtile detergent Oil, which makes them univerfally deobstruent and opening. They are therefore prescrib'd in Uterine Obstructions, in the Jaundice. and even in the Gout. With thefe is made the celebrated Hungary Water; a finall quantity of which diluted with common Water, is reckon'd excellent in dislodging and bringing away Wax which hardens in the Ears, and spoils the Hearing. It is injected warm with a Syringe made on purpose for that use.

13. AURANTIORUM, of Oran-They are of an admirable Scent, tho, like all fuch Perfumes, too powerful for fome Persons : and thereby prejudicial. It is with these the Aqua Napha is made. They are now but little used in Medicine : however, where the Spirits are almost quite extinct in malignant and putrid Fevers, they are fometimes very cordial and refreshing.

14. CARIOPHYLLI HORTENsis, Clove-Gilliflower; call'd also very commonly, Flores Tunica. They blow in June. They are a fine Aromatick, and very grateful to Smell and Taffe. They have place in the Syrup made of them, and most Cephalick and Cordial Fuleps. There is also a Conferve made of them, but hardly ever used. The dry'd Clove is of the fame kind, but not fo much used in Medicine per se, as in seasoning of Food. An effential Oil, of which they yield great plenty, is used in many things;

and as it is very warm, and agreeable to the Nerves, it enters into the Composition of many Catharticks as a Corrector. In this Rank it stands in the Pil. ex Duobus, and the Electuarium Cariocostinum, powder'd in substance. It is much used likewise for the Tooth-Ach, dropt upon a little Cotton or Lint, and stuff'd into the Hollow, or held as near as can be to the Part affected.

blow almost the whole Summer. These are but little used, and of the same nature as the Oranges, rather a Persume than Cordial. But in that respect they are very excellent; and where Persumes are not disagreeable, they are very grateful to

the Smell, and refreshing.

16. LAVENDULE, of Lavender. They blow in June and July, and are much of the nature of the Rolemary-Flowers, only more fweet, or approaching to a Perfume. There are no Diseases of the Head, in which they are not employ'd under some form or other: they are also very grateful and cordial in the Stomach. In all paralytick Affections they are reckon'd to give place to not hing, and in Loss of Speech they do wonders, Rulandus mentions one he cured in that case, by drinking a Spoonful at a time of an Infulion of them in Spirit of Wine. The celebrated Palfy-Drops are the compound Spirit of Lavender of the Shops; and are a most noble Cephalick and cordial Medicine. But in the case Rulandus speaks of, it is much better dropt upon Sugar, and gradually diffolv'd in the Mourb, than fwallow'd at once.

of the Valley, or May-Lillies. They blow early, by the beginning of May. They are of a mighty fragrant Scent, but it is so languid and

volatile, that in drying it is quite or very near loft. Therefore where they enter into the Composition of Waters, they ought by all means to be put into the Spirit of Wine as foon as ever gather'd, and if poffible before the very Dew is off them; as in the Aqua Paonia Comp. They justly stand in the first Rank of Cepbalicks, if thus manag'd, otherwife they are good for little; for although they are made the Basis of a Cephalick Snuff, they are of very little Efficacy therein: so that what feats such Snuffs do, is more owing to the other Ingredients.

a

Li

5

21

a

ex

th

A

an

M

are

the

to t

litie

to .

fays

OCC

Fru

The

fully

fine

which

and n

not a

clarify

very

takes

fee P

Juice,

it, 15 (

Midwi

It is

and in

Bringer

25.

low.

Pox.

24

18. PRONIA, of Pioney. They blow in May and June. They are much in efteem for Convulsions in Children, and accounted good in all nervous Diftempers. The simple Syrup of the Shops is the most they

are employ'd in.

19. ROSARUM DAMASCENA-RUM, of Damask Roses. They blow in May and June. In this Class they obtain a place as the Orange and Jessamy only, being of much greater efficacy in Medicine by their Cathartick Quality; under which Division, they will be consider'd

more at large.

20. STRCHADOS, of Catson-weed. These are of little or no use now, unless in some of the Capital Medicines. They are by all rank'd amongst the Cephalicks, and some ascribe to them the same Vertue as Hyssop, which comes under another Class, as a Pettoral. Schroder, and after him Esmuller, preser it to Hyssop upon that account, and will have it to be very efficacious for such Intentions, but our Physicians prescribe it not.

They are universally recommended in Epilepsies, and all nervous Distempers; and upon that account

nake

make a part of the compound Piony-Water. Ray also ascribes to them a Nephritick Quality, and to help in some Disorders of the Womb.

Semina, Seeds:

22. SINAPIOS, of Mustard. They are a very pungent deterfive Cephalick. They are much more used in Sauce than in Medicine: altho they are mighty efficacious in stimulating the Fibres, and loofening and discussing Viscidities; whereby they are excellent in all Paralytick Cases, and the Decays and Defluxions of Old Age. They are also very Diuretick, and serviceable in Ashma's, as well as Dropsies.

as Dropfies.

23. TRLASPIOS, of Mithridate
Mustard, as Mr. Ray calls it. These
are seldom used in Medicine, unless in
the Venice-Treacle. Schroder ascribes
to them pretty much the same Qualities as the former; but forbids them
to Women with Child, because he
says they will destroy the Factus, and

occasion Abortion.

Frudlus, Fruits :

1

-

0

1.

II

d

10

er

0-

ct

br

10

ns

et.

led

)if-

unt

ke

24. ALKERMES, of Alkermes. The Juice of the Berries is wonderfully grateful to the Palate, and a fine Cordial. The Confection in which it is the principal Ingredient, and to which it gives its name, is not at all better, if so good, as the There is a clarify'd Juice alone. very fine Cordial Liquor, which takes its name from it, in Bates : fee Part 3. of Compounds. This Juice, or the Confection made with it, is of great account amongst our Midwives, for affifting in Delivery. It is also much used in Syncope's, and in Fevers, where the Pulse is low. It is reckon'd likewife a Bringer-out of the Meastes and Small-

25. CERASORUM, of Cherries.

Luxury has prodigiously multiply'd and improv'd the Kinds of these in our own Country. Many of the sorts, and particularly the Kentish Red Cherry, is a very wholesome Fruit, and grateful to the Stomach: but the Black only are used in Medicine. They are prescribed in all Diseases of the Head and Nerves, and by some are also accounted Diseases, especially the Water distill'd from them.

26. COFFER, of the Coffer-Berry. These are not employ'd in Medicine; yet they are fo much in every one's way, (that is, the Liquor made of them) that it may be worth a Person's while to know that they are very drying: and therefore in Disorders of the Head from Fumes, and too great Moiftures, they are very ferviceable by their absorbent Qualities. This most experience, who my them after a Debauch of Wine or strong Liquors, But in thin and dry Constitutions they are very hurtful, as they dry the Nerves too much, and are apt to make them tremble as in Palfies: by the fame means likewife they promote Watching, by bracing the Fibres too tenfe for that Relaxation which is necessary for Sleep. Altho in a Case of extraordinary Defluxion of Rheum from the Glands about the Head and Stomach, in a cold Constitution, infomuch as to be a great hindrance to the Person's fleeping, I once advis'd them; and according to Expectation, in that case they procur'd Sleep, by absorbing the fuperfluous and continually distilling Rheum. So that the same thing may have different effects, according to the Constitution to be operated upon.

27. CUBEBR, of Cubebs. They are small spicy Grains, or Berries, like Pepper, brought chiefly from G 2

fill the Juices with many active, fpi-

rimous and titulating Particles.

84

Nutmegs. This is a most delicate Aromatick Fruit, and enters into our Sauce as well as our Physick. It is a great Comforter of the Head and Stomach; and likewise a good Carminative, by its warm discussing Quality. But it is to be used sparingly, for if in too large a quantity, it will sume up too much, and prove offensive in the same manner as Persumes are to some particular Constitutions. Etmuller very much commends it, boil'd with Motherwort, in some Affections of the

Womb; and used as a Bath. 29. PIPERIS, of Pepper. have the Distinction of White and Black, but they are both the fame Fruit; only some of our Neighbours, industrious and skilful enough in fuch Practices, have found the knack of smoothing and whitening our black Pepper, and felling it to us again for another forc. This is much of the fame nature as Cubebs, but rather hotter and dryer. This enters therefore not only into many Compositions as a Cephalick, but also in Catharticks, as a Corrector; it affifting the Bowels the easier to endure the Vellications of a purging Medicine, Hoffman commends it in the Cholick, to be drank whole in a little Brandy. And our Country People have got a trick of curing Agues with a large Dose of the fame just before the Fit comes; but they require good Athletick Constirutions, who submit to be so set on fire, to be cured of a contrary Extreme. It sometimes likewise will relieve the Tooth-Ach. The long Pepper, used too in Medicine, tho not by a great deal so much in Sauces as the other, is pretty much of the same virtue.

Pi

Ti

ou

Tr

and

faic

of

Les

gati

upo

de,

and

le w

u n

man

war

Lign

a Tre

to us

grant

of a

light a

hot a

great

genera

Head :

a great

made a

of Wi

comme

Referen

gent an

we am

quite rej

cines no

of an adi

fortable

fumes ar

be recko

It is chie

tams and

34.

33

30. PIMENTO: this is call'd by the common People All-Spice, and indeed it has in its Tafte and Flayour fomewhat refembling most of the Spices. It comes to us chiefly from Jamaica, and is generally fold by the Name of Jamaica Pepper. We meet not with it in either antient or modern Dispensatory-Compositions; but is pretty much got into the Shops, as a Succedaneum to fome Spices which are dearer: and fome have found a way to use nothing else in the Aqua Mirabilis, tho none of it is order'd; and it answers so well, that if it be carefully distill'd, and the Spirit be good, it is hardly to be perceiv'd from that which is genuine, and may perhaps be not inferior in its Medicinal Vertues.

Balfamum, Balfam :

31. PERUVIANUM, Balfam of Peru, This is produced from a Tree in the West-indies, call'd xylo: by boiling the Wood, the Balfam rifes to the top, which is fournmed off for use. It is of a darkish red Colour, the best; and an admirable Fragrancy. It heals, dries, and difcusses, and is a great Strengthner and Warmer of the Nerves. Schroder commends it in Afthma's, Phir ficks, Nephritick Pains, Obstructions of the Menses, Weakness of the Stomach, and in the Jaundice; and fays also, that it comforts the Womb, and promotes Conception. It is much used outwardly, not only in Wounds, but in Palfies, Ischun

h

d

1-

of

ly ld

T.

n-

n-

ot

OJ

nd

10-

lis,

re-

od,

hat

aps

cr-

s of

1 2

ylo:

fam

med

red

rable

dif-

hner

chro

Phtr

Aruc-

ds of

dice ;

s the

ption.

chia-

dick

dick and Rheumatick Pains. Some pretend to cure intermitting Fevers by rubbing the Back-bone with it, and applying it in Plaisters to the Pit of the Stomach.

32. LADANUM, or Labdanum. This is a Balfam or Gum ouzing out of the Leaves of the Ciffus-Tree, which is common in Cyprus, and some parts of Arabia. It is faid to be pull'd off from the Beards of Goats, who feeding upon those Leaves, the viscous Juice by degrees gathers and hardens into little Lumps upon the Hair. That which is brittle, of an alh-colour, fweet-scented, and clearest from Dross, is the best. It warms, dries, and deterges; but is most used outwardly, and is in many of the Plaisters, accounted warm, emollient, and digestive.

Lignum, Wood:

33. AGALLOCHI, Aloes. It is a Tree in the East-Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant Scent. The best is accounted of a blackish purple Colour, and so light as to swim upon Water. It is hot and drying, and accounted a great Strengthner of the Nerves in general; but particularly of the Head and Stomach. Ang. Sala was a great Admirer of this Wood, and made an Extract from it with Spirit of Wine, which he wonderfully commended.

34. ASPALATHI, Rhodii, or Refewood. It is accounted aftringent and drying: but the much in use amongst the Antients, almost quite rejected out of internal Medicines now. An Oil drawn from it, is of an admirable Scent, and very comfortable to the Head, where Perfumes are not offensive; as this may be recken'd one of the principal. It is chiefly used in scenting Pomatums and Linimens.

Cortices, Barks :

off from the Nutmeg, and is a kind of Bark or Covering thereunto. It is much of the fame Vertues, and used both in Cardiack Compositions and in Carbarticks, as a Corrector.

26. WINTERANUS, Winter's Bark. This is a warm Aromatick Drug, which takes this Name from the Person who first brought the Furepians acquainted with it. It is not much used in the Shop-Compositions, nor mention'd by this Name efpecially in any Dispensatory-Writers. It has a Flavour not greatly unlike a Lemon-Peel, is fubtile and penetrating, foon fenfible to the Nerves, and therefore claims a place in this Rank; altho, as many other Arematicks, it is frequently met with in the Prescriptions amongst Antiscorbusicks: and certainly with good reason, because the Subtiley of its Parts much affifts in attenuating the Viscidities and gross Concretions which obstruct and erode the Capilla. ries and finall Glands.

Radices, Roots:

37. ACORI, wel Calami Aromatici, Sweet-Came. It is a spicy bitterish Root, and an agreeable Ingredient both in Cephalick and Stomathick Compositions. It is good likewise in Cholicks, and all Complaints arising from Indigestion and a cold weak Stomach.

38. GALANGE, of Galangals. It is a small knotty Root; that which is heavy, well-scented, and of a reddish colour, is best. It is much warmer than the Acorus, and is much esteem'd in Flatulencies and Indigestions. It is used with success in all Indispositions of either the Head, Stomach, or Womb, arising from Weakness of the Nerves. It is a very good Ingredient in Stoma-

G 3 chick

ehick Bitters; and in all Compositions that answer the Intentions of a

Cardiack or Cephalick.

39. PRONIE; of Pioney. This Plant is diffinguish'd into two forts, by Male and Female; the former only is that which is in effect. The Root is bulbous; and, as the Flowers, accounted a good Cephalick. The good Women make much of Necklaces made of them to hang about Childrens Necks, for Convulfions and difficult breeding of Teeth. They are likewise aperient, and upon that account reckon'd amongst Discreticks and Detergents; as likewife Alexipharmick: whereupon they have a place in the College Plague-Water.

40. SATYRII, of Satyrion. Diaferrides diffinguishes this from the Orchis, but Mr. Dale ranks it under that Tribe. It passes for a great Cordial and Restorative. And amongst all who have been influenc'd by such Whimsies, it has been judg'd from its Signature to be a great Provoker to Venery. The Electrorium Diasatyrion, which is in many Dispensatories, and which takes its name from this Root, is certainly with good reason commended for a great Strengthner; and it wonderfully warms and titillates the Nerves,

whereby such Desires are excited; and on the like account in many Constitutions may cure Barrenness, and promote Conception. But as there are some warm Aromaticks in that Composition besides, it is to be doubted whether they do not come in for the greatest share in these Effects.

41. ZEDOARIR, of Zedoary. It is the Root of an Indian Plant, of a spicy bitterish Taste; and comes under this Class of Cophalicks as fuch. But it is also reckon'd by many amongst the Alexipharmicks, whereupon it comes to have a place in the Capitals; and it is said even to prevent Infections, by holding it only in the Mouth. By its agreeable Bitter it is prescribed likewise amongst Stomachicks, and for its spicy Warmth commended also in Cholicks and Hysterical Affections; and likewise for promoting the Menfes.

42. ZINZIBERIS, of Ginger. This is likewise an Indian Root, generally brought over dry, but sometimes in Preserve. It is very hot and penetrating, and thereby a great Warmer of the nervous Parts; whence it enters into Compositions of other Intentions than such as

are merely Cephalick.

Class 2. Of Carminatives.

TO these are given a place amongst the Nervines, by reason the nervous Parts are frequently under great Disorders, from Flatus's, or Winds pent up: and therefore what dissipates and expels such Vapours, must be reckon'd of great service to those Parts.

and the Ens

A great many feem to be strangers to this Term, as it does not appear to carry in it any thing ex-

pressive of the Medicinal Efficacies of those simples which pass under its Denomination. This Term had certainly its Rise as thus apply'd, when Medicine was too much in the hands of those Jugglers, who for want of a true Knowledge in their Profession, brought Religion into their Party; and what they were ignorant in doing by rational Prescription, and the Use of proper

Medi-

b

k

f

Medicines, they pretended to do by Invocations, and their Interest with Heaven. Which Cant being generally, for the Surprize fake, couch'd in some short Verses; the word Carmen, which fignifies a Verse, was made also to mean an Inchantment: which as it was a very good Covert for their Ignorance as well as their Knavery, was frequently made use of, to satisfy the People of the Operation of a Medicine they could not account for. And as those Medicines now under this Name are of some quick Efficacy, and the Consequences thereof in many Instances very great and furprizing; the most violent Pains sometimes arifing from pent up Wind, which immediately cease upon its Disperfion: for these reasons, I say, such Medicines as give Relief in this Cafe, are more particularly term'd Carminatives, as if they cured by Inchantment; the Complaint removed by them being fo fuddenly, that the ordinary Means of Operation of a natural Caufe are not well imagin'd to take place so soon.

But howfoever this Term came into the Profession, its common Use has fufficiently determin'd its Meaning; that by it every one understands such things as conduce to expel Wind. How they do fo, may be conceiv'd, when we consider that all the Parts of the Body are perspirable. Sanctorius in his Medicina Statica makes all we call Wind in the Bowels, such perspirable Matter as makes its escape thro the Coats of the Stomach and Intestines. Between the several Membranes likewise of the Muscular Parts may fuch Matter break out, and lodge for some time. Now whatfoever will rarefy and render thinner fuch Collections of Vapours, must conduce to their utter Discharge out

of the Body, and confequently remove those Uneasinesses, which arife from their Detention. And as all those things in Medicine which pass under this Denomination, are warm, and confift of very light fubtile Parts, it is easy to conceive how a mixture of fuch Particles may agitate and rarefy those Flatulencies, so as to facilitate their Expulsion; and especially when we consider what a Help to this purpole may be those grateful Senfations which fuch Medicines give to the Fibres; which cannot but invigorate their tonick Undulations fo much, that by degrees the obstructed Wind is dislodg'd, and at last quite expell'd. But if the Obstruction is not great, as it feldom is in the Bowels, by the large Vent both upwards and downwards, the Rarefaction of the Wind upon taking such a Medicine is often so sudden, and its Discharge likewise, that it goes off like the Explosion of Powder.

All the things under this Class, as they are warm and discussive, they are much used in the Compositions of Catharticks, of the rougher fort especially. For the Irritation occafion'd by those, would be scarce tolerable without the Mitigation of fuch grateful Ingredients. Many likewise of this Sortment are in the Compositions of discussive Topicks, as they warm, rarefy, and attenuate

the obstructed Humours.

Folia, Herbs:

43. ANGELICA, Angelica. It flowers in July. This is a warm, fragrant, aromatick Plant, in great efteem by many Authors, Schroder will have it to be a most noble Cordial, Suderifick, and Vulnerary; and also that it promotes the Menses, forwards Delivery, and strengthens the Womb; and that it is efficacious against all manner of Poisons and pesti-

G 4

But at prepestilential Contagions. fent it is regarded little otherwise than as a Carminative, and therefore we give it a place in this Class. The College hath a compound Water which takes its name from it, in which are many Ingredients of the fame Rank.

44. CHAMEMELI, Cammomile. It flowers in July. With the Carminative Vertues of the former, this is also accounted a good Anodyne, and excellent against Cramps and fuch like Spasms. Ourwardly, it is a good Emollient and Ripener, in Cataplasms. It is used with succels likewise against the Tooth-Ach, apply'd hot, in a Bag, to the Cheek.

45. FOENICULI, Fennel. flowers in July and August. It is much of the same Qualities as the former two; but is further faid to be Diuretick, and good against the Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys. Its Seeds, which are very Carminative, are likewife reported to promote Milk in Women who give fuck; and to communicate their Qualities fo far, as to be good against Wind in the Child, by their Influence upon the Milk.

46. LEVISTICI, Lovage. This flowers in July. Besides its discusfive carminative Quality, this is likewife accounted a good Alexipharmick, Vulnerary, and Strengthner of the Stomach; and by its deterfive Vertues also to help against the Jaundice, and Obstructions of the Spleen. In Topicks too it is a good

Ripener.

Semina, Seeds:

47. ANETHI, of Dill.

48. Anisi, of Anife.

49. CARUI, of Caraway. 50. CORIANDRI, of Coriander.

51. CUMINI, of Cummin.

52. DAUCUI SYLV. of Wild Carret.

53. FOENICULI, of Fennel.

54. GRAN. PA-) of Grains of Paradife, or RADISI, Greater and 55. CARDAMO-Leffer Car-MI, damoms.

56. LAURI BACCE, of Bay-

Berries.

These all agree in their Carminative Qualities, and are therefore frequently used in Compositions of that Intention; as also in Clysters, The Anifeand discussent Topicks. Seed with Helmont was so much in favour, as to obtain the Name from him of Solamen Intestinorum. The Coriander, as they do not fo much abound with Oil as the other, fo they are more drying, and therefore frequently used for that Intention. The Cardamoms, of both kinds, are much hotter, and upon that account stand frequently in Composition with the Simples of the foregoing Class; and are also accounted Provokers to Venery. The Cummin have a discussive Plaister from their Name, in the College Dispensatory.

57. ANGELICA-Roots are likewife very efficacious to this Intention; especially those from Spain, which are wonderfully discussive, and

> ti ti

ti f

Ь

of a fragrant Flavour.

Class 3. Of Hystericks.

more properly be call'd Uterines, we shall include not only all which go

UNDER this Head, which may under the same Denomination, in Phyfick-Writings; but also all those Simples, which are accounted ferviceable

viceable in menstrual Obstructions; as such Disorders bring on a great many Symptoms always reckon'd Hysterical; and consequently, as the means of removing them, justly

come into this Class.

All of this kind by some are distinguish'd into Dulcia & Fætida, sweet and stinking Medicines. But of the former, such as Musk, Ambergrease, and the like, there are so extremely sew Constitutions with whom they will agree, that we have refus'd them a place here, and rank'd them in the first Class of this Section.

Disorders of the Womb, all which come under the name of Hysterical Affections, arise from too titillating or from too uneafy Sensations. The former proceed from that Irritation of the Nerves, which the Make and Secretion of those Parts have naturally subjected them to; this in some fort of Constitutions arising to that degree, as to draw the whole System into disorder, and occasion a surprizing Variety of Symptoms, as feveral forts of Convultions, and fpecies of Madness; which therefore are by some term'd Furores Uterini. Now these Disorders seem to be most effectually allay'd by fuch things, as are in a manner the Reverse of Cordial, and are both in Smell and Tafte very offensive and disagreeable. And they feem to anfwer this End, by fuffocating as it were the Spirits, and damping their inordinate Sallies, fo that fuch Stimulation ceases, and the Fibres return to their natural Tone and Motions. For as what is grateful to the Senses gives an inexpressible Emotion to the fine Nervous Filaments, so does what is fetid and disagreeable quite destroy that Emotion, and deaden it. And as the former kind confifts chiefly of fine subtile volatile Parts, by which, as before explain'd, they are the fitter to penetrate the Nerves, fo these are generally of a clammy viscous Contexture, and thereby the fitter to envelope and enrangle that subtile Juice, whereby its Motion is much retarded, and consequently the Fibres render'd

less springy.

In the latter Cafe, the Uneafiness of the Burden when with child, and often the Disorders of the Fatus. brings the Womb, and by degrees the whole nervous System, into convulfive Diforders; which admits of little or nothing to be done by way of Medicine, but is best remedy'd by contributing to the Eafe, and gratifying all the Defires and Cravings of the Mother. But the worst mischief to these Parts are from a Lodgment of some disagreeable Matter upon their Glands, whereby they are frequently apt to cancerate; or from an Obstruction of those Discharges, which at certain times Nature (that is, the Constitution) requires to be made from those Parts. In the first of these, all fuch come to be deem'd Hyflericks, which by their deterfive Qualities open those Glands, and by degrees wear away the obstructed Humours. In the latter are employ'd fuch as either give a greater force to the circulating Blood, whereby it is enabled to break through the Capillaries; or which to attenuate it, as to fit it upon that account the easier to flow through, and make the Discharge requir'd. And thus whatfoever in Medicine either simple or compound contributes to any of those Ends, tho very different in their Operations, as the original Cause of the Disorder may differ; they all come under this general Appellation of Hyflericks, or Uterines.

Folia, Herbs:

Mugwort. 58. ARTEMISIÆ, The redder fort is efteem'd the best. This is much used in Complaints peculiar to the Female Sex, both in inward and outward Applications. It is faid to be opening and discusfive, to promote the Menfes, Delivery, and to cleanse the Womb of all Impurities. It is of greatest account amongst Midwives and Nurses. For in the Shops it is used in little elfe than the compound Syrup of the College, which has its Name from it; but is a very indifferently contriv'd Composition, as we shall fee in its proper place.

59. ARTRIPLICIS OLIDA, five Fatida, Stinking Orache. This is of very little use in present Practice, though of fome confiderable account for the same Occasions as the former. There is a Syrup only made

of its Decoction or Juice.

60. BASILICI, five Ocimi, Baffil. This is likewise an ill-scented Plant, and is found in very few Compofitions of Medicine, unless in the College compound Bryony-Water. It is reckon'd of the fame Efficacy as the former in cleanling the Womb, and promoting the menfirual Discharges.

61. DICTAMNI CRETICI, Dittany of Crete. This is of little use likewise, but in the foremention'd Intentions. Though as it has pass'd with fome likewife for an Alexitharmick, it has found a place in fome of the Capitals, and particularly the Theriaca Andromachi and Mithridate.

62. MATRICARIA, Feverfew. It flowers in June and July. This is near akin to the Mugwort, but much more ferid. It is not of any use but as an Ingredient in the Bryony-Water; though Schroder mentions it as effectual in all uterine Complaints; particularly in Coldness and Impotency: and likewise

that it purges by Urine, and is therefore good in Dropfies; that it refifts putrid Fevers, is good in the Stone, in Giddinesses, and Pains of the Gout, ourwardly apply'd, and rubbed upon the Part.

63. NEPETE, Cat-Mint. flowers most of the Summer Months. This Plant is of an offensive Smell, and very little in use, unless in the Bryony-Water, which is a Compound of little else. It has ascrib'd to it the fame Virtues pretty much

as Mugwort and Orache.

64. PULEGII, Penny - Royal. This flowers in July and August. It is a very warm Plant, of very fubrile and penetrating Parts, and is therefore Aperitive, Discutient, and Carminative; but its chief Virtues are absterging all Impurities from the Womb, promoting the Menstrual Evacuations, and facilitating the Expulsion of the Fætus. It is also of known Efficacy in Pleurifies and the Jaundice; as indeed in all Disorders arising from Obstructions. It is an excellent Pettoral, and given with great Success in Asthma's, and all Difficulties of Breathing. Some commend its Application outwardly likewife in Pains of the Head. For its many good Qualities, it has a place in several of the Shop-Medicines now in use; and for the abundance of Oil which comes over with it; the simple Water drawn from it is very efficacious for many of the foremention'd Purposes, tho somewhat inferior to a Decoction, but not so unpleasant.

65. SABINE, Savin. This Plant is an Ever-green. It is hot, attenuating, and very detergent; and fo forcing upon the Womb, that it has got into the Practice of ill Persons to procure Abortion with it. It is a most powerful Cleanser, and therefore good in all Obstructions of the

Viscera,

Viscera, where a Constitution can bear its Efficacy. For the same reafon it has obtain'd amongst Surgeons for cleansing old foul Ulcers.
In which cases Paracelsus much commends it, as does also Esmulter pronounce it very effectual in curing
any running Seres, mix'd with Honey. It is likewise esteem'd of great
fervice against Worms; and its esservice ag

the Belly.

66. RUTE, Rue. It flowers in June. This Plant is very deservedly of great use in Medicine. Schroder commends it as an Alexipharmick and a Cephalick; fays it refifts all kinds of Poisons and Malignities, and is therefore to be used in Fevers; and that it is good in all convulfive Cafes. It is replete with a fat viscous Juice, and by that means yields little to any purpose in Distillation, unless where first digested in a spirituous Menstruum. Hence its fimple Water in the Shops is worth little, how much foever fet by fome. It ought to be raifed with a spirituous Liquor, or used in Conserve, or, which is best of all, eat alone fresh gather'd, as many do with Bread and Butter. It is of excellent Service in all nervous Cases, and pareicularly in such as arise from the Womb, as it deterges the Glands, and by its Viscidiry bridles those inordinate Motions, which frequently begin there, and affect the whole Constitution.

67. PIONBY SEEDS are often used under this Intention, and seem to owe their Virtues of this kind to the same Tenacity and Disposition of Parts, as most of this Tribe do.

68. ASSA FOETIDA is a very stinking Gum, drawn by Incision from the Laser Tree in Lybia and Syria. It is of known Efficacy in some Use-

Offensiveness is seldom used, no Form whatsoever being able to conceal it.

from some Parts of Syria, of a yellowish Hue. It is warm, emollient, and resolving, and is good in all Hysterical Affections; but it is chiefly used by Application upon Plaisters to the Navel. It loosens the Belly, both inwardly and externally used. It is often met with amongst extemporaneous Prescriptions in present Practice, but is in very sew Shop-Medicines; although in very small Quantity in the Theriaca Andromachi.

70. MYRRHA, Myrrh. This is a refinous Gum, and comes from fome Parts of Arabia and Ethiopia; that which is most clear, brittle, light, and fragrant of Smell, is belt. It is of great use in Medicine, insomuch as to enter into Compositions almost of all Intentions. It is warm and bitterish, and upon that account found helpful to the Stomach. It will frequently, by a prudent Administration, remove Agues. malignant and pestilential Fevers, it has always been reckon'd excellent : and in times of the Plague, People carry it, and chew it in their Mouths to prevent Infection. It is of manifest Service in ripening the Small-Pox, especially that fort, where the Pustules rife with a pellucid Humour. Its bitter Tafte only makes it difficult to give to Children in such Cases, otherwise there is nothing more fafe and efficacious; as likewife in abating that Reftleffness which arises from tickling Defluxions of Rheum: And by the fame Quality it is good in all Catarrhs. Its peculiar Bitterness makes it effectual against Worms. And the Elixir Proprietatis is much the better

Medi.

Medicine for what it has of this in its Composition. It is likewise reckon'd outwardly a great Detergent, and therefore Rulandus compounds it in many Plaisters. Our own Surgeons much use it now in their Dreffings, and have it in great esteem for keeping clean the Tendons and Periofium, and many kinds of Ulcers. It is also an excellent Dentrifice, and keeps the Gums from wasting and stinking. But its most celebrated Virtues are what gives it a place in this Class, of being both a great Cleanser and Strengthner of the Womb. It provokes the Menses, and forwards Delivery; and is indeed good in all bysterical Affections, administer'd either in Pills, Bolus's, or Tinctures, it not conveniently agreeing in any other Forms.

Radices, Roots of,

71. ARISTOLOCHIÆ LONGÆ, Long Birthwort. It is of a subacrid aromatick Taste, and amongst all accounted a Cleanfer of the Womb, both as a Provoker of the menstrual Discharges, and a Forwarder of Delivery. It has ascribed to it also fome alexipharmick Qualities, and is therefore in the Composition of the Theriaca, and some others of the 'Tis reckon'd detersame Tribe. gent externally, and suppurative; for which it has a place in the stiptick Plaisters, both of Crollins and Paracelsus. Johannis Faber made from this an Extract and an Effence.

72. ARISTOLOCHIÆ ROTUN-DÆ, Round Birthwort. It differs not from the former but in Shape, and has the same Virtues ascribed to it, and enters into the same Compositions as the former.

73. BRYONIE, Briony. The Root of this Plant is often mention'd as a powerful Purger, and chiefly of

Water: but it is entirely now out of fuch Intentions, and used hardly in any Composition but the Aq. Bryonie Comp. in which it is reckon'd to affift as a great Uterine Detergent, and is therefore prescrib'd in almost all hysterical Complaints. It is accounted very penetrating, and therefore good in all Grumes and Coagulations, and some will have it almost infallible in arthritick Pains and Tumours, managed into a Cataplasm: and Etmuller commends the Juice which ouzes into a Cavity made in a large green Root, as doing wonders in the Gout.

74. BELLIDIS, Daify. This is little now in use, though ranked by some Authors under this Intention. It is reckon'd a Vulnerary, and particularly a Uterine. Helmont commends it in a Pleurisy; and Mindererus insused it in Vinegar, and

gave it in Fevers.

75. CASSUMMUNIAR, Casumunar. This is lately come into use, and
therefore is yet wanting in the Descriptions of Writers of Betany and
Pharmacy, and has not yet enter'd
into the Compositions of the Shops:
But it is brought much into Esteem
by the Recommendation and Practice of Dr. Mead, who uses it as a
Stomachick, as well as an Hysterick.
It seems to be a kind of Zedoary,
and is of a bitterish aromatick Taste.

Of Animals.

Class 1.

76. CRANIUM HUMANUM, Man's Skull. It is to be feared this has obtain'd a Place in Medicine, more from a whimfical Philosophy, than any other account; and therefore we find it appropriated to Distempers of the Head chiefly, as Apoplexies, Epilepsies, and the like. It is an Ingredient in Riverius's Pulvis

pulvis de Gutteta, but of little account, otherwise than as a Spirit is made from it, and a volatile Salt, in the same manner as from Hartsborn; from which they differ so little, as not to be diffinguish'd even

by the Operator.

77. Moschus, Musk. This is reckon'd the Contents of an Excrefcence, growing out of the Belly of a Creature in India, not unlike a Goat. It is thought by some to be excerned as a menstrual Blood, which it is not very much unlike; and that those Creatures, by rubbing against Shrubs or other hard Bodies, break the Films or Cods it is collected in, and fo leave it behind them. The Price it bears subjects it frequently to Adulteration, which the Jews have a Dexterity in beyond any other. It is reckon'd a great Cordial, and must certainly be so by its Fragrancy and Volatility, where it is not burtful as a Perfume, which often happens; but it is experienc'd of fervice in many hysterical Complaints, both inwardly taken, and apply'd ourwardly to the Navel.

78. STERCUS ANSERIS, Goofe-Dung. The Excrements of most Birds are accounted hot, nitrous, and penetrating, the they may somewhat vary according to their different Food; by which means they pass for *Inciders* and *Detergents*, and are particularly reckon'd good in Distempers of the Head: but they are almost quite now haid aside in Practice, not only as they are troublesome and nauseous, but as they were at first introduc'd more from Fancy

than good Reason.

79. STERCUS PAVONIS, Peacock's Dung. This passes for a Specifick in Epilepsies, but with so little Reason, that it is not worth further notice.

80. UNGULE ALCIS, Elck's

Hoof. This is also cheem'd of mighty Efficacy in Distempers of the Head, and is in the Pulvis de Gutteta of Riverius before mention'd, but in little else. Naturalists tell us that the Creature it self first gave to Mankind a Hint of its medicinal Virtues; for they say whenever it ails any thing in the Head, it lies in such a Posture as to keep one of the Tips of a Hoof in its Ear, which after some time effects a Cure. But this I leave to be credited by those of more Faith than my self.

Class 3.

81. CASTOREUM, Caffor. This is generally taken for the Beaver's Stones, which is an amphibious Animal, not much unlike an English Otter. It is brought from Hudfen's Bay, New England, and Ruffia; the latter is much the best. The Cods are much rounder than the other, and harder; and the inclosed Caster is of a much redder Colour, and a more volatile and pungent Scent. This is of very extensive Use in Medicine, and enters almost into all the nervine Compositions of the Shops, as well as the extemporaneous Prescriptions in all the like Intentions. It is certainly a most noble Drug, and of great use in all Diftempers of the Head: And as many Diforders of the Womb have their Rife from some Distemperature of the nervous System; so in all fuch Cases it is likewise of great Service. In the Height of Fevers, when the Nerves begin to be convulsed, it is very effectual, not only to keep off a Delirium, but to forward a Diaphoresis, and bring the Diftemper to a Crisis. Etmuller, with some others, will have it also to be good in the Measles and Small-Pox. The Tincture, which is made The Compleas English Dispensatory. Part II.

of k, is excellent Medicine, but what Chymiss pretend to sell for a spirit of Castor, is good for little or nothing; for it is too fat and tenacious a Substance, to rise over the Helm with any Menstruum whatfoever: It is therefore much the best if given in Substance, or Tincture, wherein it will almost entirely open and dissolve.

Of Minerals.

Clafs 1.

82. AMBRAGRYSEA, Ambergrees. Naturalists much differ about the Production of this Simple; and as we have not room here to enter into a Detail of their Opinions, of but little moment to our present Design, we shall only observe it to be much of the same Medicinal Virtues as Musk, (which see above) to be used in the same Intentions, and generally to enter into the same Compositions; but it is of somewhat a weaker Scent.

83. SUCCINUM, Amber. This is a bituminous Juice or Resin, which from a Fluor grows hard and brittle; for that it has been in a State of Fluidity, is manifest from the feveral Parcels of it, which have inclosed Straws and Infects of feveral kinds: The whitest and most transparent is accounted best. It is of no great use in Medicine per se, as its Texture feems too compact to open and yield to the natural Elaborations; tho some have a great Opinion of it as a Balfamick, and give it in Gonorhea's particularly: and it is also an Ingredient in the Gascoin's Powder. But certain it is, that what the Art of Pharmacy extorts from it is of wonderful Efficacy, especially in nervous Cases.

The Salt of Amber is an incomparable Medicine, as we shall further see in the following; and the Oil likewise is very powerful in many Cases, outwardly used. The Caput Mortuum, which remains after the Salt and Oil is gone over, is, by some ingenious Persons, who have been very inquisitive thereinto, conjectur'd to afford that Powder which has been so industriously quacked upon the World for a Specifick in Convulsions; and is sold under the Title of Dr. Morton's Ansispasodick Powder, at 5 s. per Ounce.

84. CINNABAR NATIV. Native Cinnabar. There is also in the Shops a factitious Cinnabar. The true Native is very heavy, and of a beautiful red Colour. There is certainly a great deal of Quick-filver and Sulphur in its Composition; and Diascorides will have it to be a Minium, by reason a great deal of Quickfilver may be obtain'd from it. We have it chiefly from Hungary, and some Parts of Germany; in which Countries Schroder fays the very Peafants know how to draw the Quickfilver from it. It is by all accounted a wonderful Remedy in Epilepsies; and it is very probable that by its Subtility and Solidity together, it conduces in fuch Intentions; as by those Properties it is enabled to pais through the minuteft Passages, and by its Momentum to break through the little Obstructions, which in the Fibres and nervous Meanders are the occasion of such Disorders. Some use it in venereal Cases, and undoubtedly with very good reason. And in Foulness of the Skin, as in the Itch and Leprofies, there is not any one thing better.

C

n

2

15

d

fi

g

C

B

S

Ь

SECT. II.

Of Strengthners.

By Strengthners, we would be understood to mean such things as add to the Bulk and Firmness of the Solids; and that they differ from what has been ranged under the preceding Section, as a Bandage does from a Flesh-Brush. The former are such as facilitate, and drive on the vital Actions; but these such as confirm the Stamina, and maintain the Solids in such a Condition, as to exert themselves into Action on all proper Occasions with the greatest

Force and Vigour.

The continual Waste which constant Motion makes in the Constitution, were it not for frequent and proper Supplies, would foon wear the Body quite out. The Attritions and Abrasions of the circulating Fluids would quickly carry away the Canals in which they circulate, were not somewhat furnish'd in their Composition, which is suited to fall into, adhere with, and recruit that which is washed off. And those Particles must be much more disposed so to do, whose Adhesions are greatest when once they come into Contact; fuch are those of Bodies we call glutinous, and which eafily form themselves into Jellies, and such like Consistencies: for the Parts of such Bodies are very light, by the Over-Proportion of their Surfaces to their Solidities, whereby their Motions are both more languid when in Circulation, and when once they flop, their Cohesions will be much the fironger with whatfoever they happen to fall into Contact, Medicines

of this Tribe are therefore of great Service in Hecticks, where the fwift Motion of a thin sharp Blood wears away the Substance of the Body instead of nourishing it; for they not only retard the inordinate Motion, but give such a Weight and Consistence to the Juices, as fits them also for Nourishment.

There are likewife other Caufes. which may weaken the Solids, by admitting, or occasioning them to relax too much. Whatfoever therefore acts as a Stimulus, and crifps and corrugates the Fibres into a more compacted Tone, which most austere and pointed Bodies do, will remove such Weakness, and increase Strength: and as also too much Moisture may contribute to such Relaxation, what has no other Quality but absorbing and drying up such fuperfluous Humidities, may deferve, tho accidentally, to come under this Denomination.

And thus we have a clear Notion of the three Subdivisions made under this Head, and the Manner by which they feverally operate in bringing about the main Intention. This therefore, it is hoped, may ferve for an Explication of the three subsequent Classes; observing that under the last does very naturally fall in all those which usually pass for Sweetners: For that Term can have no other Meaning, than that the animal Fluids are render'd less sharp; and this cannot be done but by either breaking off the Points or Asperities of their Particles, or so absorbing

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II. 96

absorbing and casing them up, by Motion conduces to the former, and foft and porous Bodies, that they cannot be perceiv'd. Increase of this Division will do the latter.

what comes under the third Class of

Class 1. Of Agglutinents.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

85. BURSA PASTORIS, Shepherds-Purse. It flowers in April. Its Juice is very aftringent and glutinous. It stops bleeding at the Nofe, is good against spitting of Bood, and in Diarrhea's and Dyfenteries, and bloody Urine. The Country People with good fuccess apply it to Cuts and fresh Wounds; and it is faid to cure Quartans and Tertians if made into a Cataplasm, and apply'd to the Wrifts just before the Fit comes.

86. CYNOGLOSSI, Hounds-Tongue. It flowers in July. 'Tis reckon'd to cool and incrassate, and therefore has been used in Catarrhs, Fluxes, and Gonorrhea's. It is not much now in use, tho the Dispensatories have a Pill from its Name.

87. GALIOPSIS, Archangel. It flowers in May. There are many forts, but the white is used only in Medicine. The Flowers are made into a Conserve in the Shops, tho not often prescrib'd. They are accounted good in all Weakness and Fluxes, but particularly in a Fluor albus, a Distemper frequent amongst the Females, and which they call the Whites.

88. HORMINI, Clary. It flowers in June and July. It is of pleafant Scent, and is much in effeem amongst the good Women for Weaknelles they are subject to, and chiefly the Whites. The Shops have a Spirit under its name, which is drawn from an Infusion of the Herb in Spirit of Wine, and is very pleafant, and a good Cordial. Etmul-

ler will not have it give place even to Cafter, in Hysterical Affections; and affirms there is not a better Remedy in Cholicks: but it is not now prescribed to such purposes.

89. PLANTAGINIS, Plantain. This flowers in May and June. The broader fort is most in esteem. It is reckon'd a great Cooler, and Stopper of Fluxes, particularly of Blood, whether from the Nofe, Spitting, or Urine. It is likewise accounted, as most others of this Tribe, a great Healer of fresh Wounds, Some have had strange Notions of its relifting of Poilons; and Tackins tells us, that a Toad before the engages with a Spider, will fortify herself with some of the Plant; and that if she comes off wounded, the cures herfelf afterwards with it.

90. SCOLOPENDRII, Spleen-wort. This Plant does not flower. It is little used in Medicine, tho it is accounted binding and strengthning. Formerly it has pass'd for a Detergent, and been reckon'd fuch a Scowrer of the Spleen, from whence it's suppos'd to come by the name of Spleenwort, that Diascorides relates, by steeping it in hot Vinegar, and drinking it forty days together, it has wash'd away the whole Substance of the Spleen.

Flores, Flowers:

91. CONSOLIDE MAJ. Larger Comfrey. This is the fame Plant as the Symphytum. They blow in May. These are not often prescribed, and are in few Shop-Compolitions.

of

are

Co

an

no

the thi of DOL par thei plac part mor nish then unde are .

cular

Cata Gum 99 Gum to be It is f our That fmalle White folves good

lofteni 100 glass.

cularly

positions. They are accounted good in Seminal Weakneffes, particularly Ermuller observes them to be the only Ingredients of this Tribe, which very gently loofen the Bowels.

Semina, Seeds of,

92. AVENE, Oats. 93. FABR, Beans.

94. ORIZÆ, Rice.

95. PISR, Peafe. 96. TRITICI, Wheat.

97. VERMECELLI.

98. SAGO. Thefe are very much of the same Virtues. The five first are too well known in our own Country, to need any Description; and the two latter are brought enough into the acquaintance of those who are luxuriant in things of this kind, to want any Explication of their Virtues. They are all very And tho the nourishing in Food. particular Management of some of them in Diet, may give them a place rather amongst the Detergents, particularly the Oats; yet they are more likely to increase than diminish the Bulk of the Solids, and therefore are rang'd most properly under this Head. In Medicine they are little used, unless in some particular Intentions, they are prescrib'd Cataplasms, and ourward Applications,

Gummi, Gums:

99. ARABICI, Arabick. This Gum is very common, but little is to be met with which is genuine. It is suspected to be adulterated with our common Plumb-Tree Gums. That is accounted best, which is in finaller pieces, and almost of a white colour. It very eafily diffolves in any aqueous Liquor, and is good in all kinds of Fluxes, particularly Catarrhs, by thickning and loftening the thin Humours.

100. ICHTHYOCOLLE, Ifingglass. Schroder says, it is from a

Fish which is common in the Donube. It has no Bones, but about the Head. After 'tis cut into small pieces, they boil it in Water to a thick Jelly, which is spread abroad and dry'd, then roll'd up and brought to us in the form we fee it in the Shops. It is of a very glutinous Quality, and confequently good in all Diforders which arife from too thin and sharp a State of the Fluids. 'Tis reckon'd very helpful in Female Weakness, and particularly the Whites; as also in all Defluxions and Hemorrhages.

101. OLIBANI, Olibanum. This is a Gum not much unlike Mastick. but not quite so white or brittle. It is very glutinous, and confequently strengthning, but partakes so much of the Turpentine kind, as to be somewhat detergent; for we find it will make the Urine smell, if taken inwardly in a confiderable quantity. It is used in some compound strengthning Plaisters, but not in many other

Compositions.

102. SANGUIS DRACONIS, Dragon's Blood. It is the Weepings of a Tree which bears a Fruit not unlike a Cherry; the Skin of which pull'd off, they fay refembles a Dragon. It is experienc'd to be of an agglutinating Quality, and is prescribed with success in most Fluxes and Hemorrhages. Its principal share in Composition is in the Lucatellus Balfam, as some make it. 'Tis esteem'd a good Ingredient likewise in strengthning Plaisters.

Cortices, Barks of,

103. CASSIE FISTULE. This is a Bark which with Infusion, or a little boiling, runs very much into Jelly; and is of the same Virtue with most things of the like nature. It very much refembles Cinnamon in Ap. pearance and Tafte, infomuch as to

entice

98 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

entice some to use it in its stead, being much cheaper, but it is not by much so good. In Distillation the Water drawn from it, stinks of an Empyreuma; and in the Composition of an Electuary, it will make it so slimy, as hardly to be parted into Doses for use. Galen took this and Cinnamon to be both the Bark of the same Tree, as many others likewise have done, but very unjustly: For their Difference is too manifest to want any Arguments to refute such a Conjecture.

of Comfrey. These are more efficacious in this Intention, than the Flowers above taken notice of. They are fometimes made into a Conserve in the Shops; but such flimy or glutinous Bodies are very imprudently made up into those forms, because the Sugar in a little time destroys that very Texture from whence their medicinal Virtues arife. This Root is very conveniently boil'd up into a Jelly, and a little fweeten'd, as it is used, is not at all amis. It is very strengthning, and good against all Fluxes whatsoever. but particularly feminal Weakneffes: and where the Virulency is remov'd, it is excellent in old Gleets, and to stop the Whites in Women.

u

h

P

g

th

B

Ou

an

per

ne

oth

of,

Co

flor

aftr

pot

rar,

cou

are

kno

mor

of .

Roo

men

acco

of t

in r

1

Class 2. Of Aftringents.

Folia, Herbs of,

105. GLASTI, Woad. This is cultivated in many inland Countries, and is much used in dying. This is what the antient Britons used to paint themselves with. It is not much used in Medicine, but is accounted very astringent, and effectual

in stopping Hemorrhages.

106. HERNIARIE, RuptureWort. It flowers in June and July. Schroder commends it in involuntary pissing, says it helps to disfolve the Stone, and absterges the
Mucus from the Stomach, and other
Parts, where it is apt sometimes to
collect in too great quantities; and
that it purges Choler, and is therefore good in the Jaundice. But its
chief Use is in Emplaissers and
Ointments, to be apply'd outwardly
against Ruptures; upon which account Hollerius had it in great
esteem.

flowers in July. It is much used in Medicine, as well as in Sallets and Sauces. It is justly esteem'd a

great Strengthner of the Stomach, and is of great service in taking off Naufeoufness and Reachings to vomit, as also in stopping Fluxes of the Belly. hs fragrant Scent makes it enter into many Compositions as a Cephalick. There are many Medicines made of it in the Shops; but the Spirit, the diffill'd Water, and the Syrup, which is a Compound, are the principal. In the foremention'd Cases it is used with good success in Fotus's, outwardly apply'd with hot Cloths to the Stomach and Belly. It is also in the Composition of some Plaisters, for the same purposes.

108, MILLEFOLII, Tarrow. It flowers in June. This Plant is not much in use, yet Schroder highly extols it for a Dryer and an Astringent, and says it relieves Hemorrhages and Defluxions of all kinds, whether of the Nose, Womb, Bowels, fresh Wounds, spitting of Blood, Vomiting, Urine, cre. and commends its outward Use in Ruptures, and all manner of Weaknesses.

Burnet. 109. PIMPINELLA, This flowers in July and August. It is hot, drying, and aftringent: yet by the former Qualities it obtains a place also amongst the Detergents, as it has a quick Pungency on the Palate: fo that 'tis faid to open, attenuate, and promote Sweat; that it cleanses the Liver, Kidneys, and Lungs; diffolves the Stone, is good in Stranguries, and helps in Cholicks; that it is excellent in the Pox, and an admirable Antidote against the Mercurial Poisons; that it takes Freckles off the Face, eafes the Tooth-Ach, and ripens Swellings. But notwithstanding these wonderful Virtues, ascribed to it by Schroder and fome others, it is almost wore our of practice, and now in no great efteem.

Tops or Buds are diffill'd, and the Water accounted a good Aftringent and Strengthner; but very improperly, as we shall further see in the next Part, under the Division of distill'd Waters. They are of no other use in Medicine, that I know of, and are not in any of the Shop-

Compositions.

f

8

,

S

S

Ĉ

le

1-

1-

s,

N-

d,

n.

15,

9.

flowers in June, when it ought to be gather'd. It heats, drys, and aftringes. But we find it in Composition chiefly amongst the Vulneraries, in which Intention it is accounted a very good Ingredient.

are placed under this Class, for their known Properties in stopping Hemorrhages, and particularly spitting of Blood, and bloody Urine; the Roots especially: yet they are commended in other Intentions, and are accounted Dinretick, and Breakers of the Stone in the Bladder. They are said to have a singular Property in removing the Narcotick Impresent

fions of Hemlock and Henbans. Their Use in Composition is very little; the Seeds are oftenest prescribed.

Flores, Flowers of,

113. BALAUSTIORUM, Balanfsines. They are the Flowers of the
Pomegranase. They are very rough
upon the Palate, and much aftringing; and are therefore used in many Compositions of that Intention. They are very serviceable
in Diarrhea's, and in such cases are
frequently used in strengthning Clysters.

114. ROSARUM RUBRARUM, Red Rofes. These blow in May and June. They are fufficiently known to all Persons. What are used in the Shops, unless for the distill'd Water, are the Buds before they quite blow; because then they are much rougher and more aftringent. The Conserve made of them is defervedly in great effeem; but the common Notion of its being the better for Age, is an Error: for their Aftringency, which arifes from the Solidity and Asperity of their component Parts, by long lying in the Sugar, which mellows and foftens them, very much decays. They are good in almost all Distempers of the Lungs, and particularly in Defluxions of Rheum, and spitting of Blood. A very strong Tincture of them greatly helps the Efficacy of the Bark in intermitting Cases, and is an excellent pleasant Julep. The Conserve is judg'd useful in Inflammations of the Eyes, apply'd outwardly: And the Leaves Reep'd in Vinegar are accounted good for the Head-Ach, apply'd to the Temples.

Fruelus, Fruits of,

These are fit to gather about An-

H 2

summ :

cooling, aftringent Tafte. They are chiefly used in Conserve. They very agreeably quench Thirst, and fortify the Stomach; and are good in Diarrhea's and Dysenteries.

116. CYDONIORUM, Quinces. This is a very delicious Fruit, which ripens at the latter end of the Summer. They are very rough and aftringent, eaten raw. They mightily cool and strengthen the Stomach, remove Nauseousness, and stop Fluxes of the Belly. For these purposes they are in much use, especially their Juice made into a Syrup, which is both very pleafant and agreeably aftringing. The Juice will keep the Year round very good, with Oil upon it, in the manner that Wine is kept in Flasks. And it is much better to keep it fo, and make the Syrup often; for all Astringents rot or mellow by lying long in Composition with Sugar, fo as to lofe in a great measure their Efficacy. The compound Syrup of Mint is much the better for what it receives from this Juice. Etmuller, after his usual way of talking, ascribes the Astringency of this Fruit to an acid auftere Salt with which it abounds. Some of the Antients accounted it an Antidote to some particular poisonous Qualities in Hellebore. 'The Seeds, bruis'd well with an aqueous Liquor, afford a good Mucilage, which is excellent in some Soreneises of the Mouth; and answers likewise all the Intentions of the preceding Class.

Nuts. These are little used in inward Composition, but enter into some of the strengthning Plaisters, as they are accounted austere, rough, and aftringent.

118. GALLE, Galls. These likewise hold the same Rank as the former, and are in little else besides

the Emplastrum ad Herniam. Their Use in trying the Steel-Waters, is sufficiently known to all. Upon the same account it is, that they make so necessary an Ingredient in Writing-Ink. They are accounted effectual in stopping Hemorrhages, and therefore Ink is put up the Nose to stop bleeding.

are pretty much of the fame Rank and Account as the two former. Some will have them to be great Carminatives, and grate them into warm Liquors, as Ginger and other

t

t

F

1

T

th

W

k

CIT

fo

T

tue

bo

for

Su

is t

Ac

oug

dro

Ber

of

bla

Spices, to expel Wind.

120. GRANATORUM, Pomegranates. This is a delightful Fruit, not much differing in its Medicinal Virtues from Quinces. The Juice is prescribed in Weaknesses of the Stomach and Bowels, and removes Nauseousness, Vomitings, and Fluxes. It is reckon'd also a good Cooler in some inflammatory Fevers. Its Use in the Shops is chiefly in the Syrup of Mint.

121. MESPILI, Medlars. These are unacquainted in Medicine, but in Diet they are a grateful Fruit, but not eatable till rotten.

are grateful, cooling, and aftringent. They are used only in Syrup, which is very pleasant, and makes a mighty good Gargarism, with any simple cooling Water; for which it is most in use.

123. MYRTI BACCJE, Myrtle-Berries. These are very rough and aftringent. They are not much in Composition for inward use, the Syrup is the chief; but they are in several of the strengthning Plaisters. The Syrup is esteem'd good against Abortion, and used in Fluxes of all kinds.

124. PRUNELLORUM SYLVEST. Sloes. We have in the Shops a Conferve made with them, which with care

ic

is a very good one. For this purpofe they are to be gather'd before they begin to wither and mellow upon the Trees; for after they are froftbir, as the Country-People call it, to make them fit for eating, they are not fo rough, and confequently not so suitable for this Intention in Medicine. In Loofeness of the Belly they are effectual in stopping it; but fometimes they tye the Bowels up fo much, as to throw the Patient into the contrary Extreme. Caution therefore is to be taken in their Prescription; and generally some Aromatick Mixtures are necessary to prevent those Gripings, which otherwife their Coldness and Roughness are apt to occasion.

These ripen about August. They are much like the Mulberries for their Medicinal Virtues, but somewhat rougher, and of a more fragrant Flavour. They are used chiefly in Syrup, which is likewise much prescribed in Gargarisms. It is reckon'd good against Vomitings, and

Loofeness of the Belly.

are much of the fame kind as Medlars, and as little known in Medicine; tho as much valu'd in Diet, for the fame Qualities.

127. PINI MALA, Pine-Apples. They are not different in their Virtues from the Cyprus Nuts, and about as much used in Composition, for the same purposes.

Succi inspiffati, Juices :

128. ACACIÆ, Thorn-Tree. This is the German Acacia: but the true Acacia of Diascorides, and which ought to be used in the Theriaca Andromachi, is the Juice of the Seed or Berry of a Shrub of the same name, of a red colour near approaching to black. It is very austere and bind-

ing, and therefore powerful in all Fluxes. Upon what account it makes an Ingredient in the Theriaca, is not easy to be guess'd; as bearing no refemblance, either in Smell or Taste, to any of that Tribe.

129. Hypocistidis. Schroder fays this is the Juice of a Sprout, which shoots out from the Root of the Ciffus, not unlike Missesse of the Oak. It is blackish, and shines like the best Spanish Juice of Liquorish. It is reckon'd more powerful in its astringent Quality than the foregoing. But it is used in few officinal Compositions, and never in extemporaneous Prescriptions.

This is somewhat like the Hypocistis, but more hard and friable. Whether it be a Concretion of a Mineral Fluor, or how otherwise produced in Nature, is not well agreed; and indeed its Use in Medicine hardly makes it worth inquiring into, being found but in one or two Compositions of the Shops, and never order'd for any one Intention in common Practice.

Cortices, Barks of,

131. CINAMOMI, Cinnamon. This, as was observ'd before under the Cassia Bark, was by the Antients confounded with that; but it is of a much more aromatick Flavour and Tafte, and is rough upon the Palate, whereas the other is quite flimy. This is not only an admirable Aftringer, and a great Strengthner of the Stomach and Bowels, but also a good Cephalick. There are no kind of Defluxions or Weaknesses, but what it is of service in. It affords an Oil which will fink in Water, and is of great efteem and much prescribed in extemporaneous Practice. But its Dearness subjects it very much to Adulteration; which is

H 3

cne-

generally done with a Mixture of Oil of Cloves or Clove-Bark, which are also specifically heavier than Water, for otherwise the Cheat would eafily be discover'd. The best way to know its Goodness, is by diluting it; which may be done by dropping it upon Sugar, and then diffolving it in a small Spirit. For before it is so manag'd, its extraordinary Heat upon the Tongue will not fuffer one to discern its true Tafte; but when it is thus diluxed, it eafily discovers any foreign Mixture.

132. GRANATORUM, Pomegrawater. This is reckon'd much more aftringent than the Juice, already taken notice of. It is therefore much order'd in Decoctions against Gonorrhea's and Fluxes, and often in aftringent Clyflers; tho its share in the Shop-Compositions is but little.

133. QUERCUS, Oak. This has not a place any where in the Difpensatories, as I know of; yet it is a powerful Astringent. The chief medicinal Use it is put to, is in Baths for fuch as are cut for the Stone, into which they are put warm in a proper Vessel, until the Wound To which purpose it is of general use amongst all Lithocomists. From its great Astringency, and its Affinity upon that account with the Peruvian Bark, I have had it often in my Intentions to try how far it would go in answering the same end in the Cure of Intermittents, but have not yet found an opportunity.

Radicer, Roots of,

134. BISTORTE, Biffort, Snakeweed. This grows in feveral Parts of England. Its Root only is of use; and this is very aftringent, and therefore used against all kinds of Fluxes. In Decoction it is best. It is accounted good against Vomiting, spitting of Blood, and all Hemorrhages. It passes with some also for an Alexipharmick, and is reckon'd to promote Sweat; for which reason it is, that we sometimes find it in Compositions and Prescriptions of that Intention.

135. TORMENTILLE, Tormentills. No part of this Plant is also used in Medicine but the Root, for the Water distill'd from it is entirely out of use. Although this is most noted for its binding Qualities, yet it is rank'd amongst the Alexipharmicks likewife; and is of great account in malignant Cases, attended with any Fluxes, either of the Bowels or the Womb, all which it is reckon'd to restrain. Schroder fays, there is not a better Vegetable grows than this, in all fuch Intentions. It agrees mighty well with the white Drink, and changes its Colour to a very agreeable red; and much increases its Efficacy in checking a Looseness in the Measles, Small-Pox, or Fevers.

136. OSMUNDA REGALIS, Ofmund Royal. This Plant is to be met with in watry Marshes and Woods. The Root is the only part of it which is used in Medicine. Schroder reckons it of a mix'd Temperament, and fays it exterges and is subaftringent. It is most in esteem for restraining the Whites in Women, and strengthning the Womb. It passes with some for almost a Specifick in the Rickets; but how it can do great feats that way, does not appear from any of its sensible Qualities. It enters into the Compofition of some Cosmeticks, and is reckon'd very good to get Freckles off the Face, and to smooth and soften the Skin. Some esteem it very powerful in dispersing bruised Blood, and taking away the Blackness that arises therefrom: and Mynsicht made it the Basis of a Cara-

plasm

plasm for such purposes. But notwithstanding these many Virtues, it grows out of use, and is now in

very few Shop-Medicines, and hardly ever in extemporaneous Prefcriptions.

Class 3. Of Abforbents.

Ligna, Woods:

137. SANTALORUM omnium, all the Saunders. There are three forts in the Shops; the Citern or Yellow, the White, and the Red; The first is reckon'd the best, as it is most aromatick; but the last, viz. the Red, most aftringent and drying. They are in many of the Shop Medicines, and fometimes used in Prescription amongst the Sweetners and Antifcorbuticks, as they are call'd, and are in Diet-Drinks and medicated Ales. They are warm and drying, and by that means take their place in this Class. What the red Saunders does in Lucatellus Balfam, but spoil it, we shall better know when we come to examine that Composition in the following Part.

138. LENTISCI, Mastick. lonius, in his Observations, lib. 2. cap. 8. affirms this to grow no where but in the Island of Chios: But Schroder contradicts it, and fays that he had a Present of a large Piece of it from his Kinsman Johannes Glaferus, a skilful Apothecary, which he brought himself from a Mountain in Helvetia. It is much of the same Virtues as the Saunders, and prescrib'd in the like Cases; but as it approacheth fomewhat nearer to the Turpentine Kind, it is rather more detergent, and passes in some meafure by Urine.

139. GUAIACI, Holy-wood, or Pock-wood; for it has many Names. This is the Wood of a Tree that grows very tall in the East-Indies; some pretend there are many sorts of it: but Mathiolus, in his

Notes upon Diascorides, is of the contrary Opinion, and ascribes the Differences of Colour to its different Age and Maturity; the oldest looking of the darkest Colour, and the younger more light. which is heaviest is best. It is very hot and drying, and thereby a great Promoter of infensible Perspiration rather than Sweat. Upon this aecount it is reckon'd a wonderful Sweetner and Cleanfer of the Blood, and therefore much prescrib'd in curaneous Foulnesses, of all kinds. By the fame hot penetrating Quality it likewife is effeem'd good in the Gout, in diffipating and infenfibly wasting the Humours thrown upon the Joints; as also in Dropfies and Catarrhs, by drying up and wasting the superfluous Humidities. But in venereal Cases it is said to do wonders; upon which account it has obtain'd its Name of Pock-wood. Dr. Martin Lifter, in a Differtation de Lue Venerea, lays great stress upon it, and fets light by all that the Mercury can do without its Help. Continual Experience does beyond contradiction demonstrate its Usefulness in all Errors of the Constitution, which arise from too much Humidity; but how far it eradicates any particular Infections, I must leave to Persons of more Penerration, and who are better turned to fuch abstruse ways of Thinking.

Wood of a very large Tree, which grows in Florida. It is of an aromatick Scent; fome compare it to Fennel. It is very drying and hot,

tho not quite fo much as the Guaiacum. It is used in all the same Intentions, and is much more met with in extemporaneous Prescriptions, than in the Shop-Medicines; tho the College in their Dispensatory give us an Electuary, of which this is the Basis, and whence it has its Name. This is somewhat come into falhion in Families, as common Tea, which the Shavings of it make agreeably enough; but the Scandal of being good in venereal Cases, is a great Detriment to its Credit, which prevents a great deal more good being done by it, than otherwise might be; for 'tis certainly, in the fense we have explain'd the Term at the Head of this Section, an admirable Sweetner. Tho with some indeed it does not well agree, at first especially, and in a Morning, as it affects the Head like some Perfumes, and occasions Pains, Drowsiness, and Vapours; but Use, and first drinking it in the Afternoon, will with most Constitutions wear out these Inconveniencies.

141. The Bark of GUAIACUM is so much of the same Virtue as the Wood, as to need no particular Account of it, and they are promiscuously in the same Intentions.

142. The Bark of SASSAFRAS is also as agreeable to the Nature of the Wood.

Radices, Roots of,

143. CHINE, China. This Root comes from the Country, whose Name it bears; but it is also brought from New Spain, and most of it we have now from Peru. That is accounted best, which is white within, and light and mealy. It is drying, and promotes Perspiration; (for in many of those Inftances, where antient Authors speak of these things being Diaphoretick, they can

be understood only of insensible Perspiration; for the largest Doses will not procure any fuch Effect.) It is reckon'd likewise to be discutient, aperient, and hepatick; but it is certainly good in all nervous Cases which proceed from too much Humidity, and may deferve to be recommended, as it much is, in the Gout, and some kinds of Palfy. It comes in for an Antivenereal upon the same foot as some of the foremention'd Woods. Beguinus, in his Tyrocynium Chymicum, is at the pains to make an Essence of it; and Vefalius wrote a whole Trea-

tife concerning it.

144. SARSAPARILLE, Sarfa, or Sarfaparill. This comes from the West-Indies. Nicolaus Monardus fays there are three forts; one from New-Spain, which is most slender and pale; another from the Honduras, which is of a darker Colour, and thicker; and a third from the Province of Quitto, near Guaiaquil, which is the darkest and thickest of all. That is most in Esteem now which is whitest within, and lightest, but not so dry as to run into Powder like what is rotten. It is ac-counted absorbent, and a great Sweetner, and much in Esteem and Use with some for a kind of Tea, which they constantly make with it, and drink with or without Milk, like the common Teas. Some much question whether there be really any Medicinal Virtues in this Root, as it discovers little in Taste, Smell or Tincture; and suspect it to have got into Esteem only, as many other things have done of very little worth, by their bearing a good Price, and being brought a great way. There is a great deal of it in the Balsamum Polycreston of the London Dispensatory, but to what good purpose I cannot pretend to determine. It is of in Ses 15 CO Ti w CO

bu

tic

rai

T it mi Pr bu no tha pre

thi

is

ve

bu mi wh Fra div the it i

the

ge m mi ren is i lof by

Ca and dra nat but in few of the Shop-Compositions, tho much found in extemporaneous Prescriptions, and consequently a very good Commodity amongst Druggists.

Of Animals.

Class 1.

145. RASURA C.C. Shavings of Hartshorn. This is much more in Esteem amongst Family Dectrefses, than in the Shops, although it is used there too upon many accounts; but what most gives it a Title to this Place, is that Jelly which it is easily boiled into, in common Water, and is accounted very nourishing and strengthning, Those who make it a Trade to rasp it for Use, have learned the Art of mixing Bone with it, to raife their Profit, infomuch that it is hard to buy any now in the Shops that has not a Dash of it; and some, rather than turn away a small Price, are provided with the Shavings of nothing but Bone. The same Cheat is put upon us frequently in the burned Hartshorn, with which they mix feveral Bones. But as for that which is the common suspected Fraud, of drawing the Spirit from them before they are burnt, and fo divefting them of their better Part; they are not at all the worfe, were it so: for if they are put fresh into the Potmaker's Kiln, where they are generally calcined, the Spirit is as much forced away, as in the Chymical Furnace; and all the difference is, that in the former Case it is diffipated into the Air, and quite loft; and in the latter, it is preferv'd by a proper Receiver: for in both Cases the Horn is robbed of it; and therefore after the Spirit is drawn, it is still as good for Calcination.

146. RASURA EBORTS, Shavings of Ivery. This is much of the fame Nature as the former, and boils in the fame manner into a Jelly; and they generally come into Composition together upon the same account.

147. SANGUIS HIRCI, Goats Blood. This is in a few Compositions under the same Intention as the former; but is not at all known in common Prescription, and is deservedly almost forgot.

Class 3.

148. CHELE CANCRORUM, Crabs Claws. They are of the same Virtues as the former. They have the greatest share in the Composition now so much in use, under the Name of Gascoign's Powder; and which in the Shops has the Title from them of Pulvis a Chelis compositus. What is used, is only so far of the Tip of the Claw as looks black, the rest is thrown away; but the Reason of this Choice is what I am a Stranger to.

149. OCULI CANCRORUM, Crabs Eyes. These are much in use both in the Shop-Medicines, and extemporaneous Prescriptions, as indeed are most of the same Tribe. They are not only accounted absorbent and drying, but also discussive,

and good against the Stone.

These are brought from several Parts, but the Oriental are reckon'd the best; and of them, those which come from Persia. They are very different in Shape and Bulk. The whitest and most glittering are most in Esteem: Some Authors ascribe to these wonderful Virtues, and say they are not only the greatest Cordial, but also powerful Alexipharmicks, and Resisters of Poison. But so far as they are manifestly absorbent, and Destroyers of Acidities,

we are justifiable in ranking them in this place. They who fancy such mighty things of them, have their liberty to prescribe them in such Intentions; and if they do no good, may secure their Retreat, in having done no harm. And tis to be seared, that upon this Policy it is, that Simples of this Tribe are so frequent in extemporary Prescriptions.

All the testaceous Powders, and the calcined Hartshorn, are reducible under this Class for the same Reason, as they all have a Quality of sweetning, and are drying. Those which are dearest commonly stand best in Peoples account: but if Reason was to guide us, burnt Hartshorn seems preferable to them all in this Intention; and is therefore defervedly so much in use in many kinds of Pluxes, as also in the Measses and Small Pox, in which it is of mighty Service.

Of Minerals.

Class 2.

151. LAPIS HEMATITIS, Blood Stone. This is found in many Places in Germany. It is very heavy, and of a reddish Iron Colour, of which it seems to have a great deal in its Composition. It is cooling and aftringent, and generally given in Substance after 'tis reduc'd into a fine Powder. It is reckon'd good in all Hemorrhages, and but little used in any other Cases. It is but rarely found in Composition. Some Chymists have pretended to extort wonderful Remedies from it, but there remains none of Reputation enough to maintain a Place in the Shops.

152. ALUMEN, Alum. Some Authors mention several forts, but it is best to follow Schroder, in un-

derstanding the Alumen rupeum, or roche Alum, whenfoever we meet with it in Medicine. This is dug out of the Earth as we find it in the Shops, or with very little Alteration. It is extreme rough and aftringent, as every one finds who taftes it. It is apt to provoke vomiting, by its vellicating the Fibres so very much; whereupon it is not much used inwardly, and then not without some smooth aromatick Ingredients in Composition with it. I had it from a very worthy Person, that he had cured a great many poor People in the Country of Agues, with a large Nutmeg, and its equal Weight of Alum, powder'd and divided into three Doses, and giving one every Morning fafting; and that it never failed: But upon fome Trials I have been disappointed, altho it has answer'd in many Instances; but most I have observ'd in strong tough Constitutions, for it is offensive to the Stomach at first taking. The Rationale of this will fomewhat appear, when we come to confider the Operation of the Bark in like Cases. This is likewife used outwardly in some aftringent Lotions, and enters into fome Compositions of a very good Dentrifice, and a Preserver of the Gums.

Class 3.

takes notice of three forts, but we know of none but the white, especially that is used in Medicine. This is very astringent, and used sometimes as such, tho very imprudently in Gonorrhea's; and for that purpose there is a Composition in the Dispensatory that bears the Name of Pil. de Creta. Its most experienc'd Virtue is in removing that Uneasiness at Stomach, which is commonly call'd the Heartburn. Some com-

mend

p

da

th

fo

hi

FI

C

VC

ric

Pr

for

San

Ea

in

ulco

mend it in drying of old Ulcers, but that does not feem to be a very rational Practice.

154. Bolus ARMENUS, Bole Armonick. This is a natural Earth, and brought chiefly from Armenia, whence it takes its Diffinction, tho improperly express'd in English. Some conjecture, that it has forme finall mixture of Iron in its Composition. That which is of a palish red, foft, and fattish upon the Palate, and ftrongly adheres to the Tongue, is the best : for it is very much adulterated in the Shops, or at least a great deal is brought there good for little. It is both a noble Astringent, and a Vulnerary; and therefore with very great reason frequently found in the Shop-Medicines, and often prescribed for Diarrhea's, Dysenteries, Hemorrhages, Catarrhs, and all kind of Defluxions and inward Injuries. It is likewise much used ourwardly in strengthning Plaisters, and Luxations of the Joints.

155. TERRA JAPONICA, Japan Earth. It is also call'd Carechu. This is also an Earth of a dark purple Colour, is very austere upon the Palate, seems to melt, like the Bole, in the Mouth, and leaves somewhat of a sweetish Taste behind it. It is famous for stopping Fluxes of the Belly, and is good in Catarrhs. Upon which account it is in many Compositions, and is very often prescribed in those Intentions by the chief Physicians now in Practice.

of Lemnos. Amatus Lusitanus contounds this with the Armenian Bole.

157. TERRA SAMIA, Earth of Samos.

Earth. These are very much alike in their Medicinal Virtues, and are used in the same Intention of drying

and aftringing ; but they are neither fo good as the two former, and therefore feldom are to be met with in Prescription.

159. LAPIS GRANAT. Granates.

160. RUBINUS, Ruby.
161. SMARAGDUS, Emerand.

162. HYACINTHUS, Ja-

163. SAPHIRUS, Saphire. Thefe are call'd the greater precions Stones, and are in the Compofition of the Confectio de Hyacinthe. which is a good Medicine, and much in use in the Shops; but 'tis much to be suspected, that these are the worst part of it. For they are not reducible into a Powder fit for Use without long Levigation; (for if they are given coarse, by the Hardness and Asperities of their Angles they will be almost as injurious to the Coats of the Stomach, as fo much Glass) and in the grinding they will wear off fo much even of the hardest Marble, as to increase fomerimes double the quantity: whereby the levigating Materials frequently make a confiderable part of the Medicine. And if it was not for this Inconveniency, it is not eafy to imagine what the animal Digeftion can draw out from fuch hard Bodies; and therefore their Virtues must wholly depend upon the Figures and Bulks of those Parts they are reduced to in Preparation, which is fo uncertain and precarious, as a careful Person would not willingly trust to. These seem to have got a place in Medicine, pretty much in the fame manner as Gold and some other things which are very dear. more to countenance the extravagant Price of a Composition, than to contribute any real Efficacy thereunto.

164. CORALLIUM RUBRUM, Red Coral. There are also of other Colours, but this is chiefly used in the Shops. Some Naturalists tell us, it grows at the bottom of the Sea like a Plant or Shrub, and that it is not fo hard as we have it, until it is gather'd, and brought up into the Air. The brighter and higher the Colour, it is accounted the better. Pliny speaks of it as found only in the Indian Seas, but we have it now from many parts of the Mediterranean, and Naples is a great Market for it. This also by its extraordinary Hardness carries along with it some part of the levigating Stones. It is a very good Astringent, and given with good fuccess in Diarrhea's, and Defluxions of all kinds. It is likewise accounted a great Sweetner, and therefore with good reason prescribed to correct the Acidities in the Stomachs of young Children: by which it very probably bas obtain'd the Reputation of being good against Fits, and easing the Teeth in cutting. For those little Convulsions Children are so mighty subject to, may have nothing else in their Cause, but those vellicating Juices in their Stomachs and Bowels. There is a compound Syrup in the Shops, which has its name from this Drug, and is much in esteem in some Female Weaknesses. Paracelfus speaks of Amulets made of Coral, against Inchantments, Fits, erc. But fuch Impositions are now deservedly laugh'd out of the World.

Helmont, and several others, have also given in to the same Delusions. Kircher, in his Mundus Subterraneus, is very copious in his Account of this Drug; and Ganfius has wrote

professedly de Coralliis.

165. LAPIS LAZULI. This is not much used in any Forms; and its Medicinal Virtues do not seem rightly to be determin'd amongst Authors. Some look upon it as a Cathartick, and it will in many Instances purge, and sometimes vomit; as Astringents sometimes accidentally do. It passes with some also for a Cephalick.

166. LAPIS CALAMINARIS, Calamine. This Fossile is found in many places. Glauber conceited it to partake of the Nature of Gold, and Etmuller commends his Use of it, to concentrate, as he calls it, the acid Spirit of Minerals. It is used as a great Dryer and Absorbent in outward Applications, for it is scarce at all used inwardly. It is used in Cerates and Plaisters, as an Incarner and Cleanser of Ulcers; as also in Collyriums in Inflammations of the Eyes.

167. TUTIE, Tutty. This is also call'd Spodium, and Pompholyx. It flies off from Brass in the Furnace, as the Flakes of Iron do, when just taken out of the Fire. It is extremely hard, almost as Glass; and loses nothing in Levigation. Its Use is chiefly, as the former, in Lotions for inflamed Eyes; and in

little elfe.

SECT. III.

Of Stomachicks.

T is not at all difficult to apprehend the Operations of those things which come under this Denomination. All nervous Medicines indeed have some Claim to this Division; as whatsoever is good for the Nerves, cannot but be serviceable to the Stomach, both upon account of its being fuch a nervous Part, and as it has generally the first Influences of fuch Medicines, But as for superior Reasons they are distributed under other Denominations, we shall rank under this, only such as are either feldom used in other Intentions, or hardly ever omitted in this. These are such as, by a peculiar Warmth, give both a grateful Sensation, and a suitable Tensity to the fibrous Coats of the Stomach, whereby the Sense of Hunger is not only excited, but also the Stomach render'd more able to break and digest what is taken in to satisfy it. And as most Bitters are of this Tribe, and also as by that Quality they contribute frequently to the destroying of Worms, we have given fome Simples, prescribed scarce for any other purpofes, a place here.

Folia, Herbs of.

168. ABSINTHII ROMANI, Roman Wormwood. This is also call'd Absinthium Ponticum. It is not by much so bitter as the common Wormwood, but is a much more grateful Stomachick. It astringes, incides, discusses, prevents Putretaction, and carries off Choler by Urine; whereupon it is good in all

Disorders of the Liver, and abates Pains and Wind in the Stomach and Bowels. Etmuller says, there is not a chronick Distemper in which it is not serviceable. A Conserve made of it, is now much in use in the Shops. And in extemporaneous Prescriptions, for Weakness of Stomach, Loss of Appetite, and bad Digestion, it is hardly ever omitted.

169. CARDUI BENEDICTI. Carduus, or Bleffed Thijile. flowers in June and July. Schroder observes somewhat very odd, that if it be gather'd in the middle or beginning of June, it is very efficacious in curing fresh Wounds, but that it has no fuch Virtue if gather'd at any other time. A strong Decoction of this Herb will vomit. and it is often used to that very purpose; but in composition with other Stomachicks, and drank not in too large quantities, it has no fuch effect, and is a very good Ingredient. It is also accounted Cardiack and Alexipharmick, and enters into many Compositions of the Shops of those Intentions. Some have prescribed it in the form of Syrups, Conferves, and many of the like kind; but fuch are quite now out of use. It enters alfo into many Fomentations, as a good Discutient.

170. CENTAURII MINORIS, the Lesser Centaury. This flowers in July and August. It is an excellent Bitter, and very serviceable to the Stomach in all Compositions of that kind; and is good by it self in Decoction, or Insusion, rather in Wine,

or fmall Gentian Water. It wonderfully difeuffes and absterges viscid Humours, which are apt to abound in the first Passages; the Discharge of which, it promotes by Stool and Urine: and in the Glands of the Extremities, and near the Surface, it attenuates fuch Humours, fo as to fit them for Perspiration. It is also very good, as indeed all Bitters are, against Worms. Some extol it very much for its Alexipharmick Virtues; and upon this account it may have had a place given it in the Theriaca, tho in small quantity. Etmuller commends it as a Febrifuge, especially in Tertians; and Rulandus affirms, that in his Practice he never met with any kind of Fever, which did not yield to its Efficacies, if a Vomit had been before given. This is also much used in discutient Fomentations.

Museus Marinus, Sea-Moss, of Diascorides; and like the Moss of Trees grows upon the Rocks, on the Shells of Fish, and on Coral: the last of which is reckon'd the best. It is used hardly in any other Intention in Medicine, than as a Vermisus, to which purpose 'tis very much commended.

Wormfeed. This is the Seed of a Wormwood brought chiefly from Alexandria in Egypt. They are hot, bitter, and drying, and are prescribed scarce in any Case, but against Worms; which Experience shews they are effectual in destroying.

Corrices, Barks of,

173. AURANTIORUM, Oranges.

174. CITRIORUM, Citrons.

175. LIMONUM, Lemons. These are much of the same kind. These Fruits, of which the Peels are used in this Intention, are too well

known to want any Description. They are very agreeable bitter Aromaticks, which are always good to repair and strengthen the Stomach. These give also a very grateful Flavour to any Insusions or Textures into whose Compositions they enter

176. RADIX GENTIAN A., Gentian Root. No part of the Plant besides is used in Medicine, and the Root Schroder tells us should be taken up in August and September. It is extremely bitter, but leaves rather an agreeable than nauleous Guit behind. It deservedly stands at the head of the Stomachick Class, as it wonderfully warms the Stomach, and excites the Appetite; and also as it enables it the better to digeft what it receives. The Subtilty of its Parts makes it also pass for a Discusione and Aperient, in many Compositions of those Intentions; and likewise for an Alexipharmick, and a great Antidote against many kinds of Poifons, as it wonderfully promotes both sensible and insensible Perspiration. For killing and expelling Worms, it is in the best esteem: and in Chirurgery it not only goes for a Discutient in their Fomentations, but is also used in fine Powder to Issues, to promote their running, and as a Tent both to enlarge and cleanse some Fistulous Apertures. Some Authors extol this beyond all Credibility for its Alexipharmick Qualities, and rank it almost with the Peruvian Bark in Intermittents. And for this reason undoubtedly we meet with it not only in the Theriaca Andromachi, but in some other Shop-Compositions of the same Intention, altho it now ceases to be prescribed for such Purposes in extemporaneous Practice. That it very much affifts in some Compofitions for removing Agues, and forme kinds of Intermittents, I have found

found by experience in many Inflances, but it is not to be depended upon alone: And by its great Subtilty and Heat, if Caution be not used, it will inflame in many cases rather than abate the Symptoms; as we shall further see in the next Part, in its proper Division. With this only, and the outer Rind of Orange-Peels, is to be made a much better Bitter than that which has made such a buftle, under the name of Stoughton's Elixir Magnum Stomachicum.

SECT. IV.

Of Balfamicks.

HAT passes under this Denomination has a great share in the Materia Medica. But the Term is so general and lax, that we have subdivided this Tribe into sour Subdivisions.

By Balfamicks feems to be comprehended all that is meant by foftening, restoring, bealing, and cleanfing: to all which Intentions there feems this necessary Requisite, in the Parts of all Bodies which are used therein, That they be foft, yielding, adhesive, and by their Smallness have a ready Disposition to Motion. It is not difficult to foresee how many Ends are to be answer'd by a Medicine with all these Requisites: as likewise what a vast progress they must take in many Instances, before they can arrive at the intended Scene of Action.

For in the Intentions, the Seat of the Complaint is most commonly in the Viscera. Now it is certain, a Medicine cannot come at any of these, but by the common Conveyance of the Blood; and how long from its being taken into the Stomach, it must be before it can be prepared for, and goes its Circuit that way, every one knows, who is but indifferently acquainted with

the Animal Occonomy. Altho even the Lungs therefore are by their Situation fo near the Stomach, yet it must be many hours before a Medicine can arrive there, after it is taken in by the Stomach, as it must pass the usual Course into the Lasreals, through all the Meanders of the Mesentery, and go up with the Chyle into the Subclavian Vein, and there fall into the Blood, before is can come near the place it is intended for : and even then it has bue the Chance of coming thither, only in fuch a quantity, as has a proportion to the whole which comes into the Blood, equal to that which the pulmonary Artery bears to all the other Arteries, which the Heart throws the Blood into in every Pulfation.

But in any particular Subdivision of this general Term, a Medicine given inwardly must pass through considerable Alterations, before it can answer its End, even in the Stomach and Bowels; and therefore nothing of this kind can be depended upon in a single or few Doses, but must be follow'd and repeated until the Animal Juices are sufficiently charg'd therewith to afford a continual Supply, whether to any parti-

cular

The Compleat English Dispensatory. 112

shall the better understand the Ope- divided them into. rations of these by proper Explana-

cular Part, or to the Whole. We tions, under the feveral forts we have

fo

2

he

for

po

bo

fuc

but

into

lt i

of

the

will

both

but .

as g

gred

Ray

Wha

mad

wied

This

Fellis

fays,

a nitr

tive 1

Lime

gives

makes

Obfin

les Uf

Shop-(

unless

nal Ap

18

Class 1. Of Emollients.

EMOLLIENTS are fuch things as sheathe and soften the Asperity of the Humours, and relax and supple the Solids at the same time. For it is very easy to conceive the Manner how these are both brought about by the same Medi-

By what means soever, whether in the Stomach or any other parts, (for in the large Glands they are very subject thereunto) the Juices have obtain'd a Sharpness or Asperity, fo as to vellicate and render uneasy the Fibres and nervous Parts, which often happens; those things which are fmooth, foft, and yielding, cannot but wrap up their Points, and render them imperceptible : whereby they may gradually, by the proper Course of Circulation, be brought to some convenient Emunctory, without doing any injury by the way. Such Parts likewise draw the Fibres into Spasms, keep them too tenfe, and frequently thereby occasion Obstructions of the worst kind. In all fuch Cases therefore Emollients lubricate and moisten the Fibres, fo as to relax them into their proper Dimensions, whereupon fuch Disorders cease,

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

177. ALTHER, Marshmallows. It flowers in July and August. This Plant affords a very foft mucilaginous Substance in Decoction; which is therefore good in all Complaints arising from Acrimony. Thus it is of great service in Dysenteries, where the Mucus of the Guts is raked off,

and in many kinds of Cholicks. also greatly assists in Obstructions of the Reins and urinary Passage, from fandy Concretions, by lubricating the Parts, and thereby making them yield better to the Passage and Expulsion of such Matter: tho Etmuller will have it, that this is good in fuch Cases only by its obtunding and destroying the Acidities from which fuch Concretions arife; and derides the Notion of its lubricating the Paffages, but certainly with great injustice. It is likewise good in Stranguries, and Heat of Urine : and with some Persons is a great Secret in a Generrhea, infomuch that they pretend to make a Cure, if there is no great Aggravation of Symptoms, without any other Help. It is much used in Clysters, and sometimes maturating Catapla ms. Mr. Ray mentions it as a Pectoral; and it must certainly be of fervice in some tickling Defluxions, and eafe the Coughs thence arising, as also in Pleurisies.

178. MALVE, Mallows. Thefe flower in May, and continue fo to do most part of the Summer. They are of the nature of the former, but not reckon'd quite so good. They are used very little, either in Shop-Compositions, or extemporaneous Prescription, unless amongst the good Women, with whom they are in esteem for the Gripes in Children, and are used frequently for that purpose in their Food.

179. MERCURIALIS, Mercury. This flowers most part of the Summer. It very gently relaxes the Bowels, is foftening, and somewhat

deterfive, which makes it be prescribed sometimes in the Jaundice and Obstructions of the Viscera. It is likewise, as the former, used by the Nurses in Childrens Victuals, against Costiveness and the Gripes. Some have extoll'd it prodigiously for its Lithoneriptick Qualities; and in favour of fuch an Opinion, have a Story of a Mendicant, who made a kind of Cup out of a Stone which he had been cut for, and usually drank out of it, but as he once had fome Liquor put into it for that purpole, it fell to pieces in his hands; and upon Inquiry was inform'd that Mercury had in the Brewing been boil'd in it, to the Virtues of which fuch a fudden Diffolution was attributed, and therefore was brought into Medicine under that Intention. It is by feveral accounted a Cleanfer of the Womb, used outwardly in the Form of a Peffary. And some will have it good against Sterility, both as a Prefervative and a Cure : but Etmuller rejects fuch a Notion, as groundless. This is a mighty Ingredient in emollient Chyfters. Mr. Ray fays, its Juice will wear out Wharts. In the Shops a Syrup is made of it, with Honey, which is used in little else than Clysters.

This grows much out of old Walls, and is therefore call'd frequently Pellitory of the Wall. Estimaller fays, for that reason it abounds with a nitrous Salt, which with its mutritive Moisture it draws from the Lime in the Mortar; and that this gives it a detersive Quality, and makes it good in the Gravel, and Obstructions of the Urinary Passages. Its Use is not very great either in Shop-Compositions or Prescription, unless in Clysters, and some exter-

nal Applications.

n

.

ft

70

y.

n-

he

at T. Flores, Flowers of,

Plant has been already mention'd amongst the Agginstnents, N° 87. under the name of Galiopsis. But the Flowers, which blow about June, are chiefly in use. They are accounted not only soft and lubricating, but also strengthning, and are therefore given in some Female Weaknesses, as the Whites, and in Heat and Disficulty of Urine. A Conferve is made of them in the Shops, but not often prescribed; and upon that account seldom to be met with fresh and good.

White Lillies. These blow in July. They are now quite out of use in internal Medicines, and therefore we shall refer them to the Topicks.

Semina, Seeds of,

These are very little used inwardly. They are very mucelaginous, and therefore soften, relax, and heal. They are much used in emollient Clypters. Outwardly they are in great esteem for ripening, discussing, and digesting Tumours, and hardly ever omitted in Cataplasms of those Intentions. They are in the Compositions also of many of the Shop-Plaisters and Unguents for the same purposes.

184. LINI, Linfeed, or Flazfeed. These are cooling, softening, and healing. They yield a fine smooth Mucilage in Decottion, which is wonderfully good in Erotions from Acrimony, in Deflucions of Rheum, Catarrhs, and tickling Coughs; as also in Pleurisies, Asthma's, and many Distempers of the Breast. The Oil expressed from them cold, is now in great esteem, and very much in the common Prac-

tige,

114 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

tice, not only in Diseases of the Lungs, but in some Cholicks, Obstructions of the Urinary Passages, and in all Suspicions of inward Ulcerations. It gently relaxes the Bowels in most Constitutions. In Clysters and external Remedies it is used in all the Intentions of the former.

185. CITRULLI, Citruls. This is one of the greater cool Seeds. Besides those Properties for which they are given a place under this Class, and for which they are in some of the emollient Compositions of the Shops; they are also accounted aperient and diuretick, and prescribed often where Choler and Acrimony abound.

These are also amongst the greater cold Seeds. They are not only cooling and emollient, but also reckon'd abstersive, and are used amongst Diureticks.

187. CUCURBITE, Cucurbits, or Gourd.

188. MELONUM, Melons. These are the two other of the greater cool Seeds, and prescribed in the same Intentions as the former. Mathiolus says, that the green Leaves of the Gourd apply'd to the Breasts in Lying-in Women, prevents too great an Increase of Milk in the Breasts. And Schroder commends them in external Inflammations, and Pains of the Gout; and the Melon-Seeds in Thirst, Stranguries, and Heat of Urine.

189. PEPONUM, Pumkins. These are of the same Virtues as the former, but not so much in use.

Fructus, Fruits :

190. AMYGDALARUM DULCI-UM, Sweet Almonds. These are of a soft, sweet, grateful Taste; and are cooling, healing, and nutritive.

They are much prescribed in Emulfions, in the common Practice, and are good in all Diforders from cholerick and acrimonious Humours. They cool and cleanse the Kidneys and Urinary Passages, and give ease in cholick Pains, and all Irritations of the Bowels. The Oil expressed, which is fo very much known and in use, is a mighty fafe and good Remedy in Nephritick Pains, and may be given in large quantities; for it not only blunts and obtunds the sharp Points which irritate the Membranes, but also so relaxes and stretches the Passages, as very much tayours the Expulsion of all such Matter. Etmuller mentions a Woman of his own Acquaintance, who could never drink Wine without falling into a Dyfury, or making bloody Urine; which this Oil infallibly cured, as often as it was taken. It is also in mighty esteem amongst Nurfes, for Costiveness and the Gripes in Children, infomuch that many give a fmall quantity of it as foon as the Child is born. It is sometimes used in Clysters, but Oils of a coarfer fort are generally made to serve such purposes.

These are not used medicinally, tho much in Food. They are not so smooth and emollient as the former, but have somewhat of a Roughness and Astringency in their Compositions; which occasions a Load at Stomach, and sometimes a Difficulty of Breathing, if too many be eat of them at a time; but these Inconveniencies are prevented by roasting them.

These are much of the nature of the Almonds, and good in all the same Intentions; but are not by much so often prescribed: and the expressed Oil which is sometimes or

the mover neys, the Min thole

f

C

0

a

et

ar

th

cir

rep

tio

Ord

En

Dif

Wit

Flui

with

have

and

Folia

Maid

abou

likew

chiefl

in De

fore e

tions o

and co

194

15

der'd,

0

1-

ly

u-

is

17-

es

ny

on

ic-

2

to

ets.

tho

fo

ner,

nels

ofi-

d at

icul-

eat

In-

oaft-

nuts.

e of

the

ot by

d the

es or-

der'd,

der'd, is generally fupply'd with that of the Sweet Almonds, as one is always in readiness, and the other seldom drawn. They will neither of them keep long, especially in warm Weather, without growing

rancid; and therefore the newdrawn is much the best. Many others of the same kind may be used for the like purposes; But these are so much in plenty, that they are seldom used.

Class 2. Of Restoratives.

THESE are not greatly different from those of the first Class in the fecond Section. And therefore their Manner of Operation may be accounted for much in the fame way; only these are of a more subtile and adhelive nature, whereby they pals the finest Strainers, or Secretions, and enter into the Nourishment of the remotest Parts. All under this Class are rather nutritive than medicinal, and are more administred to repair the Wastes of the Constitution, than to alter and rectify its Diforders. Whatfoever can answer this End, must be both endu'd with a Disposition to enter into and mix with the most subtile of the animal Fluids, and to fall into and adhere with fuch Interffices of the Solids, as have been wore away by Action, and stand in need of Recruit.

Folia, Herbs of,

Maidenhair. This is very plentiful about Narbon in France. It grows likewife in many places in England, chiefly on rocky Ground. It is used in Decays of the Lungs; and therefore enters much into the Compositions of Pettorals, both in the Shops and common Prescription. It is also esteem'd as an Eparick, and a Remover of Obstructions in the Kidneys, and likewise a Promoter of the Menses; but it is not much used in those Intentions.

194 ADIANTHI NIGRI, Black

Maidenhair. This is also used in the same Intentions as the former, and is reckon'd good in Coughs, Asthma's, Pleurisies, Jaundice, and Obstructions of the Spleen and Kidneys; tho not greatly used for those purposes. Mathiolus gave it in Powder to young Children, and Hosfman commends it in Scorbutick Cases.

often met with either in Composition or Prescription. The Seed is mostly in use, It is warm and pungent, not greatly unlike Mustard. It is therefore reckon'd good in all ners yous Cases arising from too much Mosture, and particularly of Phlegm, and such-like Viscidities; and is commended in pituitous Apoplexies. It is by all accounted a great Provoker to Venery. Schroder says, it is good to draw out splinter'd Bones. But we know of no such uses it is put to.

is mighty common in the Fields, and flowers in July. It has a great character amongst many Dispensatory Writers, but seems to grow much out of use, to what it has been. It passes for a very great Pectoral, and to do great things in Assima's and Pleurisies; and Esmuller gives it the preheminence in inward Abscesses. It has a place also amongst the Alexipharmicks. But hardly any thing is in better esteem for all cutaneous Foulnesses;

1 2

pon

upon which account, it is often met with in Decoctions amongst such as are call'd Sweetners. There is a compound Syrup under its name in the Shops, but of very little use.

197. TUSSILAGINIS, Coltsfoot. It flowers early in the Spring, before the Leaves appear; which has occalion'd fome Persons of Conceit to call it Filius ante Patrem. It is by all receiv'd as an excellent Pettoral; and is in many Shop-Compofitions of that Intention, as well as frequently in extemporaneous Prescription. It makes a Decoction Smooth and healing. But Mr. Fuller, in his Medicina Gymnastica, thinks fuch Preparations of it are not enough charg'd with the Herb; and is for having the Decoctions made with it boil'd to the Confiftence almost of a Syrup: which he commends for a wonderful Reftorazive, in Wastings of the Lungs and Consumptions. Lindanus valu'd it as a mighty Secret in Afthma's, and many commend it in fach cases to be smoked in the manner of Tobacco ; which several put in practice, and think it good, so used, against Deflucions of Rheum, and superfluous Humidities. Many account it a good Cooler and Healer, ourwardly used ; and Esmuller fays, he knew a Woman who cured Ulcers of the Breafts with it.

rogs. VIRGE AURIE, Golden Rod. This flowers in July and August. This has been much commended formerly as a Resterative and a Vulnerary, and likewise for its Diuretick and Lithontriptick Qualities, and was also prescribed in Diarrhea's and Dysenteries; but it is little now in use in any Intention, either in the Shops or Prescription.

Tea. This is one of those things which Luxury has introduced into

Diet, but is yet a stranger in medicinal Prescriptions. We have an account of it in many modern Travels, but it has not been known long enough to be met with in any medicinal Authors of long standing. Schroder gives a List of such, as in his time had taken notice of it. But they all feem, as well as Etmuller and himself, to have been acquainted only with the Green Tea. So that this feems to be of much later difcovery than the other; unless we can think that Tulpius's Distinction regards them both, when in the fourth Book of his Observations he speaks of two forts, one from China, of a blackish Green, and the other from Japan, of a lighter colour; and his Descriptions of both feem well enough to agree with the difference we find in them. Simon Pauli took this to be the Myrtus Brabanticus, and its Leaves very much refemble the Myrtle, of which there are an abundance of kinds, both in Phase and Flavour. An infatiable Curiofity after Novelty, especially in matters of fenfual Gratification, almost continually multiplies new kinds or distinctions of this Plant upon us; but as the Boba and Green include all other Subdistinctions, we shall have regard to no other. This Herb, by all Relations, is prodigiously in esteem, and used in the Oriental Countries which produce it: Schroder is very particular in the Manner of their management of it: But the chief is proper most to the green fort, and there fore we shall refer that to the Section where it is placed; and observe only here, that the Bobee by all Experience is found to be of a foftening nourishing Quality, and is therefore much in efteem for a Breakfast, with or without Milk. It very fenfible fatisfies Hunger, and affords a fine

d

2

by

So

lo

far

in

the

wh

im

ing

Sem

are

Viru

Belie

have

coun

and f

Diur

Medi

in oti

15 uf

name

Barle

kind,

20

2

balfamick Nourishment; and is therefore recommended, and very properly, in all inward Wastings. Decays, and Ulcerations, especially of the Lungs. This has made some Empirical Impostors, with which this Country very scandalously abounds, put off upon the World a pretended Spirit of Bobes for an infallible Reflorative, and a Curer of all confumptive Cafes. But they must be very ignorant, who cannot fee through fuch a Cheat; for fuch balfamick Qualities, which eafily draw out only with hot Water, are the most remote imaginable from any thing of a spirituous nature, and therefore will not rife in a Still, under that Denomination: and if they are endeavour'd to be reduced to Spirit by Fermentation, which does feem altogether impracticable, yet by fuch an Operation they will be so broke and chang'd, as wholly to lofe their finooth, adhefive, and balfamick Quality; and therefore can in no respect answer in that form the Intention of a Reftorative. But while the World will be fo eafily imposed upon, there are never wanting those to do it.

Semina, Seeds of,

n

S.

ry

s,

in-

e.

ca.

ies

his bee

ub-

to

ela.

and

hich

arti-

oper

nere

Stion

only

Expe

ening

refore

With

nlibit

a fine

bak

200. CICERIS, Chiches. There are three forts in the Shops, white, red, and black; but their medicinal Virtues are pretty much the fame. Besides those Qualities for which they have this Rank, they are also accounted abstersive in some measure, and for that reason are met with in Diuretick Compositions in the Shop-Medicines, but they are very seldom in other Prescription.

201. HORDEI, Barley. What is used in the Shops, is under the mames of French Barley and Pearl Barley; which are both of the same kind, but differ something in White-

ness and Size of the Grain. Boil'd in Decoction, they make it very foft and lubricating, and it is chiefly used for Emulficus in extemporaneous Prescription; and it is drank likewife alone to flake Thirft, fheath Acrimonies, and lubricate the Paffages in Cholicks and Nephraisek Pains. Common English Barley is seldom or never used medicinally. With its nutritive Virtues, in which it agrees with all other Grains of the like kind, it is reckon'd to have somewhat more abstertive in it. For which reason, those who are not accustom'd to it in Bread, of which is makes the worst fort, will find it at first to operate with them like a gentle Cathartick. It is very probable. that a Change from a finer and more nourishing Bread to this, would in many corpulent Constitutions be of great service, in reducing their exorbitant Bulks, and cleanfing the fecretory Pallages.

202. LUPULI, Hops. Thefe are used in Medicine as the Chiches, in all the like Intentions; but are hardly ever met with in common Prescription, unless their Flower be fometimes order'd in suppurating Cataplasms. That part of the Plane which is fuch a mighty Commodity in England, and used in our Mak Liquors under the name of Hope, is reckon'd very discurient, aperitive, and good in all Obstructions of the Viscera, and particularly of the Liver and Kidneys. And therefore the Notion of fuch Liquors from them receiving a Disposition to breed the Stone in the Bladder, can have no foundation. They are likewise of an agreeable Bitter, and are upon that account good to strengthen the Stomach, and render those Liquors much more grateful thereto, in which

they are brew'd.

203. OROBI, Bitter Vetch. This is in very little use; the sometimes it is order'd in Cataplasms, for the same purpose as the former.

Fructus, Fruits of,

is a Nut brought from the West-Indies, and is very well known here as a nourishing Food, tho it is not met with in Medicine. It is very oily and soft, and cannot but afford a suitable Nourishment, in weakly and decaying Constitutions; especially if the Stomach is not too far impair'd, to receive and digest it. It must be good likewise not only in all Intentions as a Nourisher and a Restorative, but as an Emollient, by its subricating and relaxing the Passages.

205. CYNOSBATI, Hips. These are the Fruit of the Rosa Sylvestris, sufficiently known to all. They are used only in an Electuary in the Shops, which is very frequently prescribed in consumptive Cases, and Distempers of the Breast particularly. It is also found good in Coughs, from tickling Desluxions of Rheum. This Fruit stands greatly recommended in many Authors, for a wonderful Lithontriptick; but is now little used in any such Intentions.

206. PISTACHIÆ NUCES, Piftach Nuts. These are sometimes prescribed in Emulsions, into which form they enter as the sweet Almonds, and taste very agreeably. They are accounted good in all Distempers of the Breast, as they are healing and bals mick. They are likewise reckon'd very nourishing and restorative in weakly Constitutions.

Balfama, Balfams of,

207. TOLUTANUM, Tolu. This is a Balfam of a deep yellowish co-

lour, near approaching to red, and of a most delicate Smell, much beyond any other Balfam. Schroder fays, 'tis brought from some parts of the African Continent, near Carthage; but we have it from the West-Indies. It first flows from the Tree which produces it, of the Confistence of ordinary Turpentine; but with keeping we meet with it in the Shops frequently hard enough to be brittle: and it feems not the worfe for being fo, its balfamick Parts cohering too closely, to fly off in the waste. It is a most excellent Balfamick and Restorative; is very good in all Decays, particularly of the Lungs. It foftens and thickens the Blood, and cures Catarrhs, and all Coughs from tickling Defluxions. Its healing Virtues also extend to the remotest Parts, and it is an extraordinary Medicine in Seminal Weakness and old Gleets, in both Sexes. In short, there is not a better, pleasanter, and more efficacious Drug in the Shops, in all the abovemention'd Intentions. Both Lindanus and Sylvus de la Boe were great Admirers of it. There is a Syrup of it in the Shops, but 'tis very injudiciously made, as we shall see when we come to the next Part, of Compound Medicines. The best Form is giving it in Pills, or a Solution in some spirituous Menstruum, for it will not dissolve its best Parts in any other: which makes the foremention'd Syrup good for little, in comparison to those Forms where it is given in fubstance. Its external Use is recommended in many cases by Schroder and Etmuller, as well as by many who took notice of it before them; but it is not fo apply'd in the prefent Practice.

208. BDELLII, Bdellium. This flows from a thorny Shrub in Arabia and the Indies. It is formewhat

bit-

b

0

u

C

di

D

tie

ar

ri

m

2220

Pil

M

15

pro

fon

gro

wh

mo

and

WO

very

Cou

plac

fifti

Part

fpiri

of V

muc

off t

tion

tient

this t

the S

21

bitterish to the Taste, looks tralucent when broke, and if rubbed feems of a fattish Substance. Some take it to be the Gum Anima, and make them the fame. It is reckon'd to facilitate Digeftion, to discuss, and promote Perspiration; and to be good in Coughs, and many diforders of the Breaft. But its chief use now in Composition, is in Discutient Plaisters; in which it is mightily commended for reducing of Ruptures, and foftening any Indurations of the nervous Parts. Schroder mentions it for checking a Diabetes, and the menstrual Evacuations when they are immoderate; and for curing the Whites. Riverius feems to have pretty much the fame Opinion of its Virtues, by making it an Ingredient in Compofitions, for the bleeding of the Hemorrhoids, and giving it sometimes for the same Intention, made up into Pills by it felf.

209. BENZOINI, Benjamin. Mathiolus calls it Affa dulcis. This is also a Balfam or resinous Gum, produced from a Tree, which in fome Parts of Egypt and Arabia grows very tall. That which is whitest and clearest is the best, almost of the Colour of Frankincenfe, and of a fragrant Smell. It is a wonderful good Pectoral, and is very effectual against Catarrhs. Coughs, and Ashma's. It has a place also amongst Cephalicks, confifting of very aromatick volatile Parts. It will not dissolve but in a Spirituous Menstruum; and in Spirit of Wine it makes a Tincture very much commended in taking Freckles off the Skin. It is in the Composition of some Plaisters, as a Discu-

tient and a Strengthner.

it

d

210. STYRACIS, Styrax. this there are two forts in the Shops, the Styrax Calamita, which is hard

and gummy, and the Liquid Styrax, of the Confiftence of a thick Syrup, not much unlike the Peruvian Balfam. But the latter is very little us'd, being suspected to be factitious, and not a natural Production. The former is both an excellent Pettoral, and Cephalick. It is of a very fragrant Scent, and looks of a reddiff Colour, with some whitish Clouds. It is very subject to great mixtures of Drofs, and not to be strain'd from them but with great difficulty; which occasions, that in many Compositions the coarfe Lump is put in to be powder'd amongst the Species, instead of the strain'd Balfam, very much to the detriment of the Medicine. It mightily thickens and foftens sharp Rheums, and cures the Coughs and Irritations thence arifing. It is good almost in all Diftempers of the Breaft; and makes a very good Ingredient in Pettoral Apozems, if care be taken to boil them in a close Vessel; for it gives an agreeable Flavour, and very much conduces in all fuch Intentions. A Syrup may be made of it, not at all inferior to that from the Balfam of Tolu, if not better, because its Parts seem not quite so fubtile and volatile, and therefore will not be fo much watted in Boiling. There is a Compound Pill in she College Dispensatory, and which is pretty much us'd in the Shops, that takes its Name from it. is frequently us'd too amongst Cardiacks and Alexipharmicks, and is therefore in most of the Capitals. It certainly warms and strengthens the Stomach, and contributes to Perspiration. It is likewise us'd in some Uterine Disorders both inwardly, and outwardly in Suffurnigations; in which cases it is faid to be a great Restorer and Strengthner.

Radices, Roots of,

211. ERYNGII, Erynge. This grows in fandy places, and near the Sea-Shore, erc. It is in flower in July. The Root only is in use; and that as an Epatick, Nephritick, and Alexipharmick : but it is acknowledged now only as a Restorative, in which Intention it is deservedly in great esteem. It is also deem'd a good Strengthner of the Parts of Generation, and a Provoker to Venery. Some likewise prescrib'd it in Venereal Cases, with the same view as Sarsaparilla, to sweeten the Acrimony of the Humours, and prevent both their Flux and Ero-fion upon the Proflata, or whereever they make those Ulcerations which are fo difficult of Cure.

al 2. IRIDIS, Orris, or Flower-de-Luce. This flowers in the Spring, about April and May. Its Juice is accounted a powerful Purger of watry Humours, and a good Errhine; but it is hardly ever us'd for fuch purpofes. Peas made out of the Root is much in use to dress Issues with, to promote their Running: But the Florentine fort is most us'd now in the Shops, and is reckon'd a good Pettoral, on which

account it is in many Compositions of that nature, and particularly in the White Loxenges of the College-Dispensatory. Schroder commends its use against the Gripes in young Children. It is of a fragrant Flavour, and most such Ingredients are Carminative; especially to Insants, where the Contents of their Bowels are very sour and rancid; and is much to be corrected by such things which give a contrary Sensation. It is also us'd as a Cosmetick in cleansing the Skin.

213. PASTINACE, Parsnips. These are only us'd in Food, and very well known to all Persons. They are reckon'd of good Nourishment, and Exciters to Venery, if much us'd.

214. SATYRII, Orchis, or Satyrion. We have already given an account of this, N. 40. amongst the Cephalicks, with which, for some of its known Qualities, it was plac'd. But it is also accounted a wonderful Restorative, in weak decaying Constitutions, and therefore it was thought not amiss, just to mention it again as such, under this Division.

Class 3. Of Vulneraries.

WHAT is collected under this Denomination, is of that fort of Balfamicks, which are not only fostening and adhesive, but also by a peculiar Activity or Disposition to Motion, joined with a suitable Configuration of Parts, are apt to abrade and carry along with them such Particles as the lay hold on in their Passage; so that they differ from the next Class of Detergents only in Degree.

All Medicines of this Intention

are suppos'd both to cleanse and heal, that is, incarnate, or fill up with new Flesh, all Ulcerations, and Foulnesses occasion'd thereby, both internal and external. Now to do this, in all internal Cases especially, the Medicine must be suppos'd to maintain its primary Properties, until it arrives at the Place of Action, as was before observ'd under the general Term of Balsamicks; and there it does what intitles it to this Appellation, first,

b

P

B

ri

W

th

ti

th in is

th W

h

ſŗ

ci

W

C

th

W

ft

a

by its adhefive Quality, which confifts in the comparative largencis of Surface, and Flexibility of its component Parts. For by this it very readily falls into Contact with, and adheres to the Slough of Ulcerous Exudations, which by their loofe finuation are easily carried along with the Medicine; and when such Matter is so carried away, which is the cleanling or deterging Part, what was instrumental in this Office will afterwards stick to, and adhere with the Carneous Filaments, until by their Addition, and the Protrufion of proper Nourithment ab interno to the fame Place, the Wafte is made up; that is, the Ulcer is heal'd.

A ter the same manner is the Operation of fuch Substances to be accounted for in external Application. By the warmth of their Parts they rarefy, and by their adhefive Quality they join with, and take off along with them in every drefling what is thrown upon the Place to which they are apply'd, until a more convenient Matter is supplied; which it affifts, in adhering to, and incarnating the eroding Cavities. Only this may be taken notice of, that internally whatfoever of this kind is mixed with the Animal Fluids, by the known Laws of Circulation, they will be first separated and left behind. For all those Paris which are specifically heaviest will move neareft the Axis of the Canals, because their Momenta are the greatest, and will therefore carry them as near as can be in streight Lines; but the lighter Parts will always be jostled to the fides, where they foonest meet with Outlets to get quite off, or are struck into such Cavities we are here speaking of, in which they adhere, and make part of the Substance.

Ô

e

y

c

)=

f

11

Folia, Herbs of,

ABROTANI, 215. wood, Mr. Dale makes it a Species of the Aluguert, 'It has been formerly in great effect, but is now almost out of use in Medicine; it is of a volatile pungent Smell, which some compare to Camphire, Simon Pauli gave it in Suppression of Urine, and commends it as a Specifick in some Chronical Distempers peculiar to the Female Sex. Schroder fays it deterges, and wonderfully discusses; that it relists Poisons, particularly from the Bites of venomous Creatures; that it kills Worms, difcusies Hysterical Flatus's, and is good against the King's Evil: with many other Excellencies which prefent Practice is a stranger to.

216. ACETOSELLA, Wood forrel. It has also the Name of Lujula. It grows in woody Places and a fandy Soil, and flowers about April, or the beginning of May. Some have conceiv'd it a mighty Cardiack from the Signature of its Leaf; but fuch Whimfies are now rejected with contempt. It is gently deterfive, and good to affuage the Heat of a Cholerick Constitution. It fomewhat inclines by Urine, and is reckon'd good in Schirri, and all Obstructions of the Viscera. There is in the Shops a Conferve and a Syrup made with it, both very grateful, and frequently prescrib'd in Scorbutick Cases.

the Eupatorium of the Antients; and it is frequently met with in Avicon by that Name. It is in plenty in many Places, and in flower the greatest part of Summer. It is commended by Schroder for a most noble Epatick, Splenetick, and Vulnerary, and is prescrib'd in Dropsies and Cachexies. The Country Peo-

ple use the Herb bruis'd, or its Juice in Contusions, and fresh Wounds. And Etmuller fays, that it takes away all Swellings and Inflammations of the Scrotum. It is in very few of the Shop-Compositions, although prescrib'd frequently amonaft the Chirurgeons in Difcutient and Vulnerary Fomentations, to dissolve hard Tumours, dissipate Oedematous Swellings, and absorb fuperfluous Humidities.

218. BRASSICAL, Coleworts. These are now out of use in Medicine, although much taken notice of by antient Writers. Etmuller fays they have much Nitre in their Composition, which makes them Diuretick. The Authors of the Schola Salernitana, make them of very different Qualities, and will have them both to aftringe and relax the Bowels; and fay also that they prevent Drunkenness, from Spirituous Liquors. The common People use them frequently to Iffues, to cool the Inflammations upon their edges, and make them run; and also apply them to the Wrists and Soles of the Feet in Fevers; but with no great Reason. Some likewife think they give eafe in the Gout, us'd in the same manner to the Part

219. CHAMÆPITYOS, Ground-Pine. It flowers in July and August. It is of an ungrateful savour to the Stomach, and most of all in Decoction; yet it is prescrib'd as an Aperitive and Diwretick, and a Cleanser of inward Obstructions and Abscesses. But its chief Excellency with most is in the Gout, and is greatly commended in rooting out and destroying that Matter in the Joints, which is suppos'd to cause those vehement Pains, Swellings, and sometimes chalky Indurations.

affected.

220. CHELIDONII, Celandine.

There are two forts in use, the greater and the leffer, but they do not feem much to differ in their Medicinal Virtues. The latter is also called Pilewort, because it is accounted good against those Ficus's which in the Piles are apt to grow upon the Fundament; but this Quality feems to have no better Foundation than in its Signature. It is by all allowed to abound with a sharp acrid Sale, which makes it Deterfive; and is therefore recommended in the Jaundice particularly, and all other Obstructions and Disorders of the Viscera. The Juice is also in esteem for taking Clouds, Films, and Specks off the Eyes. The Aqua Mirabilis is almost the only Shop-Medicine in which it is used: but that is little the better for it, as those Parts in which its medicinal Virtues confift, that is the Earthy and Saline, will not rife over the Helm. And for the fame reason is the Simple Water alfo, in feveral Dispensatories, good for nothing; being nothing but Phlegm, and what might as well be produced from any other Plant.

221. EPITHYMI, Dodder of Thyme. This is us'd in various Intentions, and in many Authors is rank'd amongst the Catharticks, because they say it purges Melancholy and Serous Humours; but we have given it a place here, as it often is met with in fuch Compositions as are intended for cleanfing the Blood, and cutting off a supply of such Humours as promote cutaneous Eruptions and Exulcerations, whereby the Cure of fuch Diforders is much affisted. The Decoction in the College Dispensatory, which takes its Name from this Ingredient, is a most injudicious Composition, and not practicable to make; the Liquor order'd being fo far from enough to boil them, that it will hardly make

them

b

S

0

a

13

fi

them wet. This is very rarely prefcrib'd in the common Practice.

222. FUNGUS SAMBUCI, Jews-Fars. These grow out of the Elder; they are little us'd but in Decoction, which they make Detergent and Vulnerary, and is esteem'd a good Gargle in fore Throats, and Inflammations of the Tonsels, which occasion an abundance of Slough and Nastiness to fur up the Mouth, without the help of such Assistances.

222. HEDERÆ TERRESTRIS, Ground-Ivy. It flowers in April. This Herb is mightily in use both in the Shops, and common Prescription. It is of a pungent, nitrous and earthy Tafte; is very Absterfive and Vulnerary. It is not only prescrib'd in almost all Distempers of the Lungs and Breaft; but also accounted good in Obstructions of the Viscera, for which reafon it passes for an Epatick, Splenetick, Diuretick, and Nephritick. It is reckon'd to do wonders in Tubercles and Tartarous Indurations of the Lungs. Willis Pharmaceut. Rational. Part. 2. Sect. 1. Cap. 6. commends mightily its Powder in obstinate Coughs, especially those of young Children. And Etmuller relates, that a Maid was cured of a Scorbutick Consumption, with nothing else than a strong Decoction of this Herb, after a Vomit had been first given. There is a Syrup made with it in the Shops; but it is not by much fo good as the Decoction, or rather Infusion, which is now much in use in Families: for the Sugar will not lie long with it without fretting, which quite spoils it, and makes it four and griping. It is likewife a very good Custom which has mightily obtain'd of infufing it in Malt Liquors; for it not only helps to fine down the Liquors,

but also communicates its Salutary Virtues thereunto, and makes them very wholesom. What goes by the Name of Gill, is nothing but fuch a Composition. But in all such Cases the Herb picked clear from its Stalks, and carefully dried, is much better than when it is green, and will make the Infusion stronger and finer; because its saline Parts will not by much fo foon mix with a foreign Fluid, when they are as it were diffoly'd in the natural Juice of the Plant while 'ris green, as after that Juice is dry'd away; and in those Parts its medicinal Efficacies confift. And therefore it avails nothing to make this an Ingredient in any thing which is to be managed by Distillation: and confequently likewife, must that be a notorious Imposition which is quacked upon the World for a Spirit of Ground-Ivy, and to be a great Reflerative and Curer of Consumptions; for the same Reasons as were given against the Distillation of Bobee Tea. No. 199.

Hyperici, St. Johns wort. This Plant flowers in July. It gives place to none as a Vulnerary. It is found in the Compositions of some Alexipharmicks, but 'tis never prescrib'd in that Intention in common Pactice. It is likewise accounted Abstersive, and good against the Stone, and Obstructions in the Urinary Paffages. It has the Credit also of destroying Worms. It is much us'd in Difentient Fomentations; and the Oil made of its Flowers is in great effeem amongst our Surgeons, both for an excellent Discussens and Deterger. Some Authors, as Sala, have much commended the use of this Herb in Melancholy and Distraction, which feems to have given Occasion to some Enthusiasts to call it, Fuga

Damo-

Demonum. And Paracelfus very whimfically prescrib'd it in Amulets, against Inchantments and Apparitions; so it be gathered in certain Aspects of the Planets, and with some peculiar superstitious Observations, otherwise none of those Tricks could be play'd with it.

1t flowers in July. This is reckon'd a very great Pettoral and Vulnerary. It is also call'd Prassium, under which Name there is a Syrub made of it in the Shops. Diascorides advis'd its Juice to be boil'd up into a Syrup with Honey, and given in Asthma's and Consumptive Coughs. It is by some esteem'd good against Spitting of Blood. The most convenient Form to give it in, is in Decottion, which ought to be made very strong.

226. MELILOTI, Melilot. This is in flower great part of the Summer. It is Discussive and Aperitive, confissing of volatile and pungent Parts, as is manifest by the Smell; but as it is us'd now only externally, we shall refer it to its proper Class under the Topicks.

227. PINI, Fir, or Pine. This is an Ever-green, the Tops are of the Turpentine kind, and are Detergent, Vulnerary, and Diuretick. The Nuts are most in use. They are emollient, agglutinating and very nutritive, and therefore good in Consumptions and inward Wastings. They are very conveniently given in Emulsion, as the Almonds and fome other Nuts of the like kind. Some take notice of them as Strengthners of the genital Parts: under which Intention Etmuller observes two ways of contributing to Venery; one is by fuch things as thefe, which strengthen the Parts, and encrease the quantity of Seed; and the other, such as the warmer

Aromaticks, which only like a Spur stimulate and inflame the Desire, without adding to the Ability of Performance.

228. POLII MONTANI. Some take this to be a Species of the Abrotanum. It is accounted Deterfive, and therefore good in all the Intentions of this Class, particularly as a Vulnerary. But its use is not great either in the Shop-Compositions or extemporaneous Prescription: Although it seems to have passed formerly as an Alexipharmick, by which it has got a place in the Theriaca Andromachi.

wort. This flowers in April. It has a glutinous Juice, which helps it to confolidate, and heal Ulcerations and Erosions which proceed from Acrimony. It is commended in Coughs, and spitting of Blood. It is little used either in the Shops or Prescriptions.

230. VISCUS QUERCINI, Mifletoe. This grows out of other Trees: that which the Oak produces, is reckon'd much the best; altho we feldom have it but from Apple or Pear-Trees, from the White-Thorn, Ash, Lime, Willow or Elm. We have accounts of strange superstitious Customs used in the gathering it, and that if they are not comply'd with, it loses its Virtues. This is by some conjectured to be the Golden Bough, which Aneas made use of, to introduce him to the Elyfian Regions, in Virgil's fixth Aneid. But it is not of any moment either to that Poem, or the Virtues of this Plant, whether it was fo or not. This is both by the antient and present Physicians in great esteem for Epilepsies, against which some will have it a Specifick. It is also frequently prescribed in Apoplexies and Vertigoes, and wore a-

bout

bout the Neck by Children to prevent Convulsions, and ease their Teeth. Which altho it is not to be eafily accounted for, yet here feems to be a much better foundation for fuch Expectation and Affiftance, than from the impudent Pretentions of the Impoler of a Specifick or Sympathetick Necklace, which is quack'd upon the Ignorant at the tail of every News Paper. How the Name of a Person venerable for his Profession and Years comes to be proftituted to the Encouragement of fuch an Impolition, feems to many very strange and unaccountable. What is given away in its Recommendation, is perhaps as entertaining a Rhapfody of study'd and artful Nonsense and Falsities, as hath ever been produced amongst the Jugglers of that stamp. Many have thought Children to be the bester for wearing this about their necks, and it is certain they never were the worse for it; and therefore it may pals amongst what is call'd fafe Pracsice. It has a place in Reverius's Pulvis de Gutteta, but in few Compositions besides.

Gummi er Balfama, Gums and Balfams :

231. CARANNE, Gum Caranna. This is a hard, brittle, refinous Gum, brought from some parts
of the West-Indies, as Carthagena
and New Spain. It is of an aromatick Flavour, and has been prescribed as a Cephalick. But it is now
very little used inwardly; its Virtues
externally apply'd, we shall therefore
refer to the Section of Topicks.

232. JUNIPERI, Juniper. This is hard and refinous, and reckon'd the fame as the Sandaraca of the Arabians. Its inward Use is little; it is hot, desergent, and bealing; and therefore is not amis in the

Prescriptions of some in old Gleers, that proceed more from Debility than any Malignity. This is greatly used in Varnish amongst some Artificers. Its external Use see amongst the Topicks.

233. OPOPONACIS, Opoponax is a Gum flowing from a Tree. The best is that which is clear, free from Dross, yellowish without side, but whiter within, fattish, and of a fetid Smell. It is not used much internally; and for the rest, see under Sett. 12. Etimuller places it amongst the Catharticks, and says, a Dram taken at a Dose purges pituitous Humours.

This is likewise the Tear or Gum of a Tree, and chiefly comes to us from Alexandria. That is reckon'd best, which is of a pungent Smell, somewhat resembling that of a Leek. This is also said to purge pituitous Humours from the Head and Stomach, and therefore to be good in all those Cases arising from thence. But it is much more mer with in external Application. See Topicks.

This is a kind of granulated Gum, almost like Massich, of a pungent Taste, but leaving a Sweetness behind it almost like Liquorics. It is warm, drying, and confolidating, but of little or no use inwardly. For external Use, see amongst the Topicks.

236. TEREBINTHINA, vel Refina Laricis, Common Turpensine.
This is procured from the LarchTree, a kind of Pine or Fir, which
grows plentifully in many parts of
Europe. Most of it comes to us
from Venice and Strasburg: the latter is most esteem'd, and is of a
white greenish hue, transparent, and
of the Consistence of a thick Syrup.
The many purposes for which this

is used in Medicine, can hardly be enumerated. It is a great Vulnerary, and very detergent; and therefore prescribed in all Suspicions of Abscesses and Ulcerations, in what part foever. It mightily affifts Expectorasion in Difeales of the Lungs and Breaft, and is therefore good in Alibma's and Pleurifies. But it moft of all is famous for cleanfing the Urinary Passages; and its Disposition to pass that way, is very manifest from its altering the Smell of the Water, tho taken in ever fo little a quantity, which it makes of a Violet Scene. Upon this account it is very good in all Obstructions of the Reins, whether from Sand or any mucous Adhesions; and also in Gonorrhaa's, which it wonderfully cleanfes and heals, infomuch that there is scarce a Case of that kind now cured, which has not had fome affiftance from this Ingredient: tho in some Cases it may be over-done, as it is very warm, and upon that account will dispose the Testicles to Tumours and Inflammations, and likewise sometimes scour the Passages to much, as to make it difficult to bring them to their due Tensions and Capacities afterwards; whence arise Gleets and involuntary Emissions. It's capable of being difguifed in many Forms, but in Pills, with a fufficient quantity of proper Powders, is the common; altho much the best is to dissolve it by the help of the Yolk of an Egg, with some convenient Vehicle, into a Draught. This makes what goes by the name in practice of the Potio alba; for if it be well mix'd, it looks as white as Milk, and is an elegant and admirable Medicine. To make it more agglutinating and less detergent, in the same case it is sometimes boil'd in Water until it is hard and brittle, as common Refin;

and fuch Management makes it fitter also to give in other Forms, as Powders, Electuaries, or Bolus's; which before its Tenacity and adhesive Properties made it unfit for. This is frequently in the Composition of Clysters against Cholicks, especially if they are suspected to proceed from the Stone and Gravel: into which Form 'tis also brought by its mixture first with the Yolk of an Egg; for that divides it, so as to make it easily mix with an aqueous Vehicle, which of it felf it will not do. Its use in Chirurgery is likewise very extensive, which see amongst the Topicks.

237. TEREBINTHINA & Cypre, Cyprus Turpensine. This differs from the former not so much in its medicinal Efficacies as in Consistence, being thicker, and of somewhat more fragrant Scent. It has its Name from the place it is principally brought from. It is more Astringing, and less Detersive than the common, and therefore more prescrib'd in Gleets, after there is no suspicion of Malignity remain-

ing.

238. TEREBINTHINA & Chie. Chio Turpentine. This also takes its Name from whence it comes. It's harder and more fragrant in Smell than either of the former; and is much the best as a Strengthner, and not so distasteful to the Stomach as most of this Tribe are. For there are as many kinds almost of Turpentines, as there are Trees or Plants of the Fir-kind, which are abundance: and there is such plenty of it in that which comes to us from Norway for Building, that we see it frequently ouze out of the Boards it is cut out into, which makes their Chips or Shavings defervedly in effects with some, to be boil'd in Diet-Drinks, against some old venereal Remains.

Remains, and all those Cases where the Turpentine it self is good. This latter fort is generally brought to us in large Shells, like that of a Gourd, and grows harder (as indeed they all do) with Age, and is the better for it. The best of this kind, which is of an aromatick Flavour, does not very much fall short of the Balsam of Tolu, in its most healing and sovereign Qualities.

239. CORTEX ULMI, Elm-Bark. This is not in the Shops, but sometimes prescribed in Decoction as a Vulnerary. It makes a good Gargarism for sore Mouths, occasion'd by Heat and Sharpness of Humours, but is used in little else.

Class 4. Of Detergents.

THESE differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former Class. They are of more fubtile parts, and therefore are fitter to mix with, attenuate, and wear away the Contents of Abscesses and Ulcerations, and those mucous and viscid Collections of Humours, which are apt to adhere to and obstruct the Vessels.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

240. ABIETIS, Fir. The green Tops are sometimes prescribed in deterfive Diet-Drinks and Apozems. They are good against all Obstructions of the Viscera, especially of the Kidneys, which they are effectual in cleanfing, by virtue of those Turpentine Particles which are drawn from it in Decoction. They are also accounted a good Ingredient in Antiscorbutick Compositions; as indeed are all Deterfives and Diurericks, because the more they cleanse the excretory Passages, especially by Urine, the less will the Capillaries be obstructed by acrimonious Juices, wherein the very Essence of a Scurvy confifts.

241. ABSINTHII VULGARIS, Common Wormwood. This is fufficiently known to all. It has been in great effeem not only as a Stomachick, upon the account of its Bitterness, and also for the same reason a Destroyer of Worms, but

as great a Detergent; and therefore prescribed in the Jaundice, and even in Dropfies. But its use in such Intentions is now quite laid afide, and it is little regarded as a Stemachick 2 Gentian and Orange-Peels being much prefer'd to it, both as they make a more grateful Bitter, and are not so extremely hot and drying: for Wermwood, by those Qualities, has been observ'd to hurt the Sight, by drying up or diff pating the animal Juices too much, whereby the Optick Nerves have fometimes also wanted their due Supplies; and by that means occasion'd that kind of Dimness of Sight, which is much the hardest to remedy, as it is much eafter to diminish the Quantity of a Fluid, than to add thereunto. Herb is in some of the Shop-Compositions, and a good Ingredient enough in cephalick diffill'd Waters, where its volatile Particles rife and contribute to their medicinal Efficacies; its pungent and almost caustick Salt, so hurtful to the Nerves of some dry Constitutions, remaining behind. For which very reason likewife it is used in some external Intentions, in Fomentation; the faline Parts remaining in the Decoction, being very ferviceable to flimulate and discuss some particular Tumours.

242. ALLII, Garlick, It is only the Root of this which is in use. It is very Aperient and Discussive, being loaded with very fubtile and volatile Parts. It passes with some for a Stomachick, and a Destroyer of Acidities in the first Passages; for which Exmuller ascribes to it its Nephritick Qualities; because, according to his way of Reasoning, the Stone is produc'd from fuch A-And even in Galen's time cidities. it was prescrib'd in Cholicks. It is by some now efteem'd good against Worms. However, the present Pracsice and Experience demonstrates its great Efficacies, in deterging and opening the Lungs, whereby it is very powerful in Afthma's and Difficulty of Breathing. It is likewife very Diuretick, as appears by its Smell in the Urine; and upon that account ferviceable in fome Dropfies. It is extremely penetrating and discussive in Caraplasms.

243. ANAGALLIS AQUATICA, Brooklime. This is also call'd Beecabunga. It grows in Rivulets which run from Springs, as the Water-Cresses, and is in flower in May and June. It abounds with pungent volatile Parts, which enable it to abrade, and clear away those little Viscosities which obstruct the Can pillaries, and occasion Seabs and Blotches. It is also Diuretick, and a cleanfer of all the Viscera; which gives it frequently a place in Anti-Scorbusick and Deobstruens Compofitions: for which purpofes its Juice is much us'd with others of the same kind in the Spring-Season, being to be taken every Morning for two or three Weeks together; and is certainly a very good Method with most Constitutions, especially those which are corpulent, and have been much accustom'd to Mals Liquers: for they generate by degrees those Viscidities, which want fuch Scourers, and much better give way to them than

to the ftrongest Purgers.

244. APII, Smallage. This feems to be a kind of Parfley. It confifts of many volatile and fubtile Parts, and is therefore Aperient and Discuffive. Its Root is one of the five greater Openers. There is no great need of the trouble of reducing it into any medicinal Forms, because it is so convenient and agreeable in Sallets. It is very good in gross Constitutions and Infractions of the Lungs, especially if eat with Oil and Mustard. It helps to attenuate and dislodge viscid Humours, and suit them to pals off by Urine or Transpiration. It also affifts in cleanling the Liver, and is good in the Jaundice.

245. ASPLENII, Spleen-wort. This is the fame as the Scolopendrium Verum in Schroder. Scholopendria Vulgaris is the Hartf-Tongue. They are neither much in use. See Seflion 2. Class 1. N. 90.

246. BOTRYOS, Jerufalem Oak. This has only a Syrup under its name in the Shops, and that but very little in use. Although this has antiently been of great account in Diseases of the Breast, and particularly in difficulty of Breathing. as we find in Diascorides and Paulus Æginera, who are follow'd in the fame Opinion by Mathiolus and Camerarius; I have not once met with it in extemporaneous Prescription.

247. CAPPARIS, Capers. These are the Buds or Fruit of a Tree. which are brought over to us in Pickle. They are in some antient Dispensatory Compositions; but their use in any medicinal Forms is quite laid aside now, and we meet with them only in Sauces. 'Tis probable the Pickle in which they are preforv'd, may alter their natural Quali-

10

m

F

Sn

FIA fire

Co

tio

SIS

crs

vol

bea

the

ftro

CUIT

tou

to I

ance

Infa

fron

Deou

Scor

mani

Whic

Chro

it int

exten

in al

The (

be d

the f

ties; but as we have them in that, they are cooling and grateful to the Stomach, conduce to Digestion, and are Cleanfing, Aperiens and Dinretick.

248. CHAMADRYOS, Germander. This is much of the fame kind as the Chamapisys in Class 3. N. 219. It is accounted splenetick, Epatick, Diuresick, and good in all Intentions that are to be answered by deterging. It has a place with some also for an Alexipharmick, and therefore is it sometimes to be met with in Compositions, to promote sweating and resist Epidemical Malignities.

249. CARDAMINIS, Cuckow-Flower, Meadow-Cresses, or Ladies Smock. This is a kind of Nasturtium, and is Pungent, and Discussive; but it has very little room in Composition, or common Prescrip-

tion.

ā

it

it

13

et

1.

e-

li-

3;

250. COCHLEARIR HORTEN-\$18, Garden Survy-Grass. It flowers in May. It is very subtile and volatile, infomuch that there is no bearing one's Nose any longer over the Herb when bruised, than the strongest Spirit of Harts-born. For which reason it is very powerful in cutting and deterging viscid and tough Humours, and enabling them to pals thro their proper conveyances. This makes them good in all Infarctions of the Viscera, especially from Phlegm; and in fuch curaneous Obstructions, as produce Scorbutick Eruptions and Scabs. Its manifest efficacy in all these Cases, which are the Foundation of many Chronical Distempers, has brought it into use both in the Shops, and extemporaneous Prescription almost in all manner of medicinal Forms. The Conferve made of it feems to be the best in the Shops; tho the fresher it is, the better it

is; the more volatile Parts making their escape before it can be los kept. This Property also suits it very much for Distillation; and the plain Spirit of Scurvy-Grass, which is in such mighry Esteem amongst the common People, has the best part of the Herb in it : indeed the weightier faline Parts may not rife, to that it may not be to effectual as a Diuretick; yet it will rather the better answer all Intentions as a Difcutient, and an Opener particularly of the minutest Passages, such as the cutaneous Glands. But although these manifest Qualities have brought it so much into use, that it is to be met with not only at the Apothecaries, but in most Victualling Houses in their medicinal Ales; and its Name has given it the advantage in the common Effeem, fo as to make it almost every one's Physick: yet it is by no means good in thin, dry, and hectical Conftitutions : for as it will add to the Heat and Motion of the Blood, it cannot but encrease all those Complaints and Disorders which arise from that Extreme.

Sea Seurvy-Grafs. This is a finaller-leav'd fort, and of the fame Virtues with the former: but fome-thing more remitted, as it is not fo volatile and subtile. It is not us'd so much in the Shop-Medicines, but is frequently order'd in the same Intentions as the other, in Prescription. But as it less abounds with a Sals which is volatile, it seems to have more of what is of a fixed nature, and upon that account may be a better Diurctick than the former.

252. ERYSIMI, Hedge-Mustard. This grows in great plenty in many Parts of England, and flowers about July and August. It is biting and pungent, not much unlike the common Mustard, and in like manner

is aperient and discussive. It's preferib'd chiefly in Asihma's, Infarctions of the Lungs, and Ghronical Coughs. Lobelius gives it a high Character for many purposes, and particularly for being a speedy Cure in settled Hoarseness. He makes a Syrup of it, which the Colloge have got in their Dispensatory under the same Name.

253. EUPATORII, Maudlin. This is a kind of Agrimony, and is in flower about July. Amongst the Arabian Physicians this has been in wonderful eiteem. Avicen us'd it as an Fpatick and Vulnerary, and gave it in Dropfies, Cathexies, Casarrhs, Coughs, and Obstructions of the Urine and Menses. Riverius commends it to be given in Powder, to cure involuntary Piffing, upon account of an Aftringent Quality he ascrib'd to it: and of which Opinion, Mr. Ray quotes the late Dr. Hulfe: and Gefner has found in his own Practice a brisk purgative Quality in its Roots. Notwithstanding it has been so long in negleft, that now we hardly ever meet with it order'd in any Intention.

254. FUMARIE, Fumetory. This is to be met with plentifully in many places. It flowers in May June. It is bitter, and reckon'd to correct Choler and aduft Humours, which has recommended ir in the Jaundice and Hypocondriaeal Cases. For which purpose in Sennereus's Practice we meet with it in the Form of an Electuary; but it must be very nauseous. It is an Herb difficult to dry, and its Juice, which is us'd as an Antiscorbutick with Whey in the Springrime, will not keep, fo that it is now in little use in the Shops. Its distill'd Water is good for nothing.

grows much upon heathy Ground,

and is in flower almost all the Summer. Many gather the yellow Buds, and pickle them with Salt and Vinegar in the fame manner as Caperi, from which they are not then to be distinguish'd. The Flowers are most in use, and by all accounted Splonetick, Nephritick, and Epatick. They cleanse away Gravel and Serous Humours, both by Stool and Urine, and are accounted extraordinary in Cachexies and Dropfies. For this reason they are a chief Ingredient in fome medicinal Ales. Their Afhes, which are made by Calcination, and are so much extell'd for purging off Water in Dropfies, are no better than any other Afties made in the fame manner; for all Lixivious Salts are Divretick, as we shall further see under its proper Section, There is nothing of this Plant, but what very rarely is prescrib'd in Medicine, notwithstanding it is so much in the Opinion of most People for most of the above-mention'd Purpofes.

tl

0

pr

bu

an

w

oth

Th

cin

It !

the

and

cou

War

Wat

Naf

fam

Deg

Bicun

Agu

flow

keep

grow

a fb

recko

theref

which

ftrutti

27; 1

mong

256. HEPATICE, Liver-wort. This grows near Springs, Wells, and watry Places, very low, almost like a Moss, and puts out Flowers about June, not unlike Stars, This is wonderfully commended by Schroder, in those Disorders of the Liver which arife from too great Hear; and he fays it's good in the Jaundice, Hecticks, Gonorrhea's, and Fevers. And fome are fond of it, because of the resemblance it bears of the Liver and Spleen in its Leaves; but that Signature Philosophy is exploded. It is not much in the Shop-Dispensations, but frequently prescrib'd in Antiscorbutick and Medicinal Ales and Drinks in the Spring time.

257. HYSSOPI, Hyssop. This flowers in July and August. It is warm and detergent, and therefore good in many kinds of Coughs,

and

t

.

ft

173

rg.

by

he

eat

he

,

of

ars

es;

ex-

op-

ore.

lici-

me.

This.

t is

fore

ghs,

and

and Disorders of the Lungs and Breaft, which arise from Phlegm and Viscid Humours. It is good in Afthma's, promotes Expettoration, and gives relief in Difficulty of Breatling. It is almost a constant Ingredient in Pectoral Apozems. A Syrup is made of it in the Shops, but cannot be good for much; because in all such Forms, there is so much Sugar requir'd, as destroys the Virtues of the Plant. This is one of those very few Simples, of which there is a distill'd Water in the Shops, that is good for any thing. For there comes over with it so much of a warm effential Oil, as not only preserves it from mother and stinking, which most simple Waters do, but also makes it a good Pesteral, and efficacious to all those Purpoles, which the Herb is given for in any other Forms.

258. MENTASTRI, Horfe-Mint. This is almost unknown in Medicine. Its Virtues, like the Plant it self, have some resemblance to the Spear-Mint; but it is stronger, and more rank in Swell, and accounted very deterfive both in inward and external Intentions.

250. NASTURTII AQUATICI, Water-Creffes. There is also the Nafturtium Hortense, Garden-Creffe but 'tis only us'd in Sallets, of the fame Virtues as the other in a lower Degree. The Nasturtium Aquaticum grows as the Anagallis Aquatica, in Rivulets or Springs, flowers in July and August, and keeps green, and in some measure growing, the whole Winter. It has a sharp penetrating Taste, and is reckon'd very Deterfive. 'Tis us'd therefore in all Chronical Difeases which arise from glandulous Obfructions, and particularly the Sourby; for which ends its Juice is amongst the Antiscorbuticks, which

fome go a Courfe thro in the Spring time. It is also much us'd in Broths, after the manner of common Pot-Herbs, for the fame purpose; as also in Medicinal Ales and Diet-Drinks. Paracelfus pretends, that he frequently cured Quartant with it. And fome will have it good against Malignities in the Meafles and Small-Pox; but the prefent Practice is a stranger to it in all fuch Intentions.

260. PORRI, Leeks. Thefe are in use much more in Food than in Physick; tho the Pil. Fatida of the College is order'd to be made into a due Consistence with a Syrup made of them, but very imprudently, because its Volatility while any fuch parts remain, is, continually agitating the Mass, and throwing out a white Mould upon it; and also makes it foon dry, and be unfit for use. These are so much of the same nature as Garlick, N. 242. in this Section, that the Reader may turn thither for the further Properties.

261. Rusci, Butchersbroom. is of an austere and bitterish Taste. and is accounted Aperient and Detersive; but it is not prescrib'd to those, or any other Intentions, either in the Shop Dispensations, or common Practice, and has no place in Medicine now but upon the merit of its Roots, which are of the five

greater Openers.

262. SAMBUCI, Elder. This Tree has not one part free from the Tortures of Pharmacy. There has been a whole Treatife wrote by one Martinus Blochwizins, call'd the Anatomy of Elder: but as its several Parts are somewhat different in their Efficacies, and most naturally, according to our Method, fall under other Subdivisions; we shall just take notice here, that the green Leaves are only us'd in the Shops

132 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

to make an Oil with for some external Intentions, and that they are sometimes, by way of Cataplasms, applied hot to Erysipela's and In-

flammatory Tumours.

263. SATUREIR, Savory. This is of very little use in Medicine. It is reckon'd warm and discussive; good against Crudities of the Stomach, Ashma's, and menstrual Obstructions; but its neglect in Practice shews a distrust of all those Efficacies.

264. SECALIS, Rye. This is not in any Medicinal Dispensations, unless in the Emplastrum de Crusta Panis, for it is not there determin'd what fort of Bread is to be us'd. It is the common Bread among the meaner fort in some Countries. It purges those who are not us'd to it, and is reckon'd more Detergent than any of the Grains of which Bread is made. It is by some us'd in Suppurative and Discutient Cataplasms, and not always without success, to the Parts affected with the Gout.

265. TANACETI, Tanfie. flowers in June and July. It discuffes, is Vulnerary, Uterine, and Nephritick; yet enters into very few of the Shop-Medicines under any of those Intentions. A Syrup is indeed made of it, which is in esteem amongst the good Women, in some Female Diforders, as Mugwort, Motherwort, and other Hyflericks in Class 3. Section I. but by none elfe. It is accounted by many efficacious in destroying Worms, particularly the Seed, which is for that reason frequently made a Succedaneum to Worm-Seed, or the Semina Santonica.

266. TRIFOLII PALUSTRIS, five Paludofi, Marsh-Trefoil, or Buck-Bean. This Plant is hardly to be met with in any Author before Simon Pauli, who commends it

greatly in Scorbutick Cases, and fays'tis more fubtile and penetrating than the Nasturtium, Cresses: Bartholine also just mentions is It feems, at this time, to be coming into great Repute in many Chronical Diftempers, and Dr. Consfworth, with some few others, most eminent in the present Practice, frequently order it amongst Alexipharmicks. Many have got it into use in their Families in the Form of Tea; and experience its constant use to be very effectual against Scrophula's, the King's-Evil, and all obstinate Scorbutick Diftempers. Its Tafte at first use is not very grateful, being somewhat of a nauseous Bitter, but time wears off that diflike. Its use in Shop-Compositions is not yet known, nor is like to be, because such regard is feldom so much proportion'd to the Medicinal Virtues of any Simple, as to its not being in the acquaintance of the common People; and upon that account capable of those mysterious Appellations, as are necessary to make it a Nostrum, and bear a good Price.

r

E

ch

F

3.

in

W

wb

WC

OVE

dec

gair

The

plic

mai

The

be r

dom

to o

rect

Pan

to b

tion

Sem

The

267. VERBENA, Vervain: This flowers in June and July. It is of a subastringent and bitterish Taste, is Detergent, and reckon'd good in all Indurations and Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Reins or Mefentery. But it is us'd little inwardly. Externally it is of great account in Pains of the Head, applied various ways. Forestus gives almost an incredible Inflance of its Virtues this way in Lib. 9. Observat. 52. Some pretend it is an Amulet; and Marcellus Empiricus, as Schroder relates, directed it, that is, the Root, to be cut just cross-ways, and one part hung about the Neck, and the other in Smoke against the Struma, which would wear away as the Rox dry'd in the Smoke. Many Country

Peopk

t

e

n

1,

d

y

ic

le

25

",

115

of

e,

m

10-

d-

int

ri-

oft

ues

52.

ind

der

oot,

one

the

ma,

OCK

ntry

opk

People pretend to do great feats with it in Agues, by applying it to the Wrist in the form of a Cataplasm; and also to cure gonty Pains and Swellings with it, used in the same manner.

268. VERONICE MARIS, Paul's Betony, or Male Speedwell. This is in flower about June. That is most prefer'd by some, which grows near the Root of an Oak. It is accounted a good deterging Vulnerary, and given in Erofions and Obstructions of the Lungs, both to expectorate and heal. There are also Alexipharmick Qualities ascribed to it, which give it a place in fome Compolitions against Malignities and Epidemical Infections. It is also prescribed in some Antiscorbutick Detoftions, and reckon'd good to cleanse the Blood, and wear away Bletches and cutaneous Eruptions.

269. FLORES SAMBUCI, Elder-Flowers. They blow from May to July. These are Emollient, Discutient, and Anodyne, the little used in any inward Forms, unless in the Water that is diffill'd from them, which is very good, and will keep well enough if they be sprinkled over with a little Spirit, else it will decay before fresh Flowers come again, as most simple Waters do. They are used in many external Applications, in Eryfipelatous Inflammations, and Arthritick Swellings. There is an excellent Ointment to be made with them, but there is feldom care enough taken in the Shops to order it right, which shall be directed in the following Part. Simon Pauli likewise gave them inwardly to be drank in Milk, in Inflammations.

Semina, Seeds of,

270. AMMEOS, Bishops-Weed. These come to us from some parts

of Egypt about Alexandria; they are of subtile Parts, opening and discussive: hence they are not only used in Cholicks and windy inflations of the Stomach, as Carminatives; but likewise in Obstructions of the Menses and Urine. They are an Ingredient in the Theriaca Andromachi.

271. ERUCE, Rocket. See Sec-

272. FRAXINI, Afth. These are inclosed in what the Country-People call the Asten-Keys. They are very little in Composition, but are accounted good in the Jaundice, Pleurisies, and the Stone.

273. NASTURTII, Creffes. See N° 259. of this Class. They are of the same Virtues as the Herb, and for the Conveniency of keeping them dry in the Shops, are more in use in the Officinal Compositions, tho the other much more in extemporaneous Prescriptions, and arbitrary Medicines.

Fruttus, Fruits of,

274. AMYGDALE AMARE, Bitter Almonds. These are aperient, deterfive, and diwretick; and therefore commended in Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Mefentery, and Womb. They are by some said to take off the Effects of Drunkenness, and also to expel Wind ; for Bartholetus de Respiratione contriv'd an Elixir under that Intention, in which these were the principal Ingredients. Their exprefled Oil is now much in use to foften and deterge the Wax out of the Ears; and they are of very little account in the prefent Practice for any thing elfe, unless amongst those Artifts who have learnt to make Black-Cherry Water with them : for they give very much the same Relish in Distillation as the Kernel of the

K 3

Cherry.

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

Cherry-flones. And for the fame reason we have them frequently in Ratafia, instead of the Apricock-Kernels, being to be had much

cheaper.

275. FICUS COMMUNES, Common Figs. Thefe are deserfive and vulnerary; they are therefore in many Prescriptions for Distempers of the Lungs and Ereast, and are a useful Ingredient in pectoral Decoctions, very much promoting Expectoration, and therefore good in all humerous Allhma's and Difficulties of Breathing. They are also reckon'd to be Diuretick, and to cleanse the Urinary Passages of Gravel and Sandy Concretions. Schroder fays, that they were much in esteem amongst the Women in his Country, for forwarding Delivery. They have by some been in great account for suppurating and cleanling pestilential Buboes; and they are now much in practice amongst our Surgeons in their Cataplasms of the like Intention, into which form they are very eafily reduced. Some likewise use them alone, only being toafted by the fire, for Imposthumations in the Ears, and upon the Gums.

276. JUJUBA, Jujebs. are an Italian Fruit, pretty much of the same Virrues as the former, and therefore used in most of the same Compositions, for the like purposes.

277. SAMBUCI BACCE, El. der-Berries. Of these we have a Syrup- and a Spirit made in the Shops. The former is reckon'd Anrifcorbutick, and therefore prescribed in Cachexies and Dropfies; for which purposes the latter is also accounted good by some, but 'tis with good reason to be suspected, that the Fermentation, which they undergo in order to enable them to raile a Spirif, alters those natural Properties, and leaves it with no other Virtues

than what any other spirituous Liquor has claim to. A great many have a way of managing their expressed Juice into a pleasant agreeable Wine; which does not make by much fo great a Change as Fermentation and Diffilling, and therefore may preferve most of the natural Virtues of the Berry, and be a very fuitable Drink in Scorbutick Habits.

278. PASSULE SOLIS, Raifins of the Sun. These are a Grape dry'd. . They are a grateful Fruit, and very deterfive; for which they . are in most Compositions, to promote Expectoration, and dislodge obstructed Viscidities in the Bronchia, as also to cleanse the Viscera, and particularly the Kidneys and Urinary Passages. They are likewise much in extemporaneous Prescriptions for all the above-mention'd Intentions. The Passula mmores, or Corinthiaca, Currants, are of the like nature, but from a smaller and different-colour'd Grape; but not fo much used in Medicine, unless sometimes in Grewel or Broth, to cool and relax the Bowels.

279. PINI NUCES, Pine-Nuts. These are of a moderate Warmth, gently detergent, and vulnerary. They are therefore recommended in forme Coughs, and in Consumptions; as also in Stranguries, and Sharpness and Heat of Urine; and are reckon'd good in Ulcerations of the Kidneys. By some they are faid to provoke to Venery, and to streng-

then the genital Parts.

280. SEBESTEN, Sebestens. These are a Fruit not much unlike the Damascus Prunes, and are brought from Syria and Egypt: they are moderately cooling and emollient, and help to obtund the Acrimony of the Humours; wherefore they are recommended in tickling

el

0

71

0

ti

F

ni

fo

271

w

pl

2

of

tu

all

an

Ju

De

jec

for

his

the

1

n

C

0

Ĉ

Defluxions, Catarrhs, Sharpnefs of Urme, Bilious Fevers, and Coffine. nels. But for their deterfive Qualities, they generally are used in Pertorals, for the fame Intentions as

Figs, Raifins, and the like.

281. DACTYLI, Dates. Thefe are a Fruit of the Palm-Tree, which grows in Syria, Judea, and other hot Countries. The Palm is diffinguish'd into Male and Female; and Prosper Alpinus fays, the latter will bear no Fruit unless sprinkled over with the Duft or Flowers of the former. Those Dates are best which are large, full, fat, and of a yellowith colour. They are fomewhat aftringent until thorowly ripe, and then much of the fame nature as Figs. They are faid to be good in a Hoarfeness, Infarctions of the Lungs, and fandy Obstructions of the Reins and Bladder. Their Stones or Kernels are reckon'd very Diuretick, and good in Stranguries; and Fernelius used them much in Heat of Urine. Outwardly they are sometimes in suppurative Cataplasms, as Figs and other Fruits of the like kind.

282 JUNIPERI BACCE, Juniper-Berrice. The Juniper was fo much in the good esteem of Ermuller, that he thought it deferv'd a whole Treatife of it felt, and is pleased with Conradus for bestowing a whole Chapter upon it, in his Medulia Difillatoria. All the Parts of this Tree are of a balfamick nature, as indeed are in some measure all the Evergreens; the glutinous and adhefive Properties of their Juices preferving them from those Decays other Vegetables are fubjeft to in the Winter. This by fome has been confounded with the Cedar; and Van Helmont, in his Medicines to prolong Life from the Cedar, substitutes the Juniper

for its Succedaneum. The Berries are suppos'd to contain the Virtues of the whole, and are very much used for many medicinal Purpofes. Some will have them to be great Strengthners of the Stomach, and effectual against Malignities and Epidemical Infettions. The Rob (a Form of Medicine now our of use) made of their expressed Juice, when green, is call'd the Theriaca Germanorum, so much were they in effects amongst them for their anti-peflulensial Qualities. They are certainly carminative, and very much contribute to diffipate Wind, and Flatulencies in the Stomach and Bowels. But their most celebrated and remarkable Properties, are, in deterging and scouring the Viscera, and particularly the Reins and Urmary Paffages, as all indeed of the Twepentine kind do. For this reason they are frequently met with in Compolitions, both officinal and extemporaneous, for the Jaundice, Cachexies, Dropfies, and Difficulty of Urine. The latter Intention they are so remarkable for, that some rely upon them in Gonorrhaa's, and Venereal Ulcerations and Erofiens of the genital Parts. They are very convenient in Decoction, and in Diftillation part with those Qualities, as much as any of the like Subitances do, to what palles over the Helm infomuch that their Spirit is penetrating the same way, and much promotes Urine. What is sp common a Dram amongst the meaner People, and goes by the name of Gin, is only an indifferent spirit impregnated with these Berries. They afford a confiderable quantity of Oil in Distillation, effectual to the fame purpple, and nor greatly differing from Oil of Turpentine, in Smell and Virtue. There are mightily used in Medicated Ales and

K 4

Diet -

Gummi, Balfama, & Similia; Gums, Balfams, erc.

283. AMMONIACI, Gum Ammoniack. This is a Gum from a ferulacious Plant growing in some parts of Afia. It has by some been call'd Ammoniacum, from its growing near the Temple of Jupiter Hammon. That is best which is freest from Dross, of a yellowish Colour without, and white within, and of a bitterish Taste, and Castor Smell. It very much attenuates and deterges, and is therefore properly used in all Distempers arising from Grumes and Viscidities, which Stuff up the Veffels, and prevent particucularly a due Motion of the nervous Fluids. For this reason it is found of mighty service not only in Afthma's and Infarctions of the Lungs, but in nervous Cases, and particularly those term'd Hysterical. The most convenient Form to prescribe it in, is in Pills. Some dissolve it in Vinegar, and other Liquors, and call it Lac Ammoniacum, much used in Afthma's; but that Form to fome is naufeous. It is feldom omitted in extemporaneous Prescriptions for the above-mention'd Intentions. It is also in the Composition of many Topicks as a Suppurative, and some fay it will of it felt even draw out Thorns or Splinters.

284. CAPIVI, Id. This Balfam is not taken notice of but by very late Writers, especially under this name. It is of a thinner Confiftence than the common Turpentine, but much more fragrant and deterfive. It is extremely quick in pasfing off by Urine, and mightily cleanses those Passages, by which it has obtain'd very much in Gonorphea's, and all Obstructions and

Ulcerations of those Parts. It is likewise a powerful Balsamick, and good in many Distempers of the Breaft. The Yolk of an Egg will

mix it in any liquid Form.

285. E MECHA': Balm of Gilead it is commonly call'd, and Opebalfamum; Mecha being the place from whence it is chiefly brought. This is the finest Balfam we know; of the Confistence of a Syrup, but of extremely fmall and fubrile parts, and very fragrant, tho of the Turpentine kind. It is of fo great esteem even where it is produced, that it is accounted a rich Present from the chief Prince of Arabia Fælix, to whom Mecha is subject, to the Grand Signior; as likewife to others of greatest Rank. Its Price and Scarcity makes it fometimes come to us very much adulterated. When it is genuine, it is a most noble Medicine. It wonderfully opens Obstructions of the Lungs, and heals Erofions from Acrimony, and the worst kind of Ulcerations. There is nothing exceeds it in Afthma's and Pleurifies, and whatfoever elfe wants Expectoration. All inward Decays likewife, Bruifes and Sores, are relieved by it; and particularly of the Reins, and Urinary Pailages: for it very quickly passes that way, and shews it self in the Smell of the Urine. Externally used, it also gently deterges and incarnates. The Yolk of an Egg makes it eafily mix with almost any Vehicle; and with Linfeed Oil, it is now much in use for the like Intentions; and with Barley-Water, or any Liquor of the fame kind, it may be made into an Emulfion, or Draught, as the Potio Alba.

286. MASTICHES, Maftich. This is a resimous Gum of the Lentisch-Tree. It grows chiefly in the Island of Chies, and that Gum is in most esteem which comes from

D

D

ti

al

n

N

di

. Pe

th

ge

to

W

up

W

the

It

ple

the

the

the

the

It i

an

exte

10

5

c

t

d

s,

y

n-

10

ix

th

DT

y-

ne

ıl-

h.

nhe

15

m ce.

It is in finall Granula, and hence. white, if good; the Age makes it urn vellowish. Some will have it o strengthen the Stomach, remove Naufeoulness and Flatulencies, and stop Vomiting and Fluxes of the Belly; to strengthen the Head, and invigorate the Nerves; stop Catarrhs, tickling Coughs, Spitting of Blood, and blunt the Acrimony of the Humours. It is very ftrengthning of the Reins, as well as cleanfing, and as a good Ingredient in Seminal Weakneffes, Gonorrhea's, and the Whites. Schroder commends it boil'd in Water, half an Ounce to two Pints, for a Diarrhea; but that feems an indifferent way of managing it. We meet with it in many strengthning external Applications, as Plaisters chiefly, both in the officinal Compositions and extemporaneous Prescription. But with all its ftrengthning Qualities, it is fo much of the Turpentine kind, as to deterge, and pass by Urine, very manifeftly by its Scent-

287. TACAMAHACA, Tacama-This is a refinous Gum, from New Spain in the West-Indies. It diffils from a tall Tree, not unlike the . Poplar; and differs not much from the Galbanum, but is of a more pungent and acrid Smell, which makes it too offensive to be much used inwardly. It is reckon'd good, burnt upon Coals, for hysterical Fits in Women; and likewife apply'd to the Belly in the form of a Plaister. It is by some apply'd to the Temples, in the fame manner, and to the Nape of the Neck, for Pains of the Head, Defluxions of Rheum upon the Throat, and Inflammations of the Eyes; as also in the Toosh-Ach. It is of so subtile and penetrating a nature, that it is greatly used in external Applications, to suppurate or dissolve Tumours; and is accounted effectual even in those which are ferophulous. It is likewise apply'd to arthritical Pains with success, and indeed the Indians use it for all kinds of Pain; and Schroder affirms, that he has seen intolerable Pains in the Leg remov'd by it.

288. OPOBALSAMUM. It is difficult to diffinguish this from the Balfamum Verum, or Balfamum ? Mecha; for Schreder mentions them all as the fame fort, unless that which is sometimes received into the Shops under this Title is a Mixture of the Balfamum & Mecha and Capivi together, as it feems not fo fragrant as the former, and fomewhat better-scented than the latter. Its medicinal Virtues are the fame as those to which it bears so near a refemblance; with whom likewife it sometimes obtains a place amongst Alexipharmicks, and is a very good Ingredient in the Theriaca Andremachi and Mithridate, tho very ill supply'd with the expressed oil of Mace for a Succedaneum; for that does not at all come up to the Subtilty and Activity of Parts as this, but is of a much heavier Texture. This is likewise, as all other Balsams, Suppurative, deterfive, and incarnating, apply'd outwardly to Tumours, Ulcers, or Green Wounds.

This in-289. SAPO, Soap. deed, strictly speaking, is rather a Composition than a Simple. lt is made by an Incorporation of Oil or fat Substances with those of a different Texture, by the Intermediation of a lixivious Salt. Those kinds which are most appropriated to medicinal Purposes, and given inwardly, are from Venice, or from Castile. This Drug (for as such it is now consider'd) is of a very penetrating, warm, cleanling nature; and confifting of an Union of two Bodies of very different Textures,

138 it very readily mixes with the Fluids of any kind; wherein by the Subtiley of its Parts, and the Afperity of its Sales, somewhat soften'd with Oil, it penetrates and deterges the most minute Passages. And because fuch Alkali, or lixivious Salts, have a great deal of fiery Particles in their Composition, it divides and rarefies the most obstinate and viscid Grumes, To as to fit them for Expulsion. this means it is good in all Obstructions of the Viscera, and Infarctions of the Veffels, and is particularly Distretick. But its most celebrated Virtues are in cleanfing the Liver in the Jaundice, in which case there is not a better Medicine in the World, if the Patient does not spit Blood: for that is a Symptom in the Jaundice of a desperate Case, for Reasons 200 long to infert here; and this Medicine, in fuch a Symptom, would rather increase it, by deterging and further wearing off the Capillary Branches. This is capable of being given in many convenient Forms, as Pills or Draughts; for it eafily diffolves in boil'd Milk, or any other Liquor: but in such Liquids it most discovers it self to the Patient, which it is not convenient fometimes to do, because such a Knowledge frequently lesiens their Expectations, and by that means hinders the fuccefs, which otherwife it might have had. The Mathew's Pill is perhaps as effectual a Remedy in many Intentions, as any Composition in the Shops on the Basis of that, next to the Opium, is the Sapo Philosophowhich is an Incorporation of the lixivious Salt of Tartar with Oil of Turpentine. How this is, in the usual Sense of the word, a Corrector of the Opium, is not to our purpose here to examine : but as an Ingredient, it makes the Medicine very aperient and fearching, and

powerfully to push off the Humours both by Urine and Sweat. This is frequently used externally, and is so hot and active, that it will almost blifter, apply'd to the dry Skin. It has been much try'd in Arthritick Pains, and it feems by its Subtilty to be able to carry almost any thing along with it thro the Pores; and therefore in such Cases has been join'd with Opium. But none have yet feem'd to have hit the Mean between the too intolerable Pungency of the Soap, and the Infensibility which fometimes the Opium induces, fo as to endanger a Sphacelation. How far Experience, inform'd by many trials, has directed me for my own Relief in such Tortures, will be related in some Papers which at times have been wrote on that Subject, when Leifure permits.

290. TEREBINTHINE Omnes, All Turpentines. There are abundance of Plants and Trees of this kind, which are most of them green the whole Winter; the Warinth and Tenacity of their Juices preserving them from those Changes others undergo from different Seafons. for Flavour or Scent, there are of this Tribe from the most fragrant and aromatick, thro the feveral Degrees, to the most rank and fetid; and from the fostest and most smooth, to those which are very hot and deterfive. All these are more or less good in the foremention'd Intentions, of cleanling the Vifcera, in proportion to their Heat and deterfive Qualities, which are to be diftinguish'd by their Quickness and Warmth upon the Palate. What uses these are of externally, shall be omitted here, because there is a place referv'd for them on purpose under Sett. 12. Clafs 3.

Cor-

i

1

P

ir

di

D

po

to

in

in

O

tic

to

an

pai

It

tife

Co

Sch

and

sick

Cortices, Barks :

291. BERBERIS, Earberry. Altho the Fruit of this Tree, which is well known to all, is acid, cooling, and aftringent; yet conflant Experience has found the Bark to be opening and deterfive. That part which grows nearest the Tree, is most valu'd. It is hardly in any of the Dispensatory-Compositions, but very frequent in common Prescription for the Jaundice, or any Distempers from Foulness and Obstruction of the Viscera. It is likewise for the same purposes an Ingredient in many of the medicated Ales which are publickly sold.

292. CAPPARIS, Caper. This is an Exorick, whose Buds are fent over to us in Pickle, so much used in common Sauces. The Bark is in some few Compositions under the same Intentions as the former; but is hardly known in extemporaneous

Practice.

d

ıt

é

293. EBULI, Dwarf-Elder. The inner Bark is much esteem'd in the Jaundice, and reckon'd likewise a great Purger of watry Humours; for which reason it is given amongst Hydragogues, and is found to be very Diuretick.

294. SAMBUCI, Elder. This is possessed of the same Virtues as the former, and is a good Ingredient in all those Compositions which are intended against Distempers from Obstructions of the Viscera, and particularly of the Liver and Kidneys; for it mightily cleanses the former, and promotes the Passage and Separation of Urine through the latter. It is likewise accounted a good Antiscorbutick, and given in many Compositions of that Intention.

295. TAMARISCI, Tamarisk. Schroder says, this attenuates, opens, and absterges; is Eparick, Diaretick, and Splenesick; and is good

against all Diseases from black Choler, and overflowing of Serum in curaneous Eruptions, the Itch, black Jaundice, and the Whites in Women. But many commend it in Hypocondriacal Affections, Etmuller equals it even to the Saffafras, in its Ethicacy against Defluxions of Rheum and Catarbs; and fays, there is not a better Remedy in those cases than this Bark boil'd in Mint-Water. Altho it is in some few of the officinal Compositions, yet it rarely is met with in common Prescription; and the Consumption of it is so little, that it is not frequent in the Shops, unless very stale, and good for little. It is now of no use outwardly. It grows plentifully near the Rhine and Danube, large Rivers in Germany, and is an arborescent Plant not unlike South, tho much larger.

Radices, Roots:

296. APII, Smallage. This is one of the five opening Roots. It is grateful and detergent. It provokes Urine, the Menses, and dislodges Gravel. It is also good in some Distempers of the Breast, and promotes Expectoration.

297. ARI, Cuckow-Pine. This Plant appears very early in the Spring. It is extremely pungent and volatile, informuch that the leaft Touch of its Juice upon the Tongue is scarce tolerable, and almost ranstick. This Quality makes it recommended in all Viscidities, phlegmatick and scorbutick Cases: because it penetrates and rarefies tough Concretions and Infarctions of the Glands and capillary Vessels; it has been prescrib'd in bumerous Aftbma's and Obstructions of the Bronchia; and by the great Force and Activity of its Parts, it breaks thro and wears away those little Stop-

pages in the Extremities, and cutaneous Glands, which occasion Itchings and Scabs, and is therefore justly rank'd amongst the most powerful Antiscorbuticks. Van Helmons commends it greatly with Vinegar in Bruises or Falls, because it will prevent the Blood from stagnating and falling into Grumes, upon the injured Parts. And Etmuller, with fuch a mixture in Sallets, Seems to think it to form a Tertium Quid, very much of the nature of Nasturtium. Some have affirm'd, a Dram of this Root fresh powder'd and taken in any proper Vehicle, to be a most excellent and infallible Remedy against Poison and the Plague. Mathiolus commends, and with great reason, a Cataplasm made with this fresh-bruised and Cow-Dung, to be apply'd hot in arthritick Pains; for fuch a Composition cannot but do all that can be anfwer'd by the most penetrating Substances. Dr. Grew fays, this Root kept long dry, loses its Efficacy; which it certainly does; the volatile Parts, in which it consists, flying away and leaving it infipid. And therefore is the compound Powder, which in the Shops takes its name from it, of little or no virtue, unless fuch care was taken that all the Ingredients, and especially this, should be as carefully and as fuddenly dry'd and powder'd as possible; and then that the Mixture should be kept in a close-stopt Phial. And if it be fo manag'd, that the volatile Parts are retain'd, it will foon discover a common Error in extemporaneous Prescription, when 'tis order'd in Electuaries or Bolus's; for it will quickly work them up like Yeaft : but as it is generally found in the Shops, it will lie quiet enough in those forms.

298. CEPARUM, Onions. Thefe

are too much in every one's acquaintance to want any Description. They are very pungent and volatile, but not as the Arum, which is of the Piperine kind; for that differs as much from these, as the fiery volatile Salt of Armoniack does from a foft Sal Volatile Oleofum : the difference feems to confift in this, that the former is a Collection of subtile active Particles, but very rigid, and, as much as their Minuteness will admit of, pointed; which makes them irritate and strike the Nerves with almost a painful Sensation: whereas the latter fort approach more to the Nature of Oil; and altho by their Smallness and Volatility they very fensibly move the Nerves, yet they are fofter, and excite more grateful, or at least more tolerable Sensations. For diffinction-fake therefore, these two kinds may be understood under the Terms of Volatile Saline Particles, and Volatile Sulphureous Particles; Terms used amongst Chymists very often in a confused manner, but may be understood with the Refirictions here affign'd. Onions have by fome Authors ascribed to them an Alexipharmick Quality, and have for that reason been prescribed in Malignant and Epidemical Diftempers. To this Intention Petrus Montanus used to give them roafted, with Theriaca put between them sliced. And Paracelsus commends them to be apply'd either with Honey, or alone, to the Part bit by a mad Dog. Etmuller fays, that they provoke the Menses, if steep'd in Vinegar; but they are by all allow'd to be very diuretick, and powerful in cleanfing and breaking away any Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, whether from Slough or Gravel. They are very efficacious likewise in all Infarctions of the Lungs, and wonderfully promote Expectoration, relieve Althma's,

Ł

5

tl

P

f

r

k

L

d

b

ju

ir

T

pl

15

ra

m

Afibma's, and all Difficulty of Breathing. They are by many also given to deftroy Worms, and sometimes with fuccefs. That their Dinretick Quality does not confift altogether in their lighter and more volatile Parts, is manifest from their retaining it in a great measure, after they have been boil'd long enough to diffipare all those Parts; tho they are much more efficacious unboil'd to all other Intentions, but are fo strong from the Breath of a Person that takes them, as makes it very offensive. These are also in great esteem amongst our Surgeons, to draw and suppurate all kinds of Twmours: roafted and apply'd to the Ear, they help to ripen, break, and cleanse away Impostumations in the Head; which fometimes cannot be influenc'd by any other means.

299. FILICIS, Ferm. There have been strange Superstitions about the Species of this Plant which is call'd the Female Fern, and some still endeavour to cover their Impolitions upon the common People with the fame Jargon. This is not much used in Prescriptions of any kind, altho it stands in some Authors for an Aperient and a Detergent; and is reckon'd good in Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Womb. der drops a Caution against it in breeding Women, and fays it is prejudicial to them. Some commend it beyond every thing whatfoever, in

300. GLYCYRRHIZE, Liquorice. There is not perhaps any one Simple fo much used in Medicine as this is, both in the Shops and extemporaneous Prescriptions. It grows in many parts of Europe, and we have enough of it in England for our own Supply, altho a great deal of its inspissated Juice is imported. Its chief place of Growth here is about

Burns.

Pontefratt in Yorksbire. It is very fweet upon the Palate, even more than Sugar or Honey, and is yet accounted a Slaker of Thirst; for which reason alone, Galen order'd is in Dropfies. It is very Balfamick and Detergent, infomuch that there is hardly an officinal Medicine, or occasional Prescription for any of the Diftempers of the Breaji, but what have more or less of this for an Ingredient. Altho it is so very detergent, that fome have suspected its too liberal use to have brought on fometimes a spitting of Blood, yet it has likewife somewhat so soft and even emellient in its Composition, as to foften tickling Defluxions, and give relief in Catarrhs; which makes it of great efteem in Coughs of all kinds. It promotes Expectoration, and is serviceable in Afthma's, Difficulties of Breathing, Plenrifies, and Tubercles, and Erofions of the Lungs. For these Intentions it enters into Pettorals of all forms. It is almost as constant likewise amongst the Deobstruents; and is prescribed in the Jaundice, in Hypo-condriacal Affections, and amongst Diureticks. It has its share also as a Corrector of some Catharticks, and Infusions of Sena and Rhubarb are hardly ever order'd without it. In short, it is almost of univerfal use, and is hardly superfluous in any one Intention. Its inspillated Juice is the most convenient form to keep it in, in the Shops, for most purposes. But what is made here from our own Roots, is much the best; altho what comes from abroad is cheapest, and therefore most frequently to be met with.

301. ENULE CAMPANE, Elecampain. It passes also by the Name of Helenium. This grows in many Places of England; but not by much in such plenty as in Ger-

many, according to the Writers of that Country, where they make a Wine of it, which they have in great effeem; and Platerus for its Spicy Tafte calls it the Aroma Germanicum, for as fuch they preferr'd it to Ginger. It is very warm, opening, and deterfive, and is reckon'd of great efficacy in cleanling the Lungs, both from tartarous and viscid Obstructions; besides which Quality it has also somewhat so glutinous, tenacious, or adhefive, as makes it serviceable in Wastings and confirm'd Confumptions: for it gives fresh Substance and Vigour to the Solids, and incarnates Ulcerations. Some think its warmth excites Sweat, and for that reason commend it after a Course of Mercurials in Venereal Cases, to carry off the Dregs, as they term it, of the Mercury; but such do not feem rightly to diffinguish between Sweat and insensible Perspiration. This Simple is capable of being reduced into almost any Forms; but the Conserve is the most common, and probably the best, for boiling will be apt to dissipate and waste a great deal of its most subtile and fine Parts, Some make it likewife into an Extract, but that Process is liable to the same Inconveniencies, although its gummy or refinous Parts, which much more abound in its Composition, will remain. We meet with this in many Authors, and particularly Amatus Lusitanus, manag'd into Ointments for cutaneous Eruptions, as the Itch; and seemingly for the same reason as Ginger: but the Modern Practice has found out much more efficacious and neat Applications for fuch Purpofes.

302. LAPATHI ACUTI, Sharppointed Dock. This is frequently in occasional Prescriptions for the Jaundice and Scorbuick Cases, and

found very efficacious for such Intentions, being a powerful Detergent. Willis commends it as an excellent Antiscorbutick in Diet-Drinks and medicated Ales. But its most celebrated Virtues appear in external Compositions, for cleansing the Skin from Scabs and Tetters, and we have an Unquent which takes its Name from it in the London Difpensatory. Etmuller extols it greatly in such Cases; but down to his time they have all been ignorant of the neat, safe and efficacious Preparations which Mercury has furnish'd for those Intentions.

303. PENTAPHYLLI, Cinquefoil. Schroder runs thro most Chronical Distempers in its Commendation; as it is not unufual with many German Writers to do; and fays, that it is Astringing and Vulnerary: That it cures Coughs which arise from Catarhs; that it is useful in the Paljey; Gout, Phtifick, too great Humidity in the Womb, Spitting Blood, the Jaundice and Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; that it obtunds the Acrimony of adust Choler, stops Fluxes of the Belly, the Hemorrhoids, and bleeding of the Nose; that it is of fervice against the Stone, Erosions of the Kidneys, Ruptures and Fevers; and that outwardly it helps Inflammations of the Eyes, Stench in the Mouth, Looseness of Teeth, and absterges Malignant Ulcers. Notwithstanding all these Excellencies, this Simple is now only remembred for a place it has in the Theriaca Andromachi, and is not of any other use in the Shops, or Practice.

304. POLYPODII, Polypody. It grows in an odd manner out of old Walls, and Ruins; as likewise out of many Trees, but that from the Oak is reckon'd best. This is placed by many Dispensarrians amongst

the

b

t

Ó

ti

Í

14

ti

0

B

f

C

ti

ti

2

tì

71

the Catharticks; but its Power that way is no more than what is common to most of this Glass of Detergents. It is indeed most frequently met with in Prescription with Purgers; but it is very convenient also, and proper with all Compositions which are intended to cleanse the Liver and other Viscera, and therefore it is ordered for these Purposes in many Decostions, Dies-Drinks, and medicated Ales.

305. PORRI, Leeks. These are so much like Onions, mention'd above, N. 298. that there needs little further Explication of their Virtues; only these are somewhat of a ranker Scent, and rather more De-

terfive.

306. RHAPONTICI, Monks Rhubarb. We have much of this grows in England; and it very nearly resembles the Turky, or rather Fast-India Rhubarb, which is call'd the Rhaponticum Verum. It does not come up to a Purger, but is fo Deterfive as to promote very much the Dislodgement and Excretion of Cholerick and Sabulous Humours; for which reason it now is frequently to be met with in occasional Prescriptions against the Jaundice, Foulness of the Urinary Passages, and all manner of Cachexies. This is a standing Ingredient for these Intentions, in the common medicated Ales.

307. RUBIE TINCTORUM, Madder. This is a Root fo much us'd in the Dyers Business, that it takes their Name with it. It is us'd as all the former, in Obstructions of the Viscera, and Cachestick Constitutions, and generally in the like Forms of Decottions, Dies-Deinks

and medicated Ales.

308. SAPONARIE, Scapwort. By what this has borrow'd its Name from, may be guess'd the common Opinion of its Virtues, which are

opening and deterfive in a great degree, infomuch as fometimes to procure a plentiful Diaphoresis. It is of service in Asibma's, and all Disorders of the Breast, which require Expedienation. Outwardly likewise it is commended for discussing and suppurating Tumours.

Of Animals.

Class 2.

309. VIPERI, Viperi. Schroder, and many other Dispensatory-Writers speak of this Animal under the general Name of Serpents. It is impossible even just to hint at the many odd Opinions which have been, by some or other, propagated concerning the Viper, both as to its medicinal Virtues, and the Nature of its Poison. As to its Poison, the Antients are fo confus'd, that it is difficult to gather any confiftent Notion from them, even from M. Aures lius Severinus, the best who has given an account from them upon this Head, Van Helmens amongst the Moderns, very much spiritualized (if we may be allowed the Expression) upon this Subject; and conjectur'd the Poison to be rather of an ideal and an imaginative Nature than material; and that it did not arife from any particular Physical Property in the Juices of the Viper, but from a peculiar Determination and Efficacy given them by the enraged Spirits. This Author had certainly the greatest Dexterity in refining Matters of Sense, and Physical Influences, into a Meraphysical Speculation, of any one in the World; for his whole reasoning turns that ways Rhed, an Italian, took a much better Courfe, and govern'd his Opinion by Experiment and Facts. Upon abundance of Tryals therefore, he found the Conceit of the enraged Spirits to be a mere Delusion, because after the saliva, in which he suppos'd the Poison to be lodg'd, had by a Bite or two been press'd out and exhausted, all the Rage the Creature could be put into, could not make it hurtful. But notwithstanding such convincing sacts, a French Apothecary Monsieur Charas, has fallen into Helmont's Conceit; and pretended to support it likewise by Experiments; but with very little Credit, especially since Dr. Mead has put the Matter entirely out of Dispute in his Esay

on Poisons.

But what concerns the Medicinal Efficacies of the Viper, is more strictly to our purpose. That they are Bal-Samick, and greatly Reftorative, is confirm'd by long Experience; for we have many Instances in Physical Histories of Persons arriving to a healthful old Age by their frequent use, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weaknesses. Here therefore it may not be amiss to observe the Affinity there seems to be between the Juices of this Animal, or any other of the like efficacy, with the Juices of those Vegetables, which are ranked under the same Intention. For that same Property which makes the Evergreens, as most of the Balfamick and Terebinthinous Plants are, continue fo through the change of Seafons; makes also these Animals so difficultly to be depriv'd of Life: which is a certain Tenacity in the Fluids, necessary to maintain the Vital Motions, that keep them from Diffipation, or fo foon running off by any Wounds or external Injuries. And this same Property it is that makes them equally adhesive to those Vacuola, or abraded Interstices in a human Body which want supply; that is, makes them equally Nutritive or Restorative. But in these

tenacious Confinements there appear, by other manifest Properties, to be wrapped up great quantities of a most subtile and volatile Spirit; which gives them, under proper Circumstances, a wonderful Activity, or a Disposition to be moved with great Rapidity. Hence arise all those Virtues ascrib'd to them, which give them a place amongst the most powerful Alexipharmicks; and for this reason Andromachus order'd them in his Theriaca; and Galen, and all Practical Writers fince him, so often mention them against Malignities and Epidemical Infections of all kinds. But besides this important Intention, by the fame Qualities, they have been experienc'd to do wonders in cutaneous Cases; the Force and Activity of their Parts breaking through the little Obstructions in the Milliary Glands, which turn into Ichor, Scabs, and Blotches; and by restoring a free Perspiration, render the Skin smooth and beautiful. For these reasons they are given in all cutaneous Foulnesses, in the Itch, Leprofy, and worst Eruptions and Deformities of the Skin, as can arise even from Venereal Causes. In the latter Circumstance they were a great Secret with Cardan, and some others. And Esmuller tells us, that one Elidans Paduanus cured a Woman with Viper-Broth of a confirm'd obstinate Leprosy; and that altho with her Distemper she had likewise the Missortune of Barrenness, yet upon the loss of that, she afterwards conceiv'd and bore Children; and this reminds us of another celebrated Property of these Animals, That they, in a wonderful manner, invigorate the Organs of Generation, and render prolifick those conjugal Intercourses, which have been often repeated in vain without their

ti

f

re

V

CC

25

Si

W

W

for

no

fur

lat

ma

bee

fee

sha

ule

« f

« p

"

cc V

46 A

« 9

ac th

a C

" C

u b

their help. For this purpose the Viper Wine is in prodigious efteem, and very commonly made in Italy, and those Parts where they are in plenty. In short, their Efficacies are so manifest in many Intentions, that it is a great Misfortune we cannot have them here at a Price which can be comply'd with, but by the most Wealthy. For this reason we meet with them rarely in Prescription. The Fat, which comes in fome plenty from the Entrails, is reckon'd that Secret, whereby our Viper-Catchers prevent the Mischiels of a Bite from them. It is much commended by some in Struma's; as likewise in Dimness or Decay of Sight, gently to rub the Eye-brows with it. Their Exuvie, or Skins, which they yearly shed, are order'd for some purposes, but there does not feem to be much in them. See further in their Preparations at the latter end of this Part.

To what we have here said, it may oblige the Reader, who has been so unhappy as not to have seen Dr. Mead's Essays on Poissons, to transcribe a Passage or two from that on the Viper, concerning its

ale in Phylick.

" One of the first whom we " find in Antiquity to have made use of the Flesh of this Creature to " Medicinal Purpoles, was, I think, Ansanius Musa, the famous Phy-" fician to Oftavius Cafar; of " whom Pliny tells us, That when ce he mes with incurable Ulcers, he " order'd she Eating of Vipers, es and by this means they were et quickly bealed. It is not impro-" bable, that he might have learn'd et this from the Greek Phylician a Craterus, mention'd often by " Cierro in his Epiftles to Atticus; who, as Porphyrius relaces, very u bappily cured a miserable Slave,

ubose Skin in a very strange manuner fell off from his Bonet, by advising him to feed upon Vipers dross'd after the manner of Eish.

" Be this as it will, in Galen's "Time the profitable Qualities of " the Viper were very commonly " known; himself relating very re-" markable Stories of the Cures of " the Elephantiafit, or Lepra, done " by the Viper Wine. Arrient, " who most probably lived about the same time as Galen, and of " all the Antients has most accu-" rately describ'd the Elephantiafis, commends, as Craterus did, the " eating of Vipers instead of Fish, " in the same Diseases. And to this " purpose I remember, that as Loper in his Relations of the Kingdom of Congo in Africa, takes notice how greadily the Negroes " eat Adders, roafting them, and " effecting them as the most de-" licious Food: fo Damaire alfo " informs us, that the Natives of " Tonquin, in the Est-Indies, do " treat their Friends with Arack, in " which Snakes and Scorpions have " been infus'd; accounting this not " only a great Cordial, but also an " Antidote against the Leprofy, and " all other forts of Poison.

"The Physicians in Italy and France do very commonly prescribe the Broth and Jelly of Vipers Flesh for much the same uses; that is, to invigorate and purify the Mass of Blood exhausted with Diseases, or tainted with some vicious and obstinate Ferment.

310. LIMACES, Snails. These seem to be much more in use now than formerly. They abound with a slimy adhesive Juice, and therefore are experienced very good in Weaknesses and Consumptions, especially amongst Children and ten-

der Constitutions. They are best boil'd in Milk, or some such proper Liquor. They are conveniently enough brought into the Form of a Syrup. The common way amongst the good Women, of tying them up in a Bag with Sugar, and letting the Liquor drop through, feems to be the beft: but 'tis to be fear'd that the Sugar is not very agreeable to Substances of such a Texture, and whose efficacy confilts in the foft adhefive Quality of its Parts; because it divides them, and makes the mixture more Deterfive and less Nutritive; which is the main Intention of all under this Class. How conveniently they are to be manag'd by Diffillasun, we shall more properly come to consider in the next Part.

311. LAC VACCINUM, Cows-

312. ASININUM, Affes. 31400 OVILLINUM, Sheeps. 314 5th CAPRINUM, Goats. What thefe are in Food, is known enough to all, especially in those Countries where these kinds are most in plenty; but they likewife often come under medicinal Consideration, and are prescrib'd as proper to alter a Tharp thin Blood imo a Crasts more foft, balfamick and nutritive; and in Constitutions, where they agree in the first Passages, they cannot but be proper for such an end, because they are already prepared into Nourilhment, as far as is requir'd for their Admission into the Blood: all that is done in the Prima Via to our common Food, is but reducing it into Chyle, which is Milk. But where the Juices are very sharp, and the Glands of the Stomach overcharg'd with them, they are very apt to run these Substances into Curd; a Change very common and observable from any such Causes.

By this the ferous, or thinner part foon changes into the fame Condition as the Juices which join with it, and the most nutritive part is harden'd into a Substance, which will be fo far from admitting any Nourishment thro the Latteals, that 'tis a chance if the Peristaltick Motion of the Bowels is fufficient to procure its Ejectment by Stool. Where therefore Milk, of what kind foever, is order'd in Consumptions, and as a Restorative; with very good reason is it join'd with the Teffacea, and fuch things as are proper to destroy those Acidities. As for the difference of Milks, from the different Creatures which produce them, there seems as much to be owing to their different Food and manner of living, as to any fpecirick difference in the Creatures themfelves. That which is most common in our Food, Cows Milk, feems to be of the most Substance, and the most nutritive of all. In the use of these a great deal is in being more or less accustom'd to any particular fort; for the first use with many is frequently purgative, but does not cominue. In short, Experience is the best guide in these Courfes; and Phylicians of the best Skill and Penetration Sometimes miss in their Expectations from their use. The Affes Milk, which is now much more in vogue for Confumptions, feems fometimes to be of use to the Physician as well as the Patient; for as Custom has brought it to be look'd upon almost as the last Refort, and the utmost that Nanural means can effect, his Credit is generally fale, who lofes his Patient in so reputable a manner. There are some other Intentions likewise, for which Milk Courses are directed, belides that of a Restorative, for they

W

P

lia

of

an

eff

na

Fo

bei

effi

oth

ture

lon

mu

are

bett

mak

nory

yet

that

of a

Vulp.

negle

made

but :

ficey.

ftrang

derh

quain

wheel

Mine

amon

alind

ing A

stance

fally k

Whale

made :

perly

only th

Head,

I fay

31

-

.

d

ic

ig

1-

th

ut

e-

fe

he

es

cir

15

n-

be

the

ght

the

Va-

it is

ent

ere

ife.

ted.

for

hey

they are gone into frequently as Correctors and Sweetners: but they must be very indifferently acquainted with the Materia Medica, who trust to such Acids in those Cases; or the Patient's Case must be mighty peculiar and difficult, which will admit of no other means: although these are certainly good Helps with more effectual Means, in the most obstinate Cases of the like Intentions.

315. PULMONES VULPIUM. Fox Lungs. These feem to have been introduc'd into Medicine from no better grounds than the imaginary efficacy fimilar Parts have over each other; fo because a Fox is a Creature which can run a great way, and long together, therefore his Lungs must be good to mend those which are hardly able to respire: and no better pretence have we for this making part of the Materia Medica; norwithstanding the College preserve yet in their Dispensatory a Medicine that takes its Name from this part of a Fox, viz. Laboch & Pulmone Vulpis: but it has been some time neglected, and is now very little made in the Shops, the whole being but an indifferent Composition.

316. SPERMA CETI, Parmafitty. The Antients were great strangers to this Drug; and Schroder himself seems very much unacquainted with it, not well knowing whether to make it an Animal or Mineral Substance, tho he places it amongst the Minerals, and calls it alind Genus Bituminis, his preceding Articles being about such Substances. It is now almost univerfally known, that a particular fort of Whale affords the Oil whence this is made; and that it is very improperly call'd Sperma, because it is only the Oil that comes from the Head, which it can be made from. I say made from, because it is by

forne peculiar Management, which is in the Knowledge only of very few, mightily chang'd from what it is naturally, before it comes to be fit for use in the Shops; the Oil it self being very brown and rank. The peculiar Property of it is to shoot into Flakes, not much unlike the Christillation of Salts, after it has flood a due time at rest in a proper Vessel. That Fish which about twenty Years fince was taken in the Thames, and brought ashore at Blackwal, was discover'd accidentally to be the true Parmasitty Whale. A Person buying some quantity of the Oil, which a poor Body had fourmm'd off the Water, as it melted from it, for a fmall value, fet it in a place out of the way, until some use it might be thought fit for should happen; but after a long time looking upon it, the Owner found it harden'd into a Cake, or a folid Confistence, which a Person skill'd in the Manufacture hearing of, bought it, and procur'd from it as good a Parmalitry, as any yet met with in London.

That Parmasitty, or Sperma Cett, (for they are both arbitrary Names, and equally improper, Adeps or Oleum Ceti being more expressive of the thing fignified) is the best. which is whitest and most sweet, that is, freest from Rancidity. It is a noble Medicine in many Cases, tho chiefly us'd in Bruises, inward Hurts, and after Delivery. excellent Balfamick in many Diftempers of the Breaft, and gently deterges and heals. In Coughs from sharp Rheums, Erofions, and Ulcerations, it is very fafe, pleafant, and effectual; as also in Pleurifies, and inward Impostumations, where the Mucus of the Bowels has been abraded by Acrimony and Choler. as in Diarrhea's and Dysenseries, this is a very good Healer. In Ulco-

L 2

rations

vations of the Kidneys and Bloody Urine, it is likewise a very suitable Medicine; and by foftening and relaxing the Fibres, it contributes frequently to the Expulsion of Gravel, by enlarging the Passages. It is most conveniently made up into the Forms of Electuaries and Boles, with proper Conferves, and things of the like kind : and in such Forms, if it be skilfully mix'd, it gives them an agreeable Smoothnefs, and is not discoverable by the Patient. In Liquids it is not to be mix'd, unless in Linetus's and Eclegma's, where it does well enough. It is emollient and healing, outwardly us'd; but its greatest ule that way is in the Small Pox, melted with Oil of Almonds: with this the Puffules are just kept moist when they begin to harden, and it wonderfully prevents those Scars they are apt to leave, by softening and healing them up smooth. though this is but in Modern Practice in this Distemper, yet Schroder takes notice of its use in his time, in finoothing and filling up the Fiffures or Cavities made by Blotches and Scabs.

317. MUMMIA, Mummy. This is the Flesh of Carcasses which have been embalm'd. But although it yet retains a Place in medicinal Catalogues, it is quite out of use in Prescription. What Virtues have been ascrib'd to it, are the same with Parmassery, and other Balsamicks of the like kind.

Class 4.

318. LUMBRICI TERRESTRES, Earth-Worms. These are often us'd in Compositions for cooling and cleansing the Viscera. They are accounted much of the same Nature as the Snails; but they seem to have more of an earthy or nitrous Salt,

which makes them afford Parts more penetrating and deterfive. They are good in Inflammations and Tubercles of the Lungs; and are particularly useful in such Affections of the Reins, and Urinary Passages, which they cool and cleanse very The Compound Water, which has its Name from them in the Shops, is a very good Medicine in the above-mention'd Cases. They are seldom omitted in the Occasional Prescriptions of Snail Waters, and make a very good Ingredient therein, having much more in them that will rife in the Still than Snails, as we shall see in the following Paris. There is also an Oil made of them in the Shops, which retains as much of the Virtues as any such Preparations are capable of, yet it does not answer the Pretensions of many in Arthritick Pains, and is not much in us

319. STERCUS CANIS officinale, Dogs white Dung, or Album Gracum, as it is commonly call'd. This is faid to cleanse and deterge; but is us'd in little else than in Inflammations of the Throat, with Honey; and that outwardly as a Plaister more than any other way: but it seldom appears to any great Purpose.

ri

A

is

th

pe

th

w

Ct

fuc

affi

tio

Con

but

by |

it w

hav

Sequ

Thi

(He)

cuta

goo

320. STERCUS EQUI non Ca-Strati, Stone-Horse Dung. feems to owe its prefent Credit in Medicine to the Modern Practice. It is certainly of great efficacy in Pleurifies, and Inflammations and Obstructions of the Breasts; in Asthma's and difficulty of Breathing also it sometimes prevails, where the most powerful Balfamicks and Pettorals have been tried in vain. In all these Intentions it is now very much prescrib'd. It is best in Decoction, wherein it is sometimes join'd with other Petterals, more or less warm and detersive, as the Cafe

e

5.

n

h

1.

ot

in

h

le,

115

15

4.

y ;

ore

m

4.

his

in

ce.

in

and

in

ing

nere

and

ain.

very

De.

met

e or

Cafe

and

and Constitution feem to direct. The Simple Waters of Pennyroyal or Hyssop, are as good as most Liquors to infuse it in. It ought to have but a gentle Heat, and be kept close stopped. White Wine feems best to take off its Nauseousness, but may not be so agreeable in some Circumstances as foster or more only Vebicles. But whatfoever it is infus'd in, I never observ'd it the less effectual for Clarification; and that will bring the Liquor to look fine, and be less nauseous, although it will not destroy its natural Smell, but the Patient may ftill difcern it.

Of Minerals.

Class 3.

321. LAPIS HIBERNICUS, Iriff Slate. It is a black, foftifh, flakey Stone, not much unlike what is call'd Coal-stone, that comes into the Shops under this name. Efficacy in Medicine does not appear to have travell'd far; and in our own Country it feems only in the account of the common People, who have a mighty Opinion, from Custom, and its frequent use in fuch Cases, of its healing Virtues in Bruifes and inward Injuries. Its Substance is somewhat soft and fattifh, which may probably give fome affistance in such Cases; but 'tis rare to meer with it in the Prescription of any Phylicians.

322. SULPHUR CABALLINUM, Common Brimftone. This is little us'd but in the Flowers which are made by burning; tho some more esteem it when crude in some Intentions, as having then more Salt in it, and confequently being more detersive. This is us'd in little else than Unguents for the Itch, and such like cutaneous Eruptions, in which it is a good Ingredient, but a very stink-

ing one; and on that account us'd only by the meaner fort of People. See further under its Preparations in the latter end of this Part.

Clafs 4.

323. PISSELÆUM INDICUM. This feems to be what paffes in the Shops by the Name of Barbadoes Tar. It has a ftrong Smell not unlike the common Tar, and is not very pleasant to the Sight or Taste ; but 'tis certainly a good Balfamick, and where the Stomach will dispense with it, will do great Service in some disorders of the Breaft. It is effectual in obstinate tickling Coughs, and fometimes succeeds where more elegant Medicines have fail'd. fame has been experienc'd of our common Tar; and how much indeed these differ in their Production, I am not able to determine. Some commend this in Burns, Scalds and Inflammations; but the regular Practice does not much justify any such use externally. Amongst the Country People it is in mighty Request for Scald-Heads, which is a thing troublesome enough to cure, and often puzzles a good Physician. It is with some also a Secret to apply to the Soles of the Feet in Aguer, and alfo to the Wrists; and I have known Instances where it has succeeded,

324. SAL COMMUNE, Common Salt. It is needless to say what use this is of in Diet. In Medicine, strictly speaking, it is of very little use, unless we include that common Chear which passes in the Shops or the Salt of the Purging Waters, which is the Common Salt, but very little chang'd; as we shall surther see under that Head of the Acidula. It is sometimes us'd to check the Operation of Emetics, which it will certainly do, and make them run sooner off by Stool. The

L 3 reason

150 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

reason of which we shall better understand, when we come to consider the Operation of the Medicines which come under that Denomination. This is likewise sometimes used to quicken the Operation of Clysters, which it does by irritating the Fibres of the Restum; and thereby sollicitating that Motion, which forwards the Expulsion of its Contents.

325. SAL GEMMA. This is not in any inward Use, only as the former, in Clysters and Supposisories,

for the same reason.

326. HYDRARGYRUM, Quickfilver. Of what use this is in Medicine, we shall see when we come to its Preparations in the Close of this Part; but simply it is not much used. It is frequently talk'd of indeed, in Some Affections of the Bowels; but there are very few Instances, if any, of its Practice in fuch Cases. Nor can it at all appear reasonable, which is commonly reported of its quick Passage through the Body; for the Argument which the Favourers of fuch Reports make use of, is quite against them; that is, its prodigious Weight. For when it first comes into the Stomach, it cannot but fall to the bortom; which is fo much below the Pylorus, that a vast Force must be required to throw it over into the Intestines: and when it comes there, by their manifold Convolutions, it very frequently must ascend, and particularly while it passes the Colon. So that 'tis hardly conceivable how a Body of fo great a weight can be lifted over fo many Ascents, as it necessarily comes at, between the OE sophagus and the Rectum. It is reckon'd by fome very extraordinary in killing of Worms, only by being boil'd in Water; and that altho it communicates such a wonderful Efficacy to the

Water, it loses nothing perceivable in its Weight, by such boiling. This is what, I confess, I never knew an Instance of, and am somewhat suspicious, that had those who have try'd it found it to hold, the Easiness and Cheapness of the Practice would have brought it much more into use. How tar some of its Preparations are efficacious to this purpose, we shall see surther in its proper place, at the end of this Part.

ù

C

2

b

te

2

L

th

a

th

P

25

al

ol

P

by

to

V

in

ur

an

ca

U

W

du

w

327. CINNABARIS NATIVA, Native Cinnabar. This is taken out of Mines as it comes to us; it is brought chiefly from Hungary; it is very heavy and of a beautiful colour, not extremely unlike the factitious, which in the Shops has the same name. It is greatly loaded with Mercury, which is to be procur'd from it in the same manner as from the factitious. It is in great account with some in nervous Cases, and particularly Epilepsies, in which it was a prodigious Favourite with Crato, from whose name some Authors call a Powder of it Pulvis Cratonis. It is much used likewise in Venereal Cases, Leprosies, and Foulnesses of the Skin, in all which it is inferiour to no Medicine in use. And this is further to be faid in its commendation, That it is extremely safe, for that it may be given in confiderable Dofes, without any danger of those Ruffles which sometimes happen from Mercurials, especially Salivation, or any Tendency thereunto. This is likewise by many reckon'd good against Worms, and with some reason, all Mercurials tending to destroy them. It is also frequently in a Plaister with Frankincense, and apply'd to the Stomach and Wrists for Agues; but with what success, I cannot determine, having been acquainted with few Instances of its trial.

SECT.

le is in

ie

1,

is

d

t

SECT. V.

Of Diureticks.

NDER this Head will be examin'd those simples, whose most remarkable Properties appear in their increasing the Discharge by Urine; or which are supposed to have any power in removing its Obstructions, from what Cause soever, whether Humours or Gravel.

The best way to understand how a Medicine operates to answer this Intention, will be first to consider by what means it comes to be wanted. This must happen either from a Fault of the Passages, or of the Liquid which ought to make its way through them. The Pailages may be in fault from any Cause which contracts them, and draws them up too strait; which of course lessens their Diameters, and will not let Particles through of the same Bulk as they would before: and they may alfo, in their natural Capacities, be obstructed by the casual Intrusion of Particles too big to go forward, or by the Concretion of Particles attracting one another in their Progress. The Fluid also which ought to go off this way, may be prevented by its Grofiness, and by being united with other Particles too bulky for those Outlets.

In this View, Diureticks come under these following kinds. They are either such as soften and lubricate the Fibres which compose the Urinary Glands and Canals, by which they yield and relax into their due Dimensions and Capacities; of which kind are many of the Emollients, Seff. 4. Class 1. already ex-

plain'd: Or they are fuch as by their attenuating and deterfive Properties rarefy and thin viscous Humours, and adhere to and carry them along with them in their Paffages, which those of the fourth Class of the same Section have been demonstrated to do, and upon that account prov'd Dimretick: Or again, they must be such as have a power of so altering the Crafts of the Humours, as to fit those to pass, which could not get through before; and this remains yet to be explain'd, and has particular regard to most of the Simples collected under this Settion.

Without venturing out too far for the Compass here allotted, into the Nature of Secretion; it may be proper to take notice, that the thinner Separations increase in proportion to the Blood's Velocity: for the Swiftness of its Motion not only keeps the Parts more divided, but also brings them oftner to the Secretory Orifice, which every where is that which takes off the thinnest of the Blood at that part; fome of the viscid and thicker Secretions requiring for the same reason a vast Check of the Blood's Motion, before they can be perform'd: that is, before the Blood has obtain'd fuch a Confiftence by the Slowness of its Motion, that what is to be separated is the thinnest at that part; for no other will go off any where. therefore from any Cause the Blood does not move with its due Velocity. its Parts will attract one another, and make the whole too thick to

L 4

part

part with any thing by the Kidneys, or fo much as it ought. Nature indeed feems particularly to have provided against this Inconvenience, by fo near a Situation of the Kidneys to the Heart, that its Motion cannot be retarded when it comes to them, unless it moves flower through the Heart it felf. In this case such things prove Diurstick, which not only frimulate the Blood's Motion by their Irritation of the Solids, and quickening their Vibrations; but are so subtile, as to keep the Blood in as fluid a ftare as possible. Many under the first Class of the first Section come into this Rank, because their Volatility gives them fuch Properties, But besides the Smallness and Aptitude to Motion of some Parts which keep the Blood fluid, there are others which do it by their Roughness and Rigidity; for thereby they hinder fuch Particles of Blood from coming into Contact, which would make them cohere; and fuch are of the nature of alkaline and linivious Salts, which for this very reason, in all sluggish and viscid Habits of Blood, prove Diuretick, and procure fometimes very large Discharges by Urine.

Another way of forcing by Urine, is to increase the quantity of such Salts in the Blood, as feem fitted by their specifick Gravities to pass more eafily by the Kidneys than any where elfe: for the Largeness and Swiftness of the Spream which the Blood comes to them with, cannot admit of the Separation of any Particles, but fuch as are fmall and heavy; of which kind are all nitrous and acid-Salts. For these joining with the Serum, makes it more plentifully attract and take up the Salts already in the Blood, and help the fooner upon that account, viz. adding to their Gravities, to determine them throughthe Kidneys into the Bladder.

c

th

n

r

fe

n

th

But fuch feem to be the most natural and fafest Medicines for this Intention, which have in their Compolitions Sales near of this kind, and fomewhat at the same time so emollient, as to guard them against vellicating the Membranes, and to lubricate and facilitate their Passages with what they take with them into their proper Emunctories. Thus all of the Mallows kind, and most of the Ingredients in the Syrupus Dialthee, have a great deal of a penetrating Salt wrap'd up in a foft mucilaginous Juice. Dr. Grew, an able Phyfician, and a most faithful Recorder of Experiments of this nature, observes more Salts to be in Plants of this kind, than many others which feem to discover them more to the Tafte. If then Nature be allow'd the best Compounder, then those of her Productions which have these two Properties so well blended together, must be the best that can be contriv'd for the Purposes under consideration. For such Plants or Simples feem fitted to anfwer both those important Intentions at once, of lubricating and relaxing the Paffages, and of precipitating at the same time the proper Fluids through those Passages. And this may be a good Hint, to conduct us in those Means which Art contrives to answer the same End, that we are not too bufy with fuch as stimulate much, and are forcing that way, left inftead of making a Paffage, those Irritations do not contract and straiten what was before; and therefore that there always be join'd with fuch things, fuch as are at the same time softening and emollient, that the Veffels may be enlarg'd, when a greater quantity of Fluid is intended to be protruded through them,

It has been a long Dispute how fome things which manifeltly pafs off by Urine, can do it in fo fhort a time as they are often observ'd; especially those of the Turpentine kind, which will very foon discover themselves by their Smell, in which no body can be deceiv'd, in the Water : but this will take up too much room in this place, and it does not feem greatly to our purpole to determine fuch Difficulties. Some Hints this way, and especially how large quantities of Liquors drank fuddenly, will foon make their way through those Parts, may be met with in the Explications of Sanctorius's Medicma Statica.

Folia, Herbs:

328. KALI, Glass-wort. This has its English Name from the pungent and almost caustick Salt with which it abounds, of the nature of the Cineres Clavellati, or Pot-Ash, which is so much used in Glassmaking. This Herb has no place now in Medicine, unless in external Application; for as it is very hot and penetrating, it is used sometimes in disentient Fomentations, and by some recommended in Cataplasms in Arthritick Pains.

329. OXYCANTHÆ: Under this is generally understood the Barberry, but Mr. Ray makes it the Spina Alba, White-Thorn. For the Virtues of the former, see Sett. 4. Class 4. and of the latter, under the Division of Fruits in this Settion.

330. PERSICARIA, Arsmart. It grows in watry places, and flowers in July and August. It is also call'd Hydropiper, or Water-Pepper. Paracelsus is very prolix in his Account of it. The Spots in the Leaves are Demonstrations with him of its Efficacy in the Scurvy, which sometimes throws out Spots of the same

colour; and he directs fome odd Circumstances, by which it obtains a magnetick Virtue, of great force in some Chirurgical Cures. It is extremely hot and penetrating, infomuch that the Taste is hardly tolerable upon the Tongue. This has made it obtain in scorbutick Cases, hypocondriack Affections, and all Diforders from a fluggish Circulation of the Fluids. Fimuller fays, the English have it so much in esteem. as to use it in the Belly-Ach, Cho-licks, Scurvy, Spleen, and all chronical Diseases; but the present Generation are little acquainted with it. neration are little acque either in the Shops or extemporary very eminent Person indeed of our own Country, Mr. Boyle, commends its diffill'd Water greatly in the Stone. in his Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy. And in that Opinion he agrees with many, who have valu'd it amongst their Secrets, for its Efficacy in fuch Cafes. Its mighry Warmth has also made it recommended by forme in external Application, particularly to diffipare bruifed Blood; and some use it for the Tooth-Ach, as Pepper and other hot things.

331. PETROSELINE, Parfley. This stands with most Authors for a leffer Smallage, and is reckon'd much of the same virtues. It is well enough known in our Gardens, where 'tis cultivated in great plenty, and comes to us much oftner in our Food than our Phyfick, in which it is much best to use for any medicinal Intention, as it is pleafant to ear in fubstance, almost in any thing; and because the Stomach is the best Preparer of fuch Ingredients, for all vegetable Substances easily resolve therein, and yield their native Properties. And there is no Form in Medicine which can draw out the

Virtues

154 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

Virtues of this Herb to fuch advantage, as they are in its own Substance; because they manifestly confift in a fixed nitrous Salt, which in Distillation does not rife, and leaves the Water good for nothing. This is fometimes used outwardly by the common People in Cataplasms, to discuss and resolve them, which by its penetrating nitrous Salt it is frequently fuccessful in doing. There is hardly a better Ingredient in our ordinary Sallets, for cooling and cleanfing the Viscera; it absterges too much Slime and viscid Adhesion from the Stomach and Bowels, cleanfes all the Passages, keeps the Juices fluid, and affifts much their Difcharge by Urine. The Seeds of the Petrofelina Macedonica make an Ingredient in the Theriaca. The Roots likewise of our common Garden Parfley are very good in Decoctions, Diet-Drinks, and medicinal Ales, for cleanling the Blood, as it is commonly call'd, and draining off ill Humours by Urine.

332. THER VIRIDIS. Green-Tea, We have given some short Account of this elegant Exotick under the Article of Bohee. But this feems to have been the fort much longest known, and is meant by most Authors who have mention'd Tea in their Writings. It is cereainly in great esteem amongst the Natives of China and Japan, and those places which produce it, for its fanative Properties: they use it almost in all their Complaints, and many live to a healthful Old Age by its benefit. Schroder, or his Editors, have been at the pains, in his Account of this Plant, to give its Use and Vire es, in various Languages: some of it may not be amiss here to transcribe. "The Property of this " Herb is to discuss and dissipate or drive away the thinnest Humours;

" whence it follows, that in all " Cases where any are affected with " Rheums, and thin and moist Hu-" mours, it may to good purpole " be used, whether to preserve from " or cure them of the same. As " especially, in those Distillations " of Humours which are call'd Ca-" tarrhs; from whence proceed " Infirmities of the Head and Breaft, " running of the Eyes, Heavine's " of the Head, Noise in the Ears, " Shortness of Breath, Palpitations " of the Heart, e. Tis also use-" ful in the lower Parts of the Bo-"dy, for weak Stomachs, and " want of Digestion. In the Weak-" ness of the Joints it is likewise " ferviceable, as also for the Gout. " In short, the Inhabitants of Chi-" na, who use it much, are free " from the Diseases of the Joints " and Reins." He also says it is good to take off the ill Effects of hard Drinking, and that it will enable a Person to continue a long time without wanting Sleep. " To fum " up all, he goes on, it is esteem'd " the great Corroborator of human Strength, preserving from the Accidents which proceed from ill " Air or otherwise; to which pur-" pose divers Embassadors residing in those Quarters, use it in the Mornings.

This Herb has prodigiously obtain'd in the use and esteem of most People in our own Country, and it certainly deserves very great Commendation. It is admirably grateful to the Smell and Taste, and carries an agreeable Roughness along with it into the Stomach, which gently astringes the Fibres, and gives them such a Tensity, as is very requisite to a good Digestion. This Roughness indeed may be increas'd so far, as to make the Stomach sometimes contract and throw up its Contents;

for which reason it is sometimes used as an Emerick: and in many Cafes, where the Delicacy and Tendernels of a Constitution will not admit of harsher and more nauseous Doses, there is not any thing more proper; for it gently deterges the Over-quantity of Slime from off the Membranes, and leaves such a moderate Restriction behind, as prevents all Naufeoulnels, and that continual Drain of irritating Juices, which flows in frequently upon other Emericks, and is hard to be stopt. It is wonderfully serviceable after Crapula's, by gradually helping off the viscid Remains which nauseate and ficken the Senses, and drawing up the Fibres again to their due Tone. Its Use therefore after Dinner or Eating is of great service in affifting Digestion, and preventing the Uneasiness which attends a full weakly Stomach. It fates the Blood and Juices with fuch gently deterging Parts, as keep clean all the Emunctories, and is reckon'd by fome to carry its Influences to the remotest Paris, and prevent Arthritick Pains. The Discharge it most remarkably promotes, is by Urine; but in some thin Constitutions it is thought too cleanfing, and in the Excess that fome drink it, it may possibly abrade and wear away the Substance of the Solids, as well as ill Humours, and thereby bring on a Consumption. It likewise too sensibly vellicates the Bowels of some very nice and tender Constitutions, and occasions chelick Pains, but there are very few Instances of this; it being one of the best, pleasantest, and safest Herbe, that was perhaps ever introduced into Food or Medicine; and in the frequent use of which, Persons generally enjoy a confirm'd Health. It is best in Mornings and after Dinner, and not so good at Night;

Reft and the Posture of the Body not so well favouring its most usual and natural Tendency.

333. SAXIFRAGIR, Saxifrage. The name of Stone-Breaker denotes its Virtues. It has a great Repute with fome for its powerful Operation by Urine, and breaking the Stone, or forcing away Gravel: but it is not frequently in use for this Intention, either in the Dispensatory-Compositions or occasional Prescriptions. The Simple Water made of it in the Shops, is good for nothing; its Lithontriptick Quality, if such it has, consisting in somewhat too specifically heavy to rise in a Vapour, and come over the Helm.

Semina, Seeds:

334. EBULI, Dwarf-Elder. This is so much in Virtue the same as the several parts of the Elder, as to need no further Explication than what may be found already given under them. The Seed only of this sort are chiefly esteem'd for their Diuretick Quality, and therefore they are sometimes prescribed in Dropsies, and Distempers which arise from too much Hu-

midity and a cold Habit.

335. LITHOSPERMI, Gromwell These are a small, hard, round Seed of a shining colour, and of a pungent acrid Tafte. They are powerful Diureticks, and force by the urinary Passages very much; and are therefore very conveniently made into the form of an Emulsion with Barley-water, or fuch foftening Liquor, because that guards the tender Parts against their Pungency, which otherwise might be too sensible. Some pretend to cure Agues with these given just before the Fit; but common Practice does not justify any fuch Opinion.

336. BARDANE, Burdock. This is common in every one's know-

ledge,

156 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

ledge, and some parts of the Plant are much in use amongst the Country-People; as the Leaves for Burns and inflammatory Tumours. The Seeds are by all Authors of the best Note esteem'd extremely Diuretick, and some esteem them essectual in carrying off by those Discharges, what is very much the Occasion of Arthritick Pains, when 'tis once deposited upon the Joints.

Fruetus, Fruits :

337. ALKEKENGI, Winter-Cherry. These are by some much celebrated for their Lithontriptick Qualities, and are said powerfully to cleanse and scour the Urinary Passages of all Gravel, and whatsoever is apt to obstruct them; and likewise by their detersive Qualities to be good in the Jaundice, and other Affections of the Viscera. There is a Troch which takes its name from them in the Shops, calculated for these Intentions; but it is of little ase, and hardly ever prescribed.

338. SPINE ALBE, White-Thorn. They are call'd Haws by the Country People, and well enough known, not to want any description. There is little use made of them in Medicine, and yet they have obtain'd a name for being very diurerick, and powerful Expellers of the Stone and Gravel. The mighty Nephrisick Water, fo much in the good opinion of the late Dr. Ratcliffe, was made only from the Flowers of this Plant, which blow in May. But whether this will be able to hold its credit, by its own merit, now its great Promoter is gone, may very much be question'd.

Nephritick Wood. This is brought to us from New Spain; it is from a Tree reckon'd of the Afb-kind, tho the Wood is hard, and colour'd almost

like Saunders. It tinges Water blue. Its Name denotes its Virtues, tho it is but little used at present for any such Intention of dissolving the Stone, or being Dimetick, in any kind of Prescriptions.

Radices, Roots:

340. ALTHER, Marshmallows. These are much of the nature of the Herb before described, Sect. 4. Class 1: but accounted somewhat They yield a more efficacious. mighty Slime or Mucilage to any Decoction or Infusion, which renders it very smooth and emollient; whereby it makes the Parts give way to almost any thing which presses upon them, and wonderfully facilitates the Passage of any sharp Particles through the minutest Canals, without fuffering their Points to wound and irritate the Membranes. Sometimes they are given inwardly, not so much as Promoters of Urine, as to sheath, with that Mucilage they afford the Juices, the Sharpness and Acrimony of the Humours; and with some I know this to be a mighty Secret in Gonorrhaa's; and certainly it is very beneficial in such Cases, as it cannot but wonderfully heal, and guard the Parts from those correfive Salts, which would erode and ulcerate them. The Syrup in the Shops, in which this is the principal Ingredient, and from which it has its Name, is good to the fame Intention; but not so efficacious as the Ingredients in Decoction only, because the Sugar is an improper Mixture with all Medicines of a mucilaginous nature, as has already been demonstrated in the First Part, and will further appear in the following. They are very emollient and suppurative in outward Applications: and the Ointment under its name in the College-Difpensatory,

has nothing of this Quality, but what it receives from the Mucilage of this Plant; which is to be boil'd for a long time with the Oil, before the other Ingredients are mix'd. The Emplastrum Diachylon Simplex has also the same advantage of be-

ing foften'd by it.

341. ASPARAGI, Sparrow-Grafs. Almost every one is acquainted with this, as being a part of his Food; and knows that the Heads, which are so made use of, if ear in any quantity, will discover themselves in the Smell of his Water. But the Roots are yet more Diuretick, because they have more of that Sals in them from whence they derive that Quality, than any part above-ground; into which it cannot rife in fuch plenty, as the Root it felf receives it from the Earth. And this may, by the way, pass for a reason why most Roots are more endu'd with this Property than their Plants. This is deservedly amongst the five opening Roots, and is a good Ingredient in all Compositions inrended to cleanse the Viscera; gspecially where their Obstructions threaten the Jaundice and Dropfy. They are likewise good in many Disorders of the Breaft, as operating by Urine is of service in most such cases; and are therefore with good success join'd with Petterals in many extemporaneous Prescriptions, amongst which we most often meet with them: tho they are a principal Ingredient in the Syrup of Marshmallows of the Shops; yet Van Helmons pretended to produce an Instance of these breeding the Stone, and imagin'd that by making the Urine fetid, and subject to putrify, they favour'd the Generation of fuch Particles as bred the Stone.

342. FOENICULI, Fennel. This is not in the Difpensasory-Modicines,

or very little, but often prescribed occasionally, in cleansing and deserging Drinks and Decestions. They are of a grateful Flavour and Taste; making nothing unpleasant they are put into, which many of this Tribe do.

343. FILIPENDULE, wert. This is faid to be very deterfive and discretick, and good in sarrarous Obstructions of the Lungs, as well as the Kidneys; whereby it often relieves Ashma's, and Difficulty of Breathing. Some will have its deterfive Efficacy still reach further, and to scour even the Joints, fo as to prevent and eafe the Gout. and to clear the Brain and nervous Appendages from fuch Diforders as bring on Epilepsies and Convulsions. And norwithstanding these aperuive Properties, many will have this Root effectual in checking some Flaxes and particularly that of the Menjes, when it is too large, and the Fluor albus. But we meet with it not often enough in Practice now, to warrant any of these extraordinary Virtues.

344. GRAMINIS, Grafs. These Roots are much of the same kind as the Asparagus, and used only in the same Intentions, but not reckon'd quite so efficacious: they are also an Ingredient in the Dispensatory

Syrup of Marshmallows.

345. PETROSELINE, Parfley. They are much of the nature of the Herb, already described in this Section; and so near the Taste and Flavour of the Fennel-Roots, as hardly to be distinguished from them. They are also good in the same manner in Decostion and Dies-Drinks, for cleansing the Viscera, and particularly the Kidneys.

346. RAPARUM, Turnips. These are much more known in Food than in Modicine. They are cer-

cainly

tainly very cooling and cleanling, and agreeably absterge the viscid and mucous Adhesions, which often naufeate the Stomach, and disorder the first Passages. They are a very innocent and light Nourishment to Conftitutions extremely weaken'd; and the Liquor press'd out of them when boil'd, is accounted good in Hellicks, and tartarous Obstructions, and Tubercles of the Lungs; in which Intentions, Crato much commends them : and because it is manifestly diuretick, it is used to keep open and cleanse the Kidneys and their Appendages. These are a wonderful pleasant Sauce to the great quantities of Flesh we eat; for they help to attenuate and divide those Parts, which otherwife would make the Juice of too tough and gross a Confistence, to pass readily through the Vessels in Circulation.

347. RAPHANI HORTENSIS, Radish. This is much in Diet in the proper Season amongst our Spring-Sallets, but little used as Medicine. Radishes abound with a penetrating nitrous Juice, which makes them discretick, and cleansing of the Intestines and Viscera. They have somewhat also in their outer Skin, which is hot and bitting; both which Qualities help to make them good

Antifeorbuticks.

their Efficacies are most remarkable in the Capillaries: for which reason, this and all of the same Tribe are most valu'd for their scouring the cutaneous Glands, and breaking through such little Stoppages there, as occasion Deformities, and all the Symptoms of a Scurvy. This Root is also powerfully Diuretick, but most so when join'd with some convenient Acids, which add somewhat to the Weight of its Particles, and determine them sooner through those descending Emunctories. Upon this account the compound Water in the Shops, which from this has the name of Aqua Raphani composi:a, is very skilfully compos'd; the extremely fubtile Particles of this Ingredient, with other of the like nature, join'd with furable Acids, making it a noble Diuretick. This Root in Decoction ought to be carefully manag'd, because its chief parts will fly away. Its Virtues are therefore best drawn out by simple Insusion; which hot Water pour'd upon it, and thut down in a close Vessel, will so effectually do, as to make it as pungent almost as Spirit of Hartshorn. Its great Activity and Warmth also make it good in all such nervous Cases as arise from cold and viscid Juices, and induce Heaviness of Sense or Inaptitude to Motion, in the same manner as Mustard, and all fuch Stimuli.

Of Animals.

349. MILLEPEDES, Hog-Lice. These are so much in the acquaintance of the common People, that they seem to be Masters of their Medicinal Virtues, and use them in many Cases without any other Direction. They are by all Experience found to be very Diuretick, and Abstersive, which makes them not

only

only frequent in the Prescriptions for Disorders of the Reins, but also in Obstructions of the Viscera, and in the Jaundice particularly. They abound with a nitrous Salt, which they feem to derive from what they live on. It is somewhat volatiliz'd by its Digeftion and Circulation in the Infect, as such Salt always is more or less, in proportion to the digestive Powers of the Animal, into whose Food it enters; yet not fo much, but that it is brackish and pungent upon the Palate. This makes their deterfive Qualities extend further than the larger Glands, and enables them to fcour even the minutest Passages, and keep the Nerves clean from Viscosities, and fuch things as would clog their Springs; whereby they are good in Palsies, Epilepsies, and all Nervous Distempers; and likewise because they open, and, as it were by their Minuteness and Asperiries, cut their way through any Obstructions. They are good in Struma's, Scrophulous Tumours, and inveterate Ulcers. Very remarkable Cures have been perform'd in these Cases by a long use of them. They are much best taken in Substance, or bruis'd in White Wine, the Liquor being taken without fettling fine, elfe a great deal of a Saline Nature will fall to the bottom. These are greatly in use amongst all Practical Authors, and frequently to be met with in the prefent occasional Prescriptions. Sennertus in the third Book of his Practice commends them against the Stone in the Bladder. Riverius gives Instances of Wonders being perform'd by them in inveterate Struma's and Ulcers; as does also the Honour of our Country, Mr. Boyle, who takes notice of them for the fame Intention, in his Discourse of the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy.

350. CANTHARIDES, Spanilb-Flies. These are fusiciently known to most People, and that their chief use is for railing Bliflers. They abound with a Subtile Caustick Salt, which gives them this Property. By this, when they are apply'd to the Skin, the Heat and Motion of what perspires, sets them in action : whereby they penetrate the Cutis, and fo wound and ftimulate the Fibres, as bring, according to the Bellinian Doctrine, fuch a Flux of Fluid, that raifes up the Curicula or Skarf-skin, through which it cannot país, into a Bliffer. But although this is the only purpose to which common Practice knows how to apply them, yet they are of wonderful Efficacy in some inward Intentions, in the hands of those who have skill to manage them. They extremely provoke by Urine, which they do more by ftimulating the Parts into fuch Motions, as are neceffary for the Protrulion forward, or Ejectment of the Water, than facilitating its Passage; and this makes them to difficult to be given, withour occasioning a Strangury: for even in Blifter Plaifters, they fend enough of their acrid Salt into the Blood, to have frequently this Effect. Where therefore these are administed as a Discretick, such means ought to be us'd at the fame time, as may guard the fensible Membranes from their Vellications: and these are proper Broths and Emulfions. But the particular Cafe where these Flies are necessary, and most safe to scour the Urinary Pasfages, is when they are obstructed with Slough and fuch Viscidities, as are apt to be washed off from Parts which are ulcerated; and this frequently happens, especially in Women, for the Womb is subject very much to fuch Foulnesses, and stands

in need of the most efficacious Cleanfers. In these Cases the folid Parts do not lie so bare, as to be so liable to the Erofions of the Cantharides, until they have deterg'd away the Filth, and then it is time to leave them off, their Intention being answer'd. There are Instances of this Practice in Authors of the best Credit. Schroder mentions them given inwardly, tho he fays by some Audaculi, in Diureticks. Etmuller fpeaks of them as good in Suppresfion of Urine; to carry off Water in Dropfies, in Gonorrhea's, and the Stone, and Sabulous Obstructions of the Ureters : and he gives a Form of sheir Exhibition, which is an Infusion of them in Wine, and pouring off the clear Liquor for use. Dr. Greanvelt, who publish'd, in Vindication of his own Practice, a Small Treatise De tuto Cantharidum ussu interno, suffer'd much by a Profecution for giving them inwardly, being charg'd with, and fued for Male Practice. The Iffue ruin'd the unhappy Doctor, and taught his envious Profecutors the fafety and vahe of his Practice. They are now frequently in extemporaneous Prescriptions for the above-mention'd Intentions; but in Venereal Cases, where a great deal of Slough and Fish has been thrown down upon she genital Parts, there is not a betser Medicine; and fome Shops have now a Tineture made of them for that purpose, by order of the most eminent Phylician now in Practice. We shall give its Recipe in that part where we shall treat of extemporameans Forms. But it is not every one

who must think himself qualified to

1

as does also the Honour of our war a but to be washed off from Pares

some the section of the section of the top of the section and the section of the

meddle with fuch Medicines, which are fure to do good or hurt as they are adapted. There are some ill Persons who have learn'd to procure Abortions by thefe, and play a great many unwarrantable Tricks. They certainly to a strange degree excite Luft, and provoke to Venereal Practices, not by any better Abilities which they give, but by stimulating those Parts which are the Seat or Incentives to fuch Defires. Meckeren, in his Observations, gives strange Instances of their Effects this way : and tells us of one Man, who by taking a large Dose inwardly, so inflam'd himfelf, that tho he had almost kill'd his Wife, who declared to the Phylicians who were fent for next day, that he that night Septies Hortum fodivit; yet he continu'd even in Distraction with fresh Rage, until he dy'd delirious.

351. STERCUS PORCINUM, Hogs-Dung. This is not often prescrib'd; but it abounds with a very pungent and nitrous Salt, which makes it greatly Deservive and Diuretick. It may be manag'd into a Form as cleanly and palatable as the Horse-Dung already taken notice of, but hardly so as to be conceal'd from the Patient.

Miverals.

352. SAL NITRI, Salt-Peter. This is but feldom us'd without some Preparation, to which we refer the Reader. It is very penetrating and Discretick; and good in Inflammations of the Threat and Tonfils.

There inverence has and the

t

th

41

4

n

an

fo

la

O

wi

lici

He

ph

Te

can

Flu

go

W

Sec

the

ture

ther

feld Pre

And

this

SECT. VI.

Of Diaphoreticks.

UNDER this Name of Diaphoraticks is included what also is understood by Alexipharmicks and Febrifuges; because all under those Denominations, whose Operations we have any notice of, exert themselves that way, more or less encreasing a Diaphoresis; which is a Discharge by the Skin that is sensible, and shows itself like a Dew upon it.

All those Medicines which answer this Intention, must do it either by their Subtlety, whereby they divide and attenuate the Humours to fuch a degree, that they become fine enough to escape through such small Pallages, as those of the cutaneous Glands; or else by their contracting and fqueezing the Solids, which force out of the Extremities, what lay before in readiness for Expulsion. Of the former fort are many Simples, which for other more manifest Qualities, we have placed under other Heads, and chiefly amongst the Cephalicks: for all aromatick, warm and subtle Bodies have a natural Tendency this way, because they cannot but divide and attenuate the Fluids, which make them fitter to go off by the smaller Passages. What we have collected under this Section, are mostly determin'd to the same Intention, by a like Texture and Disposition of Parts; but then they are generally fuch as are feldom met with in Composition or Prescription for any other purpose. And, without transgressing the Rules allotted for determining things of this kind, it may be conjectur'd,

that there is a difference between thefe and the common Arematicks: that the latter act as foon as ever they come into the Stomach, and by the Volatility of their Parts, divide and thin the Juices in the Prima Viabut go off in a great measure by fome of the larger Discharges; whereas the former feem not to have any thing in their Composition so active, as to be sensible, until they have passed the last Comminution or Digestion, which is in the circulating Blood; and that there they obtain such a Resolution, as suits them not only for the curaneous Secretion themselves; but also to break, and as it were fule the Blood it felf, thereby caufing its thinner and serous Parts to flow thro in great plenty. And this will not perhaps appear to strange, when we consider a manifest difference in our Food, not unlike what we here affign to Medicine. For fome parts of our Aliments are sooner than others broke and digefted in the Stomach and first Offices; and such always furnish the greatest Supply to the larger Emunctories, and go off mostly by Urine; whereas others, which have subtilty enough only to pass the Lacteals, and get into the Blood, but are too folid to undergo the last Comminution but by a long Circulation, beltow more Matter both for Nourishment, and the finer Secretions. Those Substances, or Bodies, therefore which obtain this Appellation of being Diapheretick, are such as are capable of being divided into very small and fine Parts, which do not sensibly operate until they are brought into the minutest Vessels, where their Smallness and Activity fit them both to pass themselves, and besides make way for many others to go off with them.

But the other Cause of a Diaphorefis, or raifing a Sweat, is most extensive and efficacious, and that is by squeezing and contracting the Fibres, and fo forcing thro what is in readiness to pass; which is a great deal in the Capillaries, or just at the Surface, that almost stagnates sometimes for want of fuch shocks. All Acids do this, and whatfoever pulls and contracts the Fibres powerfully. Thus we shall see People presently fweat upon eating Vinegar or Lemon-Juice. Upon the same account does Fear, or any sudden Passion, produce the like effect; as likewise do all kinds of Exercise. But these are not fo directly in our Business to account for; nor likewise how Sweating most commonly terminates Fevers, and throws off any Poisons or contagious Infections, by which they come to be term'd Alexipharmicks and Febrifuges: because this feems professedly invading the Phyficians Province, and requires a thorough Knowledge in the Theory of Fevers.

Folia, Herbs :

353. CALAMINTHE, Calamint. This flowers in June and July. It is warm and aperient, and in many Alexipharmick Compositions of the Shops. A Compound Powder in the College Dispensatory has its Name from it. It is also reckon'd by some to be Epatick, Pectoral, and Uterine, to promote Urine, the Menses, and forward Delivery; but at is seldom prescrib'd in these Intentions.

354. DRACUNCULI, Taragon. This is only known in our Sallers, and is much of the fame nature as Creffes.

355. DRACONTII, Dragons. This Plant is introduc'd into this Class by the Signature Philosophers, because its Stem is speckled like some Serpents; and therefore, forsooth, it must be a resister of Poisons. It is an Ingredient in the Plague-Water of the College; and a Simple Water is directed to be made of it, but it

M

in

be

is (

is :

wh

Sin

Ag

in

bor

and

of

Criti

lt ke

into

may

in B

mak

met

tice,

not

eafily

thors

Hyfte

and a

lignar

fuch 1

by Ex

It flow

amon

fome

Prasin

it do

Smell.

ver fu

is good for nothing.

356. GALEGE, Goats-Rue. This has a great Name amongst some Authors, and passes for a powerful Alexipharmick and Sudorifick, and a Relister of Poison and Pestilential Contagions. It has been recommended also for bringing out the Meafles and Small-Pox; but neither the Tafte or Smell of this Plant discover any such Virtues likely to be in it, nor does the prefent Practice encourage any fuch expectations; it being hardly ever prefcrib'd. It is a useless Ingredient in the Milk-Water, and therefore cannot afford a Water of it felf good for any thing. Some have vented Notions of Animals, and particularly the Lizard, which guard themfelves with it against the Poison of Vipers, and cure themselves with it when bit; but fuch are Fables.

gs7. Melissæ, Baum. It flowers in July. This Herb is very well known in our Gardens. It is of a fine Cordial Flavour; but it is fo weak, that in most medicinal Forms it is lost, and 'tis hard even to dry it with its Natural Scent. The Distill'd Water made from it, therefore is best drawn when green, which holds in very few other Plants; but with all the care it will foon fade, unless sprinkled with a little Spirit before 'tis distill'd. It is a good Cordial, and makes an a-

greca.

.

ñ

-

d

d

Ú-

n-

of

th

. W-

TY

15

it i

nal

en

nt.

It.

en,

Will

h 2

lt is

1 2-

cca

pharmick Waters. Any other Forms it is not fit for.

358. SCORDII, Water German-It grows in watry Grounds, and flowers in June and July. It is fomewhat of a Garlick Smell, mix'd with an Aromatick. It is juftly efteem'd a good Alexipharmick, and makes an excellent Ingredient in all Compositions of that Intention; as well as in that grand Medicine in the Shops, which has its Name from it, Diascordium: tho in Prescription it most frequently bears the Name of its Inventor, and is call'd Confectio Fracastorii. There is also an excellent Compound Water, which derives its Name from this Simple, and is titled in the Shops Aqua Scordii Composita. It is good in all kinds of Fevers, and helps both to raife the Spirits as a Cordial, and promote Sweat, or the Eruption of fuch Humours, as frequently do critically terminate such Distempers. It keeps its Smell if well dryed, even into a fine Powder; and therefore may very conveniently be prescrib'd in Boles, as well as Infusion, which makes it strange that it is not oftner met with in extemporaneous Practice, in the room of fome things not by much fo efficacious, nor fo eafily to be procured. Some Authors mention this Simple amongst Hyftericks, and Destroyers of Worms, and also for a good Deterger of malignant and inveterate Ukers; but fuch Practice is not at all warranted by Experience.

359. ULMARIE, Meadow-fweet. It flowers in June. We have this amongst the best Atexipharmicks, in some Writers, and it is call'd Regina Prati, Queen of the Meadow. But it does not in any Volatility of Smell, or Pungency in Taste, discover such Properties, or any thing

more than what is in common Grafs and Hay. There is a Simple Water order'd from it in the Dispensatory; but it is good for nothing, discovering neither any Smell or Taste, and soon turns mothery, as all such Waters do. It is therefore a useless Ingredient in the Mile-Water, and cannot be miss'd if lest out.

Flores, Flowers :

360. CALENDULE, Mary. gold. These blow almost all the Summer. They are well known in the Kitchin as well as the Shops, Amongst Physical Writers they pass for Alexipharmicks, tho in a much inferior degree to Saffren, which it is compar'd to. Many also speak of them as Hyfiericks, and we meet with them often in Riverius's Prace tice for that purpofe. They are an Ingredient in the Plague-Water, but do not feem to communicate much thereunto; because the Simple Water which the College order, has neither Smell or Tafte, and therefore may justly be suspected to be good for little. The Conferve which is order'd likewise by the College, is hardly ever made, or to be met with in Prescription.

361. CROCI, Saffron. blow twice in a Year, and are a nice Culture, and a valuable Commodity in some Parts of England, particularly in Effex and Cambridgefhire \$ and is the best of any in the World that we have yet met with. The German Writers mention that for the best which grows in the Circle of Aufiria, but by their Dose it must fall short of ours; for a Scruple was their ordinary quantity, whereas five or fix Grains of English Saffron that is good, has very fensible Effects. Foreign Authors also speak much of its Narcotick Quality, and pretend that an immoderate Dole of two or three

M 2

Drams,

Drams, will bring on a particular kind of Delirium, and occasion Death. Etmuller gives a Story of a Person, who trading in this Commodity, for the fake of faving some Duty, conceal'd a Bag of Saffron fo long under his Clothes, that its Scent had fuch an effect upon him as to kill him. It is certainly one of the greatest Cordials of any Simple the whole Materia Medica supplies; and as effectually promotes a Diaphoresis, which makes it hardly ever omitted in extemporaneous Prescriptions, for any Species of Fevers. It wonderfully affilts the Eruption of the Meafles and Small-Pox; and at the fame time that it puts the Conftitution upon a force to throw off somewhat disagreeable, it enables it to sustain such an Exertion. It is also given in almost all Disorders of the Lungs; and for its great efficacy in promoting Expectoration, and relieving the Breath, it is call'd by some Anima Pulmonum, the Soul of the Lungs. There are many Forms which it is made into in the Shops; but it is much best given in Substance, and is very conveni-

ently powder'd, and made into Boles

and Electuaries. The Dearness of

this Commodity makes fome draw

out its Tincture for a Syrup, or to

use by it felf; and afterwards dry

and powder it for use. It is there-

fore worth a Phylician's care to exa-

mine what he orders to his Patient.

That which has not been so served

is almost of a red Colour when

powder'd; and upon but just touch-

ing it with any Moisture, will stain

which it gives in Tincture, tho deep

and fine at first, will fade with keep-

ing, and the fooner as the Men-

ftruum is acid: for this reason, that

which is order'd with Treacle-Water,

The Colour

extremely Tellow.

and feems best firted to answer the Intention of an Alexipharmick, is hardly ever made : it generally is done with Canary, and fuch Wines, which are most remote from Acidity; but that is only for the beauty of the Medicine. This Flower parts with a great deal in Infusion that will rife in the Still; and therefore what is fold for Spirit of Saffron, if well made, is an admirable Cordial; and in the strict Sense of the Term, perhaps a greater, than Medicine any other ways does supply. This way likewise there is nothing of the Simple loft, because the Residuum may conveniently be evaporated into an Extract, in which will be retain'd the most detersive Parts, and make it a good Medicine in the Faundice, Cachexies, and all Disorders which arise from Obstructions and foul Viscera. There are many who extol this also in Hysterical Affections; and are of opinion, that it cleanfes the Womb, promotes the Menstrual Discharges, and affifts in Delivery. Borellus, in his Obfervation, speaks of a Person, who by carrying a parcel of Saffron a long Journey, for the Sale of a Market, was so affected by its Scent only, as to pis Blood. Some prescribe it to be wore with Camphur in a Bag at the Pit of the Stomach for Melanchely; and others affirm, that so us'd, it will cure Agues.

Semina, Seeds of,

362. Seselios, Hart-wort. These Seeds have a great name with some antient Botanick and Dispensatory Writers, and are mention'd almost in every Intention; but they are grown into neglect in the common present Practice, and are in sew Shop-Compositions except the The riaca Andromachi.

Gammi

b

H

In

fo

15

In

sai

Oil

app

WIL

has

pra

here

Ma

gion

tion

muli

Ingr

to be

is fo

25 1

an]

wher

raife

S

è

7

4

e

n

Ш

c-

re

1-

n,

les sts

b-

ho

2

ent

Me.

pert

ach

rm,

hele

ome

most

are

mon

few

The-

勿加

Gummi, Gums:

263. CAMPHORA, Camphire. This is a pellucid Gum or Refin, which flows from a Tree, and is brought into Europe chiefly from China, and the Island of Barnes in the East-Indies. It is extremely volatile; and Tachenius, with fome others, will have it to be a pure natural Sal Volatile Oleofum. It is the most efficacious Diaphoretick that is known in Medicine, its great Subtilry diffuling it thro the very Substance of the Parts, as foon almost as the Warmth of the Stomach fets it in motion. In all Fevers therefore, where a Diaphoresis is to be encouraged, nothing will fooner raife one. What fome are endeavouring at for days together in vain, with Gascoign's Powder, and such-like indifferent things, may in fewer hours be effected by this : but its great Heat requires plentiful diluting with small Liquors. Its Smell indeed is so penetrating and particular, that it is not to be disguis'd in any forms. In reducing it to Powder, the Mortar must be first rubb'd with a little Oil, else it will not divide. It very readily dissolves in rectify'd Spirit, but it will again part from it, and appear like a Curd, if it be lower'd with any aqueous Mixtures. This has been of great account amongst practical Authors of the best Note heretofore, in all kinds of Fevers, Malignities, and Epidemical Contagions; and we shall hardly meet with any Compositions for those Intentions in Sennertus, Riverius, or Etmuller, without this as a principal Ingredient: yet how it comes about to be fo little in the present Practice, is somewhat thrange; for it is as safe as it is efficacious. And I believe an Instance can hardly be given, wherein it has been administred to raife a Sweat, and it has fail'd. In

Agues, it is alone almost an infallible Cure; for it prodigiously attenuares the Viscidities, which obstruct the Capillaries, and forces them out by Swear. If it be given for two or three Fits together, they will fenfibly be diminish'd, if not quite disappear; and if there be occasion for the Bark afterwards, it will then do in much less quantity, and the Diftemper will not be to liable to return, as when the Bark is used alone. For that is apt to close up in the Glands and Capillaries fuch Humours as will again frequently break out into action, as foon as that Tenfity which it gives the Solids begins to cease. But to those who appear most acquainted with this Drug, there is one Quality which feems but little known; and that is, how in Deliriums, where Opiates fail of proeuring Sleep, and oftentimes aggravate the Symptoms, this will frequently do it: and as it helps forward a Breathing through the Pores by its Warruth, it does also contribute to the same good End, by its relaxing the Tenfity of the Fibres with Rest. There may be almost wonders done with Campbire in the Gour; but this we shall leave to some Papers which are intended foon to be publish'd, upon that head. It has much been debated, whether this is really hos or cold; its Sense upon the Palate, at first taking, perfuading the former; and its Ufefulness in allaying Inflammations, encouraging the latter Opinion. If by Warmth is understood fuch a Subtilty of Parts, as disposes them into brisk Motion, and to agitate what is about them; this has all the title to be so, of any thing which is not actually Fire. And for its allaying Inflammations, that may be done by the Subtilty of its Parts, dividing and discussing so far the obstructed M 3

166 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

Humours, that they either perspire, or are taken up again into Circulation by the refluent Blood: for this, Spirit of Wine, and many things allow'd by all to be hot, will do, by the same means. It has also been much contefted, whether This is prejudicial to Generation, by its abating all Defire of fuch Intercourfes, and procuring Barrenness: but as the Authors themselves are divided upon this Point so much, that some of them affirm the Countries where it abounds, and is much used, produce almost childless Inhabitants; and others, that they are the most fruitful; we shall refer the Decision to those who have more Leisure and Curiofity for fuch Inquiries. Dose is from one to fix or eight Grains.

364. GUAIACI. This Gum, or rather Resin, is much of the same virtue as the Wood whence it is drawn, but more efficacious. It is reckon'd much to promote infenfible Perspiration, and upon that account is good in fuch cutaneous Cases as proceed from Obstructions of the perspirable Matter in the Milliary Glands. It is very warm and deterfive, and therefore good in all Ulcerations and Gleets, both internal and external. In Gonorrhaa's it is by fome almost deem'd a Specifick. In the Gout likewise it does frequently great fervice, not only by deterging and cleanfing the Joints and mucilaginous Glands from tartarous Matter, but by warming and Arengthning the Fibres, enables them to move with that vigour, as shakes off and prevents the Lodgment of fuch Particles upon them.

365. CORTEX PERUVIANUS, five Quinquina, Jesuits Bark. This comes to us from Peru in the West-Indies; whence the Romish Missionaries first brought it into Europe,

and gave occasion for its being call'd Jesuits Bark. This Simple is so lately brought into Medicine, that there is little to be met with in Authors about it; and People's Notions seem yet so confus'd and undetermin'd concerning its Virtues and Efficacy, that it may not be amiss to transcribe somewhat upon this head, from a Digression in the Explanations of Sanctorius's Medicina Starica.

" To know how this wonderful " Drug difplays its Virtues, it must " be taken to pieces, and subjected " to the same ways of Examination " as other Bodies; which is, to in-" quire into the Bulks, Shapes, and " Solidities of its constituent Parti-" cles. And herein, when we come " to confider its Texture as it ap-" pears to the naked Eye, its "Roughness upon the Palate, and " the difficulty of reducing it into " a fine Powder by Triture, or de-" stroying the natural Dispositions " of its constituent Parts by Infu-" fion or Digeftion, and drawing from it by fuch means any Tinc-" ture endu'd with the fame healing " Virtues, as it is known to have " when given in substance : when " all thefe come to be confider'd, it " will readily appear to be made up " of Parts very irregular, pointed, " and folid. By its Contexture, the " Dispositions of its component " Parts, which are discernible to the " naked Eye upon breaking, it is plain that they are like little Cy-" linders or Needles shooting one " over another, not much unlike " feveral Salts in their Chrystalliza-" tion; and when it is broke trans-" verfly, any one may fee those " Points: which also continue vill-" ble upon pounding, as far as the " Eye is able to follow them.

.

.

46 T

ec p

es te

ec p

ec v

u d

u A

se II

ce, to

" Ju

13

1-

e

n

11

d,

he

nt

he

15

y-

ne

ke

22-

nf-

ole

ifi-

the

en

44 Their Solidiry is manifest from " the Difficulty of reducing it into " an impalpable Powder, but most of " all by the little Alteration it un-" dergoes by long Infusion; for it " it be then examin'd after the Li-" quor is strain'd and it is dry'd, it 4 will not be found to have wasted " much in Weight, and but very " little chang'd either in Colour or " Tafte. It lofes indeed most of a its Bitternefs, but its Roughness remains; and upon trial it hath 4 been found, that if it be then " powder'd and given in substance, ss it will make a Cure as effectually, as when given before such Infu-" fion. The Solidity likewife, as " also the angular Figures of its component Parts, is further maa mifelt from its Altringency and er Roughness in the mouth, which any one who tattes it will foon be convinc'd of.

"But besides these grosser Parts which the Bark is plainly compounded of, and which are not without great difficulty broke very small; it hath also in its Composition some Particles very minute, and easily dislipable; as appears by that which so easily rises and slies off upon breaking it, as likewise by that penetrating Bitterness which is discernible in it by the Palate.

"That this is the true Texture and Modifications of the component Parts of this celebrated Simple, every one's Senses are so able to inform him, that it can hardly be call'd in question. In this view then it will not be at all difficult to conceive how this Drug is of service in curing an Ague, which requires both these Intentions to be answer'd; first to break those Viscidities in the Juices which obstruct the Capilla-

ries and finall Veffels, and then to " draw up the Solids into that Ten-" fity, as by their invigorated Vi-" brations they may prevent the In-" crease of such Matter again. Now " both by the Smallness, Solidity, " and Irregularity of its Particles, as foon as it mixes with the Blood, " it cannot but give it a greater " Momensum, and increase the Oc-" curfions and Impulses of its Parts " one against another; upon which account a great many Cohelions " will be broke, and other Parts prevented from running into fuch " a close Contact, as occasions those " Cohesions,; that is, the Blood " will thereby be render'd less vis-" cid, or more fluid. The other " Intention will be answer'd by its " corrugating the Nerves, and ren-" dring the Contractions of the Vef-" fels more brisk and forcible; by " which, Digettion and a due Com-" minution of the Juices will be " afterwards better perform'd. But " in the latter Intention it feems to " have the most efficacy, because it " never fails to cure for some time, " and fo fuddenly, that it cannot be " expected to have done it by the " firft.

" And that the Bark is very effi-" cacious this way, viz. in drawing " up the Fibres, and giving a greater " Firmnels to the Solids of the " whole Body; is farther confirm'd " by its effects upon fuch who are " subject to sweat too much, which " it as certainly cures as it does an Ague. For this we are certain is " done by straitning the Fibres, har-" dening the Muscles, and thereby " enabling them to break and di-" gest the Fluids far enough to " throw off that Overcharge by insensible Transpiration, which be-" fore went off by Sweat.

" And this Effect of drawing up " the Solids, is brought about by " the Bark, by its corrugating and es aftringing the Fibres, wherefoever et it touches them, throughout its whole Pallage, from its first Enet trance into the Stomach, to its " Discharge out of the Body. That es it acts as a Stimulus both upon the Stomach and Intestines, canof not be question'd, when it is conof fider'd how often it irritates them es to a Discharge of their Contents, and goes off as a Cathartick : of but then it very much lofes its " Efficacy upon other accounts. Its a curing also or putting by a Fit, by one large Dose only, taken about an hour before its attack, " is a further Confirmation that it " does it only by drawing up the " Solids into a straiter Tone, and or preventing the Eruption of the ob-" ftructed morbid Matter into action. " If then it has so much Ethcacy as an Aftringent in the Stomach and Bowels, where the Fibres are fo much guarded by their natural Muens, which always in great plenty adheres to them; with how much " more force must it needs act in the same manner upon the Solids, when it is brought into much fmaller Veffels, both as it paffes " into the Blood, and when it comes " there? For where a Particle in the Stomach chances to strike against a Fibre once, when it comes into one of the capillary Veffels, it is more likely to do it a thoues fand times: and therefore as the " Blood comes to be pretty well charg'd with the Particles, the 46 Fibres in all places are corrugated and shorten'd at once, whereby " the whole Body acquires fuch a " Firmness and Strength, as will 46 not only not admit of the attacks

" of the morbid or peccant Matter,

" but fuch as frequently likewife oc-" casions its Comminution, and Ex-" pulsion quite out of the Body."

From the same 'way of Reasoning likewife is to be accounted how this celebrated Drug is serviceable in Hemorrhages and Fluxes of many kinds; but this place will not give room for further Explanation.

Radices, Roots:

366. CONTRAYERVÆ. This is an Exotick Root, which Botanick Writers feem not well to agree about: Baubinus, with some others, making it a kind of Cypress, and calling it Cyperus longus. It has a quick aromatick Smell, is of a reddiff Colour, rough or wrinkled upon its Surface, and has many small Fibres shooting from it. It is much more come into extemporaneous Practice of late, than it seems to have been heretofore, tho not given above a Scruple in a Dose at most; whereas some antient practical Authors speak of a Dram as a moderate one. It is very powerful in forwarding the cuticular Discharges, and is therefore of great service in Fevers, by promoting and keeping up a convenient Diaphoresis. There is a good Composition in the Shops, which takes its name from it, of Lapis Contrayerua; and is very justly prefer'd by Physicians to the Gafcoign's Powder, and fuch things as are fit only for Amusements. It is not to be postponed likewise to any thing, in bringing forward the Small-Pox and Measles, where Expulsion is necessary; and in all kinds of Fevers, that can be reliev'd by increasing the Discharges thro the cutaneous Pores.

367. IMPERATORIA, Masterwort. These are not much unlike the Angelica Roots, in Flavour or Virtue. They are agreeably pene-

trating,

te

H

to

as

Ir

an

Mo

as

ani

Sw

an

ma

Tion

like

chi

and

Flag

is a

Hier

trating, and are allow'd by all to be good Alexipharmicks. They are faid to cure many kinds of Poisons, and the Bites of Venomons Animals. They are also deterfive, and good in the Faundice, Cachexies, and Dropfier, because they promote the Secretions by Urine, as well as by the Skin. These are not so often met with in extemporaneous Prescription, as they deferve. In the College Plague-Water they are an excellent Ingredient; and if they are dispens'd in it in due quantity, what are fresh, give a very agreeable predominant Tafte to the Composition.

an aromatick Pungency in its Scent, but also somewhat fetid; which is the reason why it is lest out of the College Aqua Epidemica, altho it remains in many Dispensatory-Compositions, most of them Alexipharmicks; of which Tribe it is by all Writers accounted. Some ascribe to it Virtues which give it a place in Hysterical Prescriptions; it is given to promote the menstrual Discharges, and remove any Disorders of those Parts, which proceed from Obstruction.

369. NARDI CELTICI, Celtick Spikenard. This is reckon'd of kin to our Lavender, both by Family, as the Botanists term it, and Virtues. It grows in many parts of Germany and Italy, and particularly on the Mountains of Tyrol, It is efteem'd as an Alexipharmick, being warm and spicy, and helpful to promote Sweating. Upon this account it is an Ingredient in the Capitals, and many other Difpensatory-Campositions of the fame Intention. It is likewise reckon'd a good Stomachick, a Strengthner of the Fibres, and a Dispeller of Wind and crude Flaculencies: for which purposes it is also an Ingredient in the Species Hiera Simplex, which is known in

2

is

18

V

n

ot

n-

u

rke

or

10-

the Shops to most common People by the name of Hiera Picra.

This is not greatly unlike the Mastertweet Root, in Pungency and Flavour. It has also the Virtues ascribed
to it as an Alexipharmich, upon
which account it is in many of the
Dispensatory-Compositions of that Intention; as the Aqua Epidemica a
and there is also a compound Water,
tho not so often prescribed as it deferves, in the Shops, which takes its
name from it, of Aqua Petastidis
composition. It is likewise reckon'd
detergent, and good in all Obstructions of the Viscera, and the Distern-

pers thence ariting.

371. PYRETHRI, Pellitory of Spain. This is a spicy Root, brought to us chiefly from some Parts of Italy; but it is mighty subject to decay, so that we meet with it in the Shops frequently rotten and wormeaten. It is hot, and very discutient, which makes it forward a Diaphoresis; and it wonderfully attenuates and draws or squeezes out of the Fibres and Glands viscid and phlegmatick Humours. For which reason it is not only used as an Alexipharmick, but as a Phlegmagogue, and a Purger of watry Humours. This makes it a good Medicine in all Cachexies, and diffemper'd Habits, from too much Cold and Moisture; and is the reason why it is of good service frequently in Palper, and Numbrels of the Limbs. It is much used, to be held in the mouth, for the Tooth-Ach; and its great Heat and Pungency when so manag'd, occasions abundance of Rheum to flow our of the Glands: which in many cases gives relief to other Pains of the Head belide the Tooth-Ach.

\$72. SCORZONERA, Viper-graft, Some Writers extol this for its Efficacy against the Bites of poilonous

Ani-

370 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

Animals; and others commend it for curing Melancholy, Epilepsies, and Verrigoes: but the present Practice does not know it in any such Intentions, but acknowledges it for an Alexipharmick, altho it is not often prescribed. It seems best contrived in Decottion, but it is not very palatable. In that form some commend it for bringing out the

Meafles and Small-Pox. 373. SERPENTARIÆ, Snake-Root. This is plentifully brought us from Virginia in the West-Indies, and therefore has often its name in Prescriptions. It is very hot and pungent, both in Smell and Tafte. This is fo lately in the acquaintance of Dispensatory-Writers, that we find no mention of it but what is very modern. The present extemporaneous Practice justifies it to be a powerful Alexipharmick, and hardly ever omits it in most kind of Fevers, especially the worse and more malignant fort. Its Heat is fo manifest, that where it is plentifully prescribed, it requires to be well diluted with fmall Liquors; and fo manag'd, it seldom fails to raise a Diaphoresis. Its Warmth also occasions its Use frequently in nervous and paralytick Cases, which proceed from too much Rheum and Humidity. It is an Ingredient in the College Plague-Water, and its Name feems to have brought it in esteem amongst many People, and to have introduced it into the Closet-Cordials and Drams; as they conceive it a great Refister and Prefervative against Infections, and what they call catching Distempers.

374. Succisæ, Devils-Bit. This is rank'd by many amongst the A-lexipharmicks, but it is in few Shop-Compositions, or seldom prescribed in common Practice.

in common Practice.

375. VALERIANÆ SYLVES-TRIS, Wild Valerian. This is the

same as the Radix Phu in the Theriaca Andromachi. It is warm and aromatick, but somewhat of a fetid Scent. Its Efficacy as a Sudorifick is supported by the Testimony of both antient and present Practice. It has been reckon'd by some deterfive, so much as to make it diuretick, and good in all Obstructions of the Viscera. It is mightily extoll'd likewise by some for strengthning the Optick Nerves, and restoring decay'd Sight; but the present Practice acknowledges it not in any fuch Intentions. It does fometimes wonders in Hysterical Affections, especially where those of the fetid kind are good, and the Spirits are too impetuous in their Motions, fo as to occasion Convulsions. I have known it also assisted with Campbire, and some other things of the like nature, which are very powerful in breaking thro the minutest Obstructions, to cure obstinate Agues. This Root is likewise very efficacious in all nervous Cases, and particularly the Epilepsy. This Virtue in it feems first to have been discover'd by Fabius Columna; who, pag. 120. of his Phytobasanos commends it for that purpole, given in Powder. Riverius celebrates it also upon the like account; which makes it a wonder that Exmuller fays so little of it, who is very diligent in fearthing after specifick Qualities, and prolix enough in their Commendation: for he takes no notice of it but as an Alexipharmick, and a Strengthner of the Sight. Monsieur Marchant, in the Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences for the Year 1706. has confirm'd this Virtue by many Inftances within his knowledge. And what is very remarkable, is, that in the two Observations he enlarges most upon, the Patients voided great quantities of Worms. His custom

custom was always to purge before he administred it.

Of Animals.

376. COCCINELLA, Cochineal. This is a mighty Commodity from New Spain in the West-Indies, and mostly confumed in the dying Trade; tho it is much used too in Medicine, but there a little of it goes a great way. Yet notwithstanding our great acquaintance with it, there have been great Controversies about its Production, whether it be an Animal or Vegetable; but most now come into the former Opinion, and agree that it is an Infect, which breeds upon the Leaves of Trees; of which we have many Inftances, and particularly in the Poplar : that they lay their Eggs, and harch them there, until the increasing Bulk breaks shrough its Confinement in the Leaf, and lets out the young Brood. We are inform'd by fome Travellers, that the way of procuring these is to fet fire to fomething under the Trees upon which they breed, the Smoke of which fuffocates them, and makes them fall off. Their Wings and Legs feem to be broke and fifted or pick'd from them, nothing but the Trunk of the Infeet being brought to market. Lewenhoeck has pretended with his Glasses to have discover'd many Parts in 'em peculiar only to an Animal, and has been fo nicely particular, as to have described their Ovaria. The Use of these in Medicine is as an Alexipharmick, as they raise Sweat, and are also accounted Cordial. They make a good Medicine of the Pulvis Purpureus, in Bates's Dispensatory; for it is much preferable to the Gascoign's Powder, in Childrens little feverish Disorders, as also in the Small-Pox and Meafles. It agreeably tinges the

White Drink, now known in almost all Families, as well as the Shops. Its Dose is from two to fix or eight Grains. In some robust Constitutions, that can dispense with large Doses, it will sometimes cure Agnes, after three or sour times taking: but it is not very safe, for if it does not raise a Sweat, it makes the Patient hot and restless.

377. Scinci, skincks. Some Authors have ascribed much to these as Alexipharmicks, but we find them now in no Shop-Compositions but the Mithridate.

378. CORNU UNICORNI, Uni-

379. Os E CORDE CERVI, Stone of a Stag's Heart. These are mention'd by some old Writers, and yet remain in some Dispensatory-Compositions; but they seem to have got into Medicine only through a false Philosophy, and are of so little efficacy, that they are now justly neglected, and of no regard.

Of Minerals.

380. BEZOAR ORIENTALIS, Oriental Bezoar.

381. BEZOAR OCCIDENTALIS. Occidental Bezoar. These are both by most reckon'd animal Substances, but Dr. Slare in a late Book endeavours to prove them only factitions. Their Value is chiefly determin'd by the Colour they give to the Gascoign's Powder, which makes the Oriental much preferable and dearest; and of that, such Stones as are smoothest, fmall, and strike a deep Green upon white Paper that has been rubb'd over first with Chalk, which is a fure way of trying them. It is wonderful, of what value these are in the Shops, and of what little worth they are to any purpose in Medicine, unless to give a name to fome

172 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

some Forms, and countenance the Prices put upon them. If they are factitious, according to Dr. Slare, the Art must be in very few hands, or the Materials very scarce, to keep them up fo dear. But before him, most were of opinion that they were generated in the Parts of an Animal in the Indies, like a Deer or a Goat. Schroder fays they are Alexipharmick, and Promoters of Sweat; that they are good in Epideplies, Palpitation of the Heart, Jaundice, Dysenteries, Stone, and Obstructions of the Menses; as also that they cure Melancholy, and forward Delivery: and in these important Intentions, he affigns the Dose from three Grains to twelve. But we have no Inftances from Experience to support any such Practice. They have neither Smell or Tafte, and upon taking into the Stomach, give no Sensation that is perceiva-ble: which is ground enough to fuspect them good for nothing; although our Physicians prescribe 'em in much larger Doses than what Schroder mentions. In the Shops it is used only in the Pulvis & Chelis compositus, commonly call'd Gascoign's Powder; which is one of the dearest and most worthless Medicines in Practice: tho as it is join'd in

Prescription with some Alexipharmicks of efficacy, it has often the credit amongst the Ignorant of doing what it had no share in.

382. LAPIS ÆTITES, Eagle-Stone. Some Naturalists give strange accounts of what goes under this name; and tho we have placed it amongst the Minerals, yet it's difficult to ascertain to which of the three Kingdoms it belongs. That it is found in an Eagle's Nest, whence it has its name, most agree; but not how it came there. It is about the bigness of a Chesnut, and is hollow, with fomewhat in it that rattles upon flaking; which affords fome very odd Conceits, it being for this reason term'd by some, Lapis veluti prognans, alio in utero fonante; that is, a Stone pregnant with another in its Womb. And upon this chimerical Foundation, it feems to have ascribed to it the Power of influencing the Fætus in a Woman with child. The Espousers of this Delufion fay, that if it be wore about the Arm, it prevents Abortion; and about the Thigh, that it helps Delivery: but in the latter Cafe it is very gravely advised not to be wore too long, left it draws out also the Womb it felf :- Rifum teneatis, Amici !

SECT. VII.

Of Emeticks.

Medica which comes under this Head, altho it is not so extensive as some of the precedent Divisions, yet it is of that Efficacy as requires the utmost Skill and Caution in managing. For a Vomit cannot

be given, without doing some good or harm: it is not therefore to be indifferently regarded as the Operation of some Alteratives, which are frequently prescribed, only to keep the Patient easy under some Expectation, until a Physician more clearly done.

Vomits and Purges are fo much alike in their Operations, that one cannot be well apprehended without the other: thus much therefore is common to them both, that any Medicine which so far vellicates the Membranes and Coats of the Stomach and Bowels, as to draw them into convultive Twirches, or much accelerate their natural Motions, will be Emetick or Cathartick, and fometimes both. But the Action of Vomiting is more properly a Convulfive Motion in the Stomach than any which can happen in the Bowels, unless their Periftalrick Undulations are inverted, as it happens in the Paffio Iliaca. Whatfoever therefore comes into the Stornach, which fo irritates its Fibres as to make them contract, or draw up with Force, will throw its Contents upwards; the Vent being much larger that way than thro the Pylorus, which would fend them down by Stool. The Difference therefore between an Fmerick and a Carbartick, lies only in this, that the latter confifts of fuch Particles as pass the Stomach without any violent Vellications of the Fibres, and the former of fuch as have that Effect almost as foon as they come there & fo that a Vomit feems stronger than a Cathartick, and this is the reason why a Cathartick, in an encreas'd Dofe, will prove an Emetick.

Some are of opinion, that the Substance it felf, that procured a Vomit, is thrown up again in the first or fecond Ejection; and that the following Sollicitations are eaus'd by the Acrimony of the Juices, which the first Morions pumped, as it were, and occasioned to drain into the Stomach. It is of no great importance whether it be thus or not; but

C

P

1-

fees what Nature indicates to be 'tis certain, that the Action of Vomiting gives the strongest shake to all the Muscles and Solids of the Body, as any Motion is capable of a and therefore in all medicinal Intentions it may be confider'd as an Exercife. And the last Motions do generally discover a drain of Humours into the Stomach from some considerable distance; their Colour shewing they were derived from the Liver, or Parts more remote. But it is not fo much to be expected from what these Medicines discharge upwards, as what their violent Emotions and Concussions fit for Sepaand force through other tion. Outlets; and even that by the Skin is prodigiously encreas'd by these means, as is manifest from the profule Sweats which a Person naturally falls into afterwards, upon the leaft Encouragement thereunto.

Imttures, Extratts and Refins. are always observ'd to operate rougher this way than more Simple Preparations; and the reason seems to be, that fuch Management of an Ingredient divides its Parts too much. and makes them too intimately come into contact with the Fibres & to that they are not to foon shook off by their Convulsive Twitches or Throws, as more gross Parts may be. Upon this account therefore most of the Simples which come under this Head, are the best in their natural Forms, and the elaborate Preparations of the Chymical Pharmacy especially, produces no Vomit fo good as we find amongst Nature's own Productions: and this Opinion the present Practice fully supports; for all the Antimonial and Moreurial Emericks are almost quite laid aside, unless in some obstinate Cafes ; and some Simple generally is now prescrib'd, only in Powder, as the Ipecacuanha. The Emerick Tartar likewise, which us'd to be so much in Vogue, is at present to be found only in such hands as are strangers to milder and safer Methods.

Folia, Leaves of,

383. ERIGERI, Groundfel. This grows in plenty upon the fallow. Land in most Countries: And is much known and us'd amongst the common People for a Vomit. They insuse or boil it in Whey or Posset-Drink, and then strain the Liquor. It is a good and safe Vomit; but it is not us'd in the Shops, nor, as I ever met with, prescrib'd in extemporaneous Practice.

Flores, Flowers of,

384. PERSICARUM, Peach-Bloffoms. These are us'd only in a Syrup, which is directed in the College Dispensatory. It is a very toothfome and gentle Medicine for Children; provoking them to puke without any manifest Sickness. It also most commonly opens by a Stool or two downwards. There is hardly a better or fafer Medicine in Practice, for preventing those disorders which arise from Crudities and Acidities in the Stomachs and Bowels of young Infants. It may be given them as foon as born, and is better than what the Nurses commonly use, which is a mixture of Syrup of Violets and Oil of Sweet Almonds together; for that rather clogs and palls the Inwards, whilft this gently deterges and cleans them.

Semina, Seeds of,

385. CARTHAMI, Seed of Baftard Saffron. These are said to purge watry and viscid Humours, and deterge the Mucus which adheres frequently so much to the inner Coats of the Stomach; but are very little us'd in Composition, and hardly ever occasionally prescrib'd.

Radices, Roots of,

386. SCYLLA, Sea Onions, or Squills. These are us'd only in Infusion, which is generally in Vinegar, which they make Emetick. It is sometimes boil'd into the Confiftence of a Syrup with Honey, and call'd Oxymel Scylliticum in the Shops, which retains the fame Properties. They wonderfully deterge and fcour off the viscid Adhesions in the Bowels, and gently irritate the Stomach to Ejection. They are also, as all of the Onion kind are, very Diuretick; and therefore in great esteem with some in Dropfies : for if their Infusion be mix'd with Cinnamon Water, they will seldom vomit; but work downwards, and very forcibly by Urine. In Afthma's, and all Obstructions or Infarctions of the Lungs, which are to be remov'd by Deterfives and Expectoration, there is scarce any thing more effectual. These are also esteem'd Alexipharmick, and upon that account have a place in the Theriaca Andromachi.

t

U

T

W

e

R

fi

fi:

di

O

fo

G

n

W

Ot

C

Pa

387. IPECACUANHE. This is a Root but lately in the acquaintance of Medicine. The French, fince their knowledge of it, seem to have been much more diligent in learning its Virtues than our selves. Monfieur Homberg a Chymist, and Monfieur Bolduc an Apothecary, have both made Analytical Inquiries into its Texture. It will be worth the 'Reader's while to be inform'd of what the latter fays of it in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for 1700. He takes it for granted, that it has the Confent of all for a Divine Remedy in Diarchea's and Dysenteries; and that it is at the same time Emetick, Cathartick, and Astringent. He leaves to Botanisis the Description of the Plant, of which it is the Root;

and

and contents himself to observe, that there are two forts of it, the one grey, the other brown, inclining to black on the Outlide. The grey is less violent in its Operation, tho the other is more certain; as he learnt from his own Experience, as well as the Report of others. But the Gentleness of the grey has made it of more general use. He adds, that of late we have another fort brought over, which is white and unlike the others, and which is given to pregnant Women and Infants, for its Mildness. He confines himfelf for that time to the Examination only of the grey, referring the rest to some other opportunity. And this he does both by Distillation with a Retort, and Extraction with different Diffolvents, fuch as are proper and convenient. By Distillation he drew off a Phlegm, an acid Spirit, and a little Oil; and from the black Mass that was lest at the bottom of the Retort, he was able to get but a very little fix'd Salt, by a violent Fire. It was not found worth while to take further notice of this Analysis; believing the other way by Extraction to afford more light into the Nature of this Root. The Extraction was begun with very well rectify'd Spirit of Wine, by which was drawn off its Sulphur or resinous Parts, ten Drams from eight Ounces of the Root. The Remainder, thus depriv'd of its refinous Parts and well dry'd, weigh'd fix Ounces. From this he again drew with distill'd Rain-Water swo Ounces of an Extract as folid as the former, which contain'd nothing befides the saline Particles, accompany'd with some terrestrial ones, which were inseparable from the others. This last was but of a lax Consistence, because all the resinous Parts were separated by the preceding

Operation. The Remainder, or Caput Mortuum, thus depriv'd both of its refinous and faline Parts, weigh'd but four Ounces. Monfieur Boldus believ'd this double Extraction to be useful, viz. one by the Spirit of Wine, the other by the Water ; being perfuaded that the Virtue of the Root did not relide alone in the Rofin, but likewise in the faline Parts. on which the Spirit of Wine did not act, and whereof the Water is the only proper Diffolvent. It hence appears, that the Root contains much more faline Parts than refinous, independent on the terrestrial ones, Whence it is infer'd, that without the belp of the Spirit of Wine, both its saline and resinous Parts might be drawn with Water alone; fince the faline more abounding than the refinous Parts, the former would attenuate, draw off, resolve and attract the latter, infomuch that they would become one Body, i. e. make a Mass compos'd of the faline and refinous Parts. This is conformable to Experience, fince it is the known Property of Salts to dissolve the Salphurs; which is confirm'd by trials made on purpole. For with Rain-Water alone, and the fame quantity of Root, Monsieur Boldne drew three Ounces and a half of an Extract, as folid, and confiftent and united in its Parts, as the former: and from the remainder, which well dry'd weigh'd five Ounces, and whereof the Water could extract no more, he could draw with Spirit of Wine but a Dram of a fort of Re-

In another Disfertation, in the same Year, Monsieur Belduc gives his Observations on the brown specacuanha. By Distillation, he remarks, that it yielded less Oil than the grey, and that the last Portion of Spirit which comes away with its

Oil upon the greatest Violence of Fire, altho confiderably acid, appear'd to him to have more volatile Parts, than the fame Portion of Spirit in the former. He fays, that by trial with Salt of Tartar, the Particles of the brown escaped with the greater briskness, and struck the Sense of Smelling more powerfully. Hence he concluded beforehand, that as the Brown contains less oily Parts than the Grey, so it contains fewer selinous: and in the fecond place, that this last Portion of Spirit feems to contain more volatile Parts; which is the reason that it is more violent in its effects. This Observation may countenance the Opmion of fuch as believe the purgative Virtues of Medicines to be exalted by means of a certain Volatile Salt; and that they are more or less violent, in proportion to the quantity of volatile Salt contain'd in them. By Extraction both by Spirit of Wine and by Water, that of the Brown weigh'd less than the Grey. The Proportions are, that from eight Ounces of the Grey, he had by Spirit of Wine ten Drams of a refinous Extract; but from the same quantity of the brown, but fix Drams. From the remainder thus freed of its refinous Parts, by an aqueous Menstruum, he drew from the Grey two Ounces of a faline Extract; but from the Brown only between five and fix Drams. The remainder of the Grey, after it had been thus depriv'd of its relinous Parts by the Spirit of Wine, and of its Saline ones by the Water, weighed four Ounces, but that of the Brown weighed near fix Ounces; which flews that the active Principles abound more in the Grey than in the Brown: which is further confirm'd by the following way of Extraction. In the former he began with the

Spirit of Wine, and then us'd the Water; but here he extracts first with the Water, and afterwards with the Spirit of Wine; and observ'd that eight Ounces of the Brown yielded by a watry Menstruum, one Ounce three Drams of an Extract, very folid and compact: and the remainder well dryed, yielded by the means of Spirit of Wine but rwenty four Grains of a relinous Extract; whereas the like quantity of Grey, furnish'd by an aqueous Menstruum, three Ounces and a half of Extract. and its remainder by Spirit of Wine thirty fix Grains of a refinous Exeract, Whence Monf. Bolduc thinks it easy to conclude, that the Brown contains less of principal Parts, and more of the terrestrial than the Grey. It is however certain, that the Brown is more efficacious, which feems a fort of a Paradox. The Reason of which is conjectur'd to be, that active Virtues are not to be esteem'd according to the Measure or Weight of their Bodies. Those of less Bulk have often more Force and Energy: Vis maxima in minima Mole, is a Maxim which holds good in many Instances. It has been taken notice, that the Spirits drawn last from the Brown were more picquant, and firik'd the Senses more briskly than those of the Grey; why then may they not have the same Activity in our Bodies, to irritate the interior Parts, and agitate the Humours more violently? The Extracts of the Brown are indeed less in quantity, but their Virtues may be more concentrated, and by confequence more active.

In the Memoirs for 1701, this same Inquirer discourses farther on the Ipecacuanha, and says he has found means to deprive this Root of its emotick Quality. The Difference that is between this and other vio-

lent

lo

alre

Vel

Fibr

in b

the !

of I

Diff

their

n n

What

teftin

T Moti C

ł

e

e

y

;

1,

,

e

(-

CS

m

nd

'n

2

of

C.

'd

he

ılk y:

ny ce,

the

an

nay

in.

ior

ore

the

ity,

on-

ore

ame

the

f its

ence

violent

lent Purgers, he fays, encouraged him in this Search. The other violent Catharticks, as Scammony and Colocinth, however prepared and corrected, leave too often fatal Marks of their Action; but Ipecacuanha, tho it may appear so brisk in its Operation, leaves generally behind it nothing but an Adstriction of the Parts it had before open'd and farigu'd. He made a resinous Extract with Spirit of Wine, and then drew out the faline Parts with Rain-Water, and found by Experience, that its Violence, as in most other Purgers, was owing to its Refin. For the Effects of the Relin were more violent than the Root it felf, with little or no Adstriction afterward; but the faline Extract was Diuretick, purg'd gently, without any or little Nauscousness; and in short, had the Specifick Quality of the Root, that is, to cure Dysenteries.

Thus far we thought proper to follow our French Guide, whose Experiments give a good Insight into the Contexture and Virtues of this Root-But the common Practice here makes any Preparations of it little needed, because it is most esteem'd and prescrib'd in Substance. Its Dose is from ten Grains to two Scruples; some give a Dram, but it will not fail to work in less quantity with proper Management.

Minerals.

388. BORAX. Some Authors give the Method of making this, which is chiefly of Nitre and Sal Armoniack; others mention it as a Mineral Production of Nature. Its use in Medicine is but little. Taken alone in Powder it will provoke to vomit; but 'tis seldom us'd for that purpose. Mixed with any warm Aromatick, it has no such Operation in the Stomach; but is reckon'd of some efficacy in assisting Delivery; and is by our Midwives frequently us'd, with a drop or two of Oil of Cinnamen, for that end,

SECT. VIII.

Of Catharticks,

Somewhat may be understood concerning the Operation of Catharticks, from what has been already said about Emeticks; the Vellication, or Irritation of the Fibres and Membranes being the same in both. But as the Difference of the Parts, in which are their Scenes of Action, makes a great deal of Difference in the Consequences of their Operation on many accounts; it may be further necessary to know what a Stimulus will do, in the Intestines particularly.

The Peristaltick, or Vermicular Motion of the Guts, is such as con-

tinually helps on their Contents, from the Pylorus down to the Rectum. Now every Irritation either quickens that Motion in its natural Order, or occasions some little Inversions of it. In both, what but flightly adhered to the Coats, or inner Membranes, will be loofen'd and shook off, and carried forward with their Contents; and they will also be more agitated, and thus rendred more fluid. By this only is it manifest, how a Cathartick hastens and encreases the Discharges by Stool; but the fame manner of Operation also carries its Effects much further,

in proportion to the Force of the Stimulus. For where it is great, all the Appendices of the Bowels, and even all the Viscera in the Abdomen, will, by a Consent of Parts, that is, 2 Communication of Nerves, be pulled or twitched, fo as to affect their respective Juices in the fame manner as the Intestines themselves do their Contents. The Confequences of which must be, that a great deal will be drain'd back into the Intestines, and made a part of what they discharge. And when we consider the vast Number of Glands in the Intestines, with the Outlets of those Viscera opening thereinto, and particularly of the Pancreas and Liver; it will be no wonder what vast quantities, especially in full Constitutions, may be carried off by

one Imart Purge. It has been a prevailing Notion, that there is some Specifick, or Elective Quality in Catharticks, by which some are suited to draw off, and expel fuch particular Humours, and will not meddle with, or affect any other; and upon this Notion it is, that they are so constantly distinguish'd in Physical Writers, by peculiar Names expressive of their respective Properties: hence such is call'd a Chologogue, a Purger of Choler; this a Hydragogue, a Purger of Water, and another a Phlegmagogue, a Purger of Phlegm. our Theory in the first Part will not admit of any fuch Conclusion; because no Medicine under this Denomination, how efficacious and furpriling foever in its Operation, cannot act but mechanically, according to those Laws of Motion, which all other Bodies are subject to: and therefore when the Discharges by Stool discover an over-proportion of any particular Humours; the Purge, to whose efficacy it is ascrib'd, is

not to be suppos'd to have done it by any fuch Election; but that there was either a Redundance of fuch a Humour, whose Discharge any common Irritation would occasion, or that there was some peculiar Apritude from the Figures and Bulks of the Medicine, to deterge those Parts where they were lodg'd, and fet them in Fusion. Thus in proportion to the Proximity of some Humours to the intestinal Tube, and the Disposition of the Passages to convey them that way, do they require greater or leffer Vibrations, or Shakes of the Fibres from a Cathartick, to fetch them out. For this reason the brisker Catharticks, which vellicate the Membranes most of all, pump out as it were, from all the Mesenterial Glands, and neighbouring Parts, their Contents; which, because they abound so much with Lymphaticks, and viscid watry Humours, make the Discharges thin and watry: those which act in somewhat a lower degree, yet irritate enough to deterge and draw out a great deal of mucous and viscid Matter; which sometimes by Lodgment, and want of due Motion, changing into various Colours, occasions different Names of Phlegm or Choler. As the former therefore pals for Hydragogues, fo do the latter for Purgers of Phlegm and Choler.

Dr. Keil, in his Account of Animal Secretion, seems to savour this Opinion of the Antients about elective Purgers, because it appeared to him solvable by this Theory of Attraction; but it is to be feared he transgressed his own Laws, when he makes the Particles of Jallap attract the aqueous Particles out of the Blood as it washes thro the intestinal Glands, by any other Power than the Particles of any other Medicine would do it,

.

ù

h

te

of

co

de

by

Pr

the

UV

tha

fide

tick

by

the

befo

ted

mu

may alrea

Tho

and.

in th

grea

mak

they

confi

and

struct

Capil

infon

throw

that t

away,

Parts !

all th

to pui

Scrib'd

sick E

e

5

n

-

C

r-

h,

th

0.

nd

e-

te

3

at-

nt,

g.

ns

Or

ore

the

ind

mi-

this

lec-

to

At-

d he

n he

raft

lood

nds,

icles

o n,

endu'd with the fame mechanical Properties. Whatfoever therefore has the same Properties, as by the Effects it appears several Medicines have, as Fallap, it will purge Water as much as Jallap; and confequently deferve as much the Name of a Specifick. But if it can be accounted, as here it is hoped to be done, how fuch Medicines are fitted by their manifest and mechanical Properties to produce such an effect; then it must be much more instructive to rely upon such Procedure, than have recourfe to an imaginary Agency, which puts the Understand-

ing in contulion. Upon another account also, besides that of a Stimulus, a Cathartick answers its Intention, and that is by fuling the Humours, or rendring them more fluid than they were before; whereby they are better fitted to pails off by their proper Emunctories. And how this is done, may be understood from many Hints already interspers'd in this Work. Those which consist of very subtile and active Parts, are not fo fensible in the larger Passages, because of the great quantities of Matter which lays too great load upon them, and makes them unheeded; but when they are got into the Blood in any confiderable number, they divide and fuse those Cohesions which obstruct, or move heavily in the Capillaries, and fcour the Glands; infomuch, that every Pulfation throws fomething thro the inteffinal Glands, which goes away by Stool, that the refluent Blood had washed away, and brought back from all Parts of the Body. Of this kind are all those Catharticks which are said to purge the Joints, and are prescrib'd in Rheumatisms and Arthri-

tick Pains, as the Radix Turpethi,

in the like Circumstances, that is and all the Albericks. It may not be amis here to observe, that the reason why Catharticks of this sort are so easily chang'd into the most efficacious Alteratives, is because an Alterative is a Cathartick in this fense in a lower degree, or of a more remiss Operation. Whatsoever brings such Particles to a secretory Orifice which are fitted for its Passage oftner, either by accelerating the Blood's Motion, or breaking it into more Particles of that particular Size and Inclination, will encrease that Secretion. According therefore to the difference of the Parts, where fuch Secretions are enlarg'd, as the Glands of the Inteftines, Kidneys, or Skin, are the Medicines, which are the Instruments therein, term'd either Catharticks. Diureticks, or Diaphoreticks.

Further, another way of promoting the Discharges by Stool from Fusion, or rendering the Humours more fluid, is to mix fuch Particles with them, as prevent their running into viscid Cohesions, and by degrees divide and break them when in Contact; whereby they are render'd fitter to run off by the most convenient Outlets. This is done by Substances which have Parts rigid. gross, and full of Asperities; and thefe are many kinds of Salis, and tartarous Medicines. For by Experiment, the most easy of any thing to be tried, those Bodies mix'd with any thing tenacious and adhefive, will destroy such Properties. Thus let any one mix a few Grains of Sals of Tartar with the Extractum Rudii, which of it felf is fo tenacious as to draw out into any form; and it will immediately run into almost a dry Powder, and crumble so as not to be capable of being made into Pills. To the quantity of this Salt also in the Mashew's Pill, as it

N 2

is commonly call'd, is owing, that that Mass is so difficultly made up into Pills. All tenacious likewise and mucilaginous Bodies of much thinner Consistence, will by the like means be rendred much less adhefive, and more dispos'd to Fluidity. Catharticks of this fort are generally too gross to pass thro the Lasteals; and therefore their Influence extends no further then the Prima Via, that

is, the Stomach and Bowels. After this manner Cream of Tartar, with its Chrystals, which differ not much; Manna, and all the milder Purgers operate: that is, by separating and keeping from Contact and Cohesion, the several Contents of those Parts; which renders them so fluid, as to run off the sooner, and in larger quantities by Stool, than otherwise they would do.

Sinci

2

ri

th

tn

be

w

Pe

it

ma

Pu

of

reti for

Ar

gre:

the

fron

Prai

ing .

has I

Jy at

in P

Flore

RUM

in M

ule b

the c

enou

Purge

fo as

per D

fo as

ftrong

35

Class 1. Of the Milder Purgers.

Folia, Leaves of, 389. SENE, Sena. The best comes from Alexandria, is the sharpest-leaved of any of the forts, and finells fresh if it be not old. The Brightness of its Colour, and Quickness of its Flavour, are the Indications of its Goodness; for when it has loft its Scent, and grows dufky, it is good for little. It is one of the most common Purgers in the Shops, and in extemporaneous Prefcription. Altho it is here placed amongst the milder fort, yet in some Circumstances, and especially in an increased Dose, it will work smartly enough. Its Dole in Powder is from half a Scruple to half a Dram, but it is feldom given in that manner by it felf; altho it is in feveral of the College-Compositions of Species, and one has its name from it of Pulvis Sena compositus: of which there are the lesser and compositus : of greater, but in both, the Proportions of Sena are near the Dose here asfign'd; as also in the Pulvis Diafena, allowing for the addition of Diagridium. In common Prescription it is generally order'd in Infufion, from one Dram to half an Ounce. Its common Correctors are Liquorice, some of the Carminative Seeds, or Salt of Tartar: the latter gives a much higher Colour to

the Infusion, and seems a very agreeable Ingredient as a Corrector; for all lixivious Salts both divide the sulphurous parts of a Cathartick, whereby they are not fo apt to adhere to the Coats of the Bowels, which often makes their Vellications too fentible; and they also assist in attenuating those Viscidities, which a Cathartick is intended to carry off, and therefore make them pals away more eafily. This Drug is apt at first taking to nauseate the Stomach much; and therefore in its Infulions, or to the strain'd Liquor if a little Cinnamon, or a Dram or two of its distill'd Water be added, it passes through with less Sickness, and will afterwards operate never the less. This is exactly conformable to the Sentiments of Ludovicus, who fays, the purgative Quality of this Herb refides in its mucilaginous or gummy Juice; which the more it is divided, makes it gripe less in its Operation: and therefore he orders its Infusion in Water or small Wine with half a Dram of Salt of Tartar to a Dose, and some Cinnamon or Ginger. But the Dose he determines by the quantity of the Menstruum, upon a Conjecture that it cannot be fated beyond a certain degree; lo that if the quantity of Sena exceeds the Proportion which will do that,

I.

er

th

1;

75

bn

e-

fe

id,

in

er-

2-

r;

he

ck,

ad-

els,

enc

in

ich

off,

454

at

ach

ns,

ittle

of

illes

will

lefs.

the ays,

lerb

nmy

ded,

era-

In-

With

10 1

Gin-

nnes

45175.

or be

; 10

ceeds

that,

it makes it never the stronger, the Menstruum being capable of receiving no more. Rulandus imagin'd a suderifick Quality to be in it, and accordingly order'd it in some Compositions of that Intention. This is so antient in Medicine, that Schroder says, Serapion first described it. There are scarce any Forms of Catharticks, in which this is not an Ingredient; and it is generally the principal, in purgative Diet-Drinks and medicated Ales.

390. FUNGUS AGARICI, Agarick. This is a Fungus, or Mushroom, growing on the Larch-Tree, that produces the common Turpentime and Refin. That is accounted beft, which is light, spongy, and white; the the best rather makes People fick, than purges them, for it is extremely nauleous to the Stomach, and without the help of other Purgers is not strong enough to work of it felf. There are many Correctors mention'd by some Authors for this Cathartick, generally of the Aromatick kind, as it has been in great esteem heretofore; but much the best way is quite to expunge it from the Shops, which the prefent Practice has almost done. A purging Pill in the College-Dispensatory has its name from it, but it is hardly at all in use, or to be met with in Prescription.

Flores, Flowers:

391. ROSARUM DAMASCENA-RUM, Damask Roses. They blow in May and June, and are much in use both in the Shops and amongst the common People, who are well enough acquainted with them as a Purge. They work gently enough, so as to be safe to Infants in a proper Dose, but it may be increased so as to make it very ruffling and strong. From half a Dram to two

Drams of the Leaves well dry'd, is the usual quantity in Infusion; and of the Syrup made of them in the Shops, from two Drams to two Ounces. In making this laft, the Infusion of them when dry is much better than the expressed Juice; for in the remainder, tho press'd ever so hard, there is a great deal of the purgative quality, which Infusion would draw out, left behind. The distill'd Water therefore which is made from them, and is a good Cordial, as was before taken notice. Sect. 1. Class 1. Nº 19. should be made by the bot Still; and the strain'd Liquor of what remains will have all the purgative Quality, which may be conveniently made up into a Syrup.

392. VIOLARUM, Violets. Thefe blow early in the Spring, and are in every one's acquaintance, for their Use in Medicine. The Syrup which is made of them is the only Preparation in the Shops, but is not by much so often prescribed as formerly; altho amongst the Nurses, it still remains in its wonted esteem, for a fafe and gentle Purger of young Children. Its Dose is from a quarter of an Ounce to one Ounce. It's never given to grown Persons. as no Dose is sufficient to make it a proper Purge to them. Some have got the Art of levigating the teftaceous Powders for the Pulvis & Chelis compositus, with the expressed Liquor which is made for the Syrup : for that changes them green, very much refembling the Bezoar colour, fo as to fave a great deal out, if not all, of that costly Ingredient.

Fructus, Fruits :

393. CASSIÆ FISTULÆ, Caffia, or Locust. This is a kind of Pod or Cane, which grows upon a large Tree in some parts of Brasil, N 3

in which it is a material Ingredient.

394. MYROBALANI, Myrobalans. These are a kind of dry foreign Fig. They were not known to the Greek Physicians, but are much in the Arabian Pharmacy.

Sennertus much used them, and frequently in Diarrhea's and Dysenteries, for some Astringency which attended their purgative Quality. They are in some officinal Compositions, but not regarded in common Prescription.

Lenitive Electuary of the College,

395. PRUNE, Prunes. The me-

one is acquainted with. They are gently laxative and cooling, and are an Ingredient in the Lenitive Electuary.

Se

hei

1001

thi

fla

is

by

the wh

M

me

Co

to

latt

the

mo

tio

tion

wh

15

wh

ry.

liqu

me

Cor

that

23

Qua

the

this

cert

to b

and

fuli

this

orde

mar

time

Inft

nag

after

pear

had

case

and

Visc

not

396. TAMARINDI, Tamarinds. This is the Fruit of an Indian Tree of the Palm kind, and not greatly unlike the English Ash in manner of Growth. They are by fome Writers call'd Indian Dates, and by others Indian Acacia. They come to us now from both the Indies, and are either blackish or red. The latter are prefer'd. The Sailors are apt to enlarge their bulk with too much Sugar, for a little does not hurt them. They are acid, pleafant, and cooling; and gently relax the Bowels. For this reason they are in the Lenitive Electuary, and also prescribed in burning Fevers, to moisten and cool the Mouth, by fucking and gradually fwallowing

397. ALOES, Id. The extreme Bitterness of this Drug has occafion'd some Writers to call it Fel Natura. There are two kinds of it in the Shops: the Succorrina, fo call'd from a place where it much grows, which comes chiefly from Arabia and Egypt, in Skins of a blackish colour in the Lump, but of a shining golden hue, when broke and powder'd, and has but little Smell. The other is call'd Hepatica, from its dark Liver-colour, and comes chiefly from Barbadoes in the West-Indies, in large Shells, or Gourds, and is of a strong offenfive Scent. The former fort is always expected for inward Use, being mild and fafe; the other is fo naufeous and offensive to the Stomach, that it is used in little else than for Cattel, and is a mighty Purge for It is the Juice of a ferulacious Plant, that we have fome Specimens of in Phylick-Gardens

II.

are

are

lec-

ds.

rce

ttly

of

ri-

0-

10

nd

at-

аге

00

not

nt,

he

in

lfo

to

by

ng

me

ca-

Fel

10

ich

m

of

ke

tle

14-

nd

he

10

n-

al-

ng

au-

h,

Of

10

11-

110

กร

..

here in England. Ludovicus, Etmuller, and many others, will have this compos'd of two forts of Substances; the one refinant, which is foonest dissolv'd and taken up by a spirituous Menstruum; and the other, mucilaginous or gummy, which foonest joins with Water, and Menstruums of that kind. The former is reckon'd roughest in Operation, and by its Adhesion to the Coats of the Stomach and Bowels, to cause grievous Gripings; but the latter is accounted milder. Hence the Dissolvent in this case is to be more or less spirituous, as the Intention is for brisker or milder Purgation. In the relinous Parts likewife, which mix with a spirituous Liquor, is suppos'd to confist the Quality which makes it so good a Vulnerary. Its Bitternels makes it so naufeous, that it is not much used in liquid forms, but generally made into Pills, where half a Dram is a mean Dose. Salt of Tartar is its best Corrector; and Etmuller infinuates, that fo much may be mix'd with it. as will quite destroy its purgative Quality. There are hardly any of the officinal purging Pills, without this in their Composition. There is certainly a Dexterity in bringing this to be little more than an Alterative; and Tinetura Sacra, which is an Infusion of the Species Hiera, of which this is the chief Ingredient, as it is order'd usually in the Shops, with many will not operate until a long time after taking: and I have known Instances, where it has been so manag'd, as not to work fenfibly till after a third or fourth Dofe. It appears that many antient Phylicians had a skill to use it thus; and in cases where the Vessels are stuff'd, and as it were almost glued up with Viscidities, if this be so order'd as not to go off by the first Discharges,

but gradually to mix with the Blood, it cannot but very powerfully break and deterge the Humours in the finallest Vessels, so as to fit them for some Evacuation. And this is the reason, that frequently after repeated Dofes, when it once begins to operate, it continues to do fo long together; for having in its many Circulations at last so much fuled the Juices, they flow through the Intestinal Glands in great quantities, and run off by Spool in these cases great caution must be had, that the Evacuation, when it once begins, does not continue long enough to make a wafte of the necellary Fluids; which the Strength of the Patient is the fureft Rule to know by. It is a good Cathartick, in watry, cold, corpulent Constitutions, as it hears and attenuates very much; but it is bad for thin and hectical Persons. It is accounted very esticacious in promoting the menstrual Discharges, and is very proper to be intermix'd with Steel Courses. It is also good to destroy Worms, and fcour away those ropy viscid Humours, so apt to breed them in the Bowels of Children. The Hepatick Aloes is so penetrating in its Scent, as to purge, and kill Worms, apply'd only to the Belly in Plaister. It is of great account amongst Surgeons, in the Tinclure of Myrrh, for external Intentions. In short, there is not any one Drug of more universal Use in Medicine than this is, and of more Efficacy for many important Ends

398. MANNA. This is a Drug in great use now, but does not appear to have been very long so, by the silence of antient Authors about it. It is said to be the Gatherings of Dew upon the Branches and Leaves of Trees, which abounds so much with saline Parts, as to crust

N 4

them

them over, and harden into those Flakes, which we meet with it in, in the Shops. But others, with more probability, feem to think it partly an Exudation from the Juice of some Plant, which has join'd with it some faline Particles from the Air, until it arrives to that form we fee it in. But howfoever Travellers and Naturalists agree about its Production, Experience has taught us that it is a fafe and gentle Purge. It is as fweet as Sugar, and, like it, diffolves in any warm Liquor. It is given to Children, from two Drams to an Ounce, and to grown Persons from one Ounce to two, or upwards. It is reckon'd only to deterge the Prime Via, and carry its Influences no farther than the Stomach and Bowels. It is therefore not to be depended on in any Cases of Obstinacy. That is now accounted best which comes from Calabria in Italy, and is white, in large Flakes; tho formerly the Syrian Manna was in best esteem, and that which granulated like Mastich. Some have imagin'd strange Properties in a. Spirit to be made from it, from its wonderful Volatility and Penetration, which it receives from the subtile Salts of the Air, as May-Dew; and pretend great things from it, in extracting the Sulphur of Gold. But these are fitter for Amusement, than reducible into any useful Practice. It has been entertain'd by many, that the Virtues of this Drug differ, according to the different Plants and Trees upon which it gathers; but as it is brought to us, we have no

Radices, Roots of,

Marks to diftinguish this by.

399. HERMODACTYLI, Hermodactils. These are a Root, as most fay, brought from Syria. Mathiolus, with many more, will have that

which is in the Shops under this name, a Species of the Flower-de-Ince Root; but others diffent from this Opinion. This stands so much in the account of some Writers, as to be dignify'd with the name of Anima Articulorum, the Soul of the Joints; because they believ'd it to be so very efficacious in scouring the mucilaginous Glands, and preferving them from the Lodgment of fuch gritty Matter, as occasions the Gout and arthritick Complaints. This is of that kind of Catharticks, which exert not themselves but in the smallest Passages, and therefore are flow in Operation, altho of great consequence in their effects. The Augustan Dispensatory has a compound Pill with its name from it; and it is a principal Ingredient in the Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri; as likewise it is in some Recipes of the Extractum Rudii, and other officinal Compositions of the like Intentions.

Se

wil

bro

ject

Chi

Ind

It i

tid

der'

cial

but

gen

in I

whi

15 Y

pref

Ref

Flu

Qua

fit

real

que

2 423 ftro

tore

roaf

purg

Bin

for :

fron

It g

dicin

difte

nal

acco

Purg

fery'

Hear

do n

ence

muc

in t

there

tions

in th

infall

a Ti

its pu

rated

400. MECHOACAN R. White Jallap. This is brought chiefly from a Province in New Spain, call'd Mechoacan, whence it has its name. Some indeed call it Indian Rhubarb, but improperly. Monardus will have it a Species of Exotick Bryony. This is reckon'd, as the former, a very efficacious Purge, but of flow Operation, the Seat of its Action being chiefly in the extreme Parts, and therefore accounted good in all Arthritick Pains; for which purpole it stands in great commendation amongst the Antients, altho it is almost rejected in modern Practice.

401. RHABARBARI, Rhubarb. This is brought to us from feveral Parts; that which comes from the Levant is flow accounted best. It is of a bright yellowish Colour, and of a Nutmeg Grain if it be good, tho a great deal of the best Pieces

will

will be decay'd; and therefore when brought into use, ought to be rejected. There is some comes from China, and other parts of the East-Indies, but not fo much efteem'd. It is of a darker Colour, more fetid in Smell, and is not eafily powder'd; tho it is more purgative, especially in Infusion, than the other, but has not fo much of its aftringent Quality, which is fo efficacious in Diarrhaa's and Dyfenteries. That which is accounted the finest of all, is very little purgative, but is much preferable in all the Intentions of a Restringent, and therefore is best in Fluxes of all kinds. The purgative Quality of this Root feems to confull most in its gummy Parts, by reason it is best drawn out with aqueous Menstruums impregnated with a lixivial Salt. Extreme drying defroys its purgative Virtue, wherefore it is frequently order'd to be toafted on purpose to make it less purgative and more aftringing. It is infused from one Dram to three, for a Dofe; and given in Powder from ten Grains to two Scruples. It greatly strengthens the Stomach and Bowels, and is an excellent Medicine against Choler, and other diftemper'd Contents of the intestinal and mesenterial Glands. It is accounted by fome to be fo great a Purger of the Liver, as to have deferv'd the name of Cor Hepatis, or Heart of the Liver. The Kidneys do not lie too remote for its Influences, for it frequently passes so much that way, as to discover it felf in the Colour of the Urine. therefore is very good in Obttructions of the Reins and Ureters. in the Jaundice it almost passes for infallible. Paracelsus pretended to a Tincture from it, which had not its purgative Quality, but only operated by Urine, and purg'd away

ı

a

V

n

1

c

1-

b.

al

lt

d

Gravel and fabulous Concretions It is good against Worms in Children, and is the best Purge that can be given them, to clean away those Crudities in the Bowels, which are apt to breed Worms; it also gives a Firmnels to the Fibres, which from the Slipperiness of their Diet are generally too lax in those young Creatures; so that its Repetition to them can hardly be too frequent. This is of great use in extemporaneous Prescription, and is also in many officinal Compositions; particularly in Syrups and Tinelures : altho none of them are fo good as the Root powder'd and given in substance.

402. TURPETHI, Id. It is not agreed, of what this is properly the Roor: Some will have it of the Thlaspia, which Schroder is positive in; and Clufius, of the Scammony. It is much of the nature of Hermodactyl and Mechoacan, but more efficacious. It yields good store of refinous Particles to a spirimous Mensiruum, which affect not mach the larger Passages, but is very active and brisk in the smaller Vessels and glandulous Contortions, which it wonderfully clears of all viscid Adhesions. The Antients had a Notion, that where Agarick fail'd, Turpeth took effect; and when that was not sufficient, Coloquiniida was the furthest they could proceed with fuch Instruments. This is not much in extemporaneous Prescription, but in pretty many of the officinal Compolitions; the Extractum Rudii particularly. Horstins relates somewhat almost beyond Credibility in his Obfervations, of bringing away from a Country Person somewhat like Toads, with the Species Diaturbub cum Rhabarbaro, in which this is a principal Ingredient. The Composition is in Schroder, and some other

other German Dispensatory-Writers, but is not in our Shops or Practice, and therefore not taken notice of in the following Part. This Simple is hardly ever given alone; its Dose is from half a Dram to a Dram, in Powder; and from one Dram to half an Ounce, in Insusion; hardly

ever given but to grown Persons. Some commend it in obstinate Scorbutick Cases, and even in the most aggravated Symptoms of the Venereal Distemper; but common Practice does not much own it in those Intentions.

Class 2. Of the Rougher Purgers.

Polia, Leaves or Herbs of,

403. LINI CATHARTICI, Mountain Flax. This is own'd in Medicine only by the common People. It is a rough harsh Purge, and powerfully deterges and evacuates viscid and warry Humours, from the most remote Lodgments. This makes them fond of it in Rheumatisms, but it is only fit for very robust strong Constitutions. It is usually infus'd or boil'd in Ale or Wine; what they call a small Handful, in a sufficient quantity of Liquor, being the usual Dose.

Semina, Seeds of,

404. CATAPUTIR, Spurge, the leffer. These are violent Purgers, both by Vomit and Stool; and therefore hardly ever met with in Practice, unless amongst Empiricks, and Persons of no credit.

Fructus, Fruits of,

Apple. This has been a Drug of mighty account in Medicine for many Ages. Its Roughness and Violence of Operation has always tortured the several hands it has pass'd through, to determine in what part of its Composition this Quality resided, that they might better know how to correct and mitigate it. By some it seems to reside in certain resinous Particles, which soonest join

with a spirituous Menstruum, and therefore make fuch Intufion too violent; for which reason they direct more aqueous Dissolvents, and fuch as are capable of uniting with Salt of Tartar, which would separate the Refins, and make their Efficacies upon the Fibres more moderate. Schroder and Ludovicus speak much of this Management, and commend the Extract made by Evaporation of the Liquor, with Salt of Tartar for its Corrector. They direct it from three to eight Grains. Others conjecture its Cathartick Property to be more in its flimy and mucilaginous Parts, which are best drawn out and dissolv'd by plain Water: but most assign it to a penetrating volatile Salt. And this latter feems to have been the Opinion of the Antients, particularly of the Arabians; for which reason, in the Trochisti Alhandala (for Handala, or Alhandala, was the name by which this Drug was known to them) it stands corrected with gummy and mucilaginous Bodies; as they were most proper to blunt the Violence of those Spicula, and prevent their too great Irritation of the Membranes. Van Helmont speaks of this as a thing which might eafily be divefted of its purgative Quality, and reduced into an extraordinary Alterative in fome chronick Cases: but this is a Secret not yet found out.

C

E

M

M

0

th

an

an

cie

fu

m

far

car

cau

Ch

obl

me

fan

effe

s.

-

ft

u

1-

ct

h

42

te

1.

C.

ch

ad

of

or

m

n-

be

us

nd

fle

ile

ve

ts,

or

41-

n-

nis

nds

12-

oft

of

00

ics.

a

ted

ced

in

5 2

In

In the Memoirs of the French Academy for 1701, the above-mention'd Monfieur Boldue has given his Observations and Experiments on this Drug, which are worth our nosice. He tells us, that it is the Fruit of a Plant of the nature of a wild Gourd, and is very purgative, infomuch that its Operation is fometimes attended with Excoriations of the Membranes and Blood, Whence many have conjectur'd, that Coloquintida by its volatile Salts would render the Blood more fluid; but our Author did not find this by his own Experience; for he put a good quantity of it in Powder to newdrawn Blood, which did not prevent it from running into its usual Coagulations. The little Success of Endeavours hitherto attempted to correct this Remedy, has not hinder'd Monsieur Bolduc from trying others. He fermented four Ounces of its Pulp with fix Pounds of good Must of Wine, for ten or twelve days together; then he diffill'd this Mixture in Balneo Vaporis, by degrees. The first Portion of eight Ounces was very clear, moderately spirituous, and excessively bitter. The other Portions gradually decreas'd in their Qualities; and when the Liquor came altogether infipid, he put an end to the Distillation, and evaporated the Remainder into an Extract, which was of a fufficiently folid Confiftence, and weigh'd two Ounces and a half.

With these, Experiments were made upon the Sick with all necessary Precaution. An Ounce of what came away first in the Distillation, caus'd great Nausea's and severe Cholicks, without effect; which were obliged to be appeas'd by other Remedies: tho two Ounces of the same, upon another trial, had its effect, but with Gripings. Ot the

Extract made after Distillation, he gave ten Grains, which operated without Violence or Irritation; which he attributed to the effential Sales of the Wine, whose Acids had suppress'd, and as it were fix'd the volatile Sale of the Coloquinsida.

Next, instead of Must, Monsieur Bolduc made use of Water, and pur in Digeftion for fifteen days fixteen Ounces of the Pulp, with two Quarts of boiling Water; after which he diffill'd the whole. The Liquors which came away, had nothing in them penetrating or volatile, had no tafte, and if taken inwardly had no effect. But the Extract made of what remain'd after Diftillation, he found to be very efficacious. It was a gentle Purger, and of fufficient force given in but little quantity. Perhaps, fays he, as the Substance of the Coloquintida is extremely spongious, its mucilaginous Parts, which are in great number, are the most offensive; and a long Digeftion in a large quantity of Water may so attenuate, subtilize, and disfolve them, that an Extract made in this manner may be a good Preparation: And he believes the following Experiments de confirm this Opinion. He drew from the Coloquintida all the Tinctures possible with Water, and by Filtration separated the clear from the mucilaginous: of each of these he made a solid Extract, of which the former was a more efficacious, tho a more gentle Purger than the latter. The laft trial he made, was with Spirit of Wine. From eight Ounces was obtain'd but half an Ounce of a refinous Extract, whereas he had from the fame weight, by the means of Water, near three Ounces of a faline one, reckoning both its clear and mucilaginous Parts. Whence he concludes, that the Colorinsh con-

I shall leave the Reader to make the best Application of this Account to his own Practice he can, and only observe, that the common way of making the Enflachian Extract, that is, Extractum Rudu, contradicts his first Experiment, of the Spirits coming over excessively bitter and purgative : for the Liquor in which the Ingredients of this Composition, the chief being Colocinth, are infus'd, when it is drawn off by Distillation (which most do only for good Husbandry, as it may ferve for the fame use again) has neither Colour, Tafte, or purgative Quality, any more than common Spirit of Wine. So that Monsieur Bolduc feems to have committed fome miftake in the Experiment, by letting fome fmall quantity of the Infusion inadvertently pass over into the Receiver, which in the least quantity would give an extreme bitterness to the whole that came over by Vapour.

This Drug is yet much in the officinal Compositions, but hardly ever met with in extemporaneous Prescription; its nauseous taste not making it tolerable in any forms but Pills, where it can be cover'd. It is fo fmart a Purger, as not to be fafe but to athletick Constitutions, and fuch full Habits, where the Fibres are sufficiently guarded by a Saburra Humorum from its vehement Vellications. It is by all esteem'd very efficacious against Worms; but its Roughness of Operation makes it hardly fafe to give it to Children, who mostly want it upon that account, unless in Clysters. The Confectio Hamech, which our Col-

211.7.3

lege retain in their Dispensatory, is never prescribed, because it is so irksome in taking, from the taste it has from this Ingredient.

406. RHAMNI BACCE, Buckthorn Berries. These are too well known by all People, to want description. The Syrup which is made by many private Families, as well as in the Shops, is the only Preparation of them now in use. It is a strong Purger, and effectual in discharging watry and flatulent Humours, and is therefore in esteem in Droppies and Rheumassims. It is also reckon'd by some to be powerful and fearching enough, fo as to fetch bad Humours from the Extremities, and to do service in the Gout. We are told, that one of the German Emperors made it his constant Medicine in that Distemper, and with good fuccess. It is frequently given by the poorer fort to purge their Children, but it is too rough for such tender Constitutions. They give of it from two Drams to an Ounce, and to grown Persons two Ounces. It is frequently in extemporaneous Prescription order'd in Cathartick Draughts, which are made of other purgative Ingredients by Infusion, in proportion to their strength, both to render them more palatable, and quicken their Operation.

Gummi, Gums:

407. GAMBOGIA, Id. It has not yet been determin'd of what Vegetable this is a Juice; but most agree it to be from somewhat of the Spurge kind. It has been longer known in Painting than in Medicine, for its yellow Colour. The Violence of its Operation both by Vomit and Stool has occasion'd abundance of Search for some proper Corrector; but none has yet been found better than the lixivious

Sales,

1

E

e

t

n

2

te

a

re

D

S

fa

P

T

Je

th

by

13

W

tri

an

ga

ca

o

.

n

g

d

d

.

Ĉ

1

f

.

5

k

f

Ĉ

1

t

S

Sales, and particularly Sale of Tarsar. Monfieur Bolduc, who has been industrious this way, and given his Experiments to the Academy of Sciences upon many of the most efficacious medicinal Simples, in the Memoirs for 1701, has a Differtation upon Gamboge. He fays, that it ought to be reckon'd amongst the refinous Juices, fince it will be inflamed and flow in the Fire, and be almost intirely diffolv'd in Spirit of Wine; but on the contrary in aqueous Menstruums spreads it self into a milky Substance like Scammomy, and afterwards precipitates. It feems at first to be insipid upon the Tongue, but foon after becomes fensible in the Throat by its Acrimony, and an insupportable Drought. It is a powerful Hydragogue and Emerick, but ought to be used with caution, and not until it has been corrected. Monsieur Bolduc says, he endeavour'd to get Flowers from this refinous Juice, like those from Benjamin, but without success. made trial on it with Spirit of Wine, a Lye of alkalious Salts, and Water. The Spirit of Wine dissolv'd all, except about a fixth part: the remainder, which the Spirit would not touch, was eafily diffoly'd by a Solution of Salt of Tartar. This, fays he, may be esteem'd the saline part of Gamboge; and tho it had no purgative Virtue, was very diuretick. The Refin, which was made by the Spirit of Wine, purg'd more violently, and with greater Irritation, than the Gamboge it felf.

This Gum was intirely diffolv'd by an equal quantity of Salt of Tartar, and a fufficient one of boiling Water, excepting fome few terreftrial parts. The Liquor filtrated and evaporated by a gentle Fire, gave a fort of grey Salt, which eafily flow'd in the Air, if not kept close stope in a Phial. This faline Extract purg'd with less Irritation, and in a smaller Dose than the Gum; but caus'd a great Acrimony and Heat in the Throat, infomuch that it was intolerable, and ought therefore to be enveloped in some other convenient Substance, when it

is given.

This Experimenter observ'd before, that Water would not diffolve it, but only made it flow into a milky Substance of a yellow colour, which foon precipitated, and left the Water clear above it. Residence dry'd, differ'd nothing from the Gum, only was more pure. By casting distill'd Vinegar on this milky Substance, it became clear \$ Oil of Vitriol, on the contrary, made it again turbid; and Spirit of Wine gave it a golden colour. There are many ways, this Author observes, of correcting it: he thinks that by alkalions Salts the best. However he gives one of his own, which as it is different from any other hitherto used, he also continually practis'd it with fuccess. The manner is by tying the Gum in a Rag, and putting it into a hot Loaf as it comes out of the Oven, where it must remain for twenty four hours. Afterwards it is to be powder'd, and this must be repeated four or five times. By this management, he fays, he always found it freed from its great Violence, as well Purgative as Emetick. He farther observes the Crum of the Loaves thus used, to have both a Purgative and Emerick Qua-

From this account it is not very difficult to determine the Qualities of this Drug, wherein their Efficacies confift, and the most advantageous Means of managing it in Prescription; tho it does not clearly appear what way of Reasoning di-

rected the Author to the Loaf of how fuch a method made it of a milder Operation. It is a powerful Hydragogue, and therefore good in Dropfies, and all watry Corpulency tending thereunto. But its Roughnels requires the utmost Caution and Skill in its Exhibition. It is a he Purge only for grown Persons, and those of a strong Constitution, and to fuch a Scruple is an outlide Dole. With all the Care possible to prevent it, it will frequently vomit, before it passes downward. The most convenient form to give it in, is in a Bole, or Pills; for no Menstruum will equally draw out all its Qualities by Diffolution. It will not well powder without some Portion of a lixivieus Salt, or fine Sugar; and fuch are its best Correctors, by dividing its refinous Parts, and preventing their Adhesion to the Membranes in 200 foreible a manner. In feveral Intentions which are most conveniently answer'd by the Urmary Difcharges, that particular management of Monfieur Boldue's which divefted it of its purgative Parts, and left only the faline which were very Directick, may be worth putting in practice.

408. ELATERII, Wild-Cucumber. This is an inspissated Juice, or Extract, made of the Wild-Cucumber. It is the most violent in Operation of any of the Hydragogues, and therefore is feldom prescrib'd, but where the Case is stubborn and desperate; and then only from two to four or five Grains. But with all the Cantion imaginable it will be fo violent, that few care to trust their Reputation in its Prescription, unless fuch Empiricks as have none to lole,

409. SCAMMONII, Scammony. Bread because it has no relation to the This is the Juice of a Root inspifmeans made use of in other Trials; sated, call'd by many Scammonium, nor is it eafily to be accounted for, of the Spurge kind. That which we have now in the Shops, must be different from the Scammony of the Antients; because they gave it in much larger Doses, theirs being frequently a whole Dram, whereas ours cannot be trusted in the most robust, beyond a third of that quantity: and this makes Fallopins, and many others of opinion, that the present Scammony is adulterated with the ordinary Spurge. This Drug is of great account in Medicine, and almost in all the officinal Purgers, whose Forms are suitable for its Reception; because it is not convenient in any that are more liquid than an Electuary, as the Cariocostinum. That is reckon'd best which is light and grey; the heavy and black is not much efteem'd. It is so adhesive, that it will not powder unless the Mortar be sometimes rubbed with a little Oil; and in the powdering, Care should be taken, that it does not get up the Nofe, for it will purge the Head fo violently, as to occasion oftentimes a great deal of Mischief. Loaf-Sugar, and any Alkalions Salt, also are very convenient to rub it into Powder with ; for they divide its Parts, and make it operate more gently, as they do all other refinous Purgers. It wonderfully deterges the Passages and Glands of mucous and viscid Humours; and is therefore a good Ingredient in all Compositions intended against those Distempers which have such Humours for their Caufe. It is reckon'd a great Destroyer of Worms, but great care is to be taken how it be given to Children: altho fome Empiricks put off Sugar-Plumbs and Lozenges for fuch Intentions, where this

25

di

,

this is the only purgative Ingredient, as its quantity in a Dose is but small. But such things, although they chance to work off well with some strong Children; yet they often do a great deal of Mischief, and occasion Convulsions, by their insupportable Vellications of the tender Membranes and Fibres.

Radices, Roots of,

410. ELLEBORI NIGRI, Black Hellebore. This has been a medicinal Drug of the greatest esteem amongst the Antients, in the most obstinate chronick Cases; but grows neglected now, either through our Unacquaintance with its Virtues, or the Sort which comes to us not having the efficacy of that which they made use of. The latter may be our Unhappiness; for Botanick and Dispensatory Writers differ much in determining which is the true officinal Hellebore. Mathiolus tells us, that is the right which flowers like a Rofe; others, that it has a sky-colour'd Flower; and Baubinus takes it to be the Eleborus miger, tenui folio, Bupthalmi flore. And by the strength and manner of the Operation of what they speak of, ours feems to be of the same Species, but much weaker in efficacy. What comes to us now, will not operate much by Stool; but is a powerful Alterative, and wonderfully affects the Juices in the most remote Recesses. By this it greatly promotes all the thinner Secretions, and particularly that by Sweat, especially if join'd with any convenient Volatiles. In the Gout and Rheumatifms, I have known it do wonders. Its peculiar management in these Cases, is intended for Publication in some little time. This Root is almost infallible in Obstructions of the Menses, and where Steel is not only ineffectual,

but improper; as in Plethorick Habits: for with fuch, Steel will fometimes raile Hyflerick Commotions Convultions, and a fort of Uterine Furor; whereas this so thins the Blood, as to dispose it for that Discharge without making it more imperuous. So that the Steel and Hellebore both promote the Menfes, yet they do it different ways; one by encreafing the Blood's Velocity, and giving it a greater Momentum against the Uterine Arteries; and the other by dividing it, and rendring it more fluid. In all Nervens Cafes the most antient Practice confirms its efficacy, but especially in a Mania or Distrac-In this last Intention it has been so famous as to make it even Proverbial, To fend such a one to Anticyra, whom any would infinuace to be mad, because that produced the greatest quantities of this Drug. Paracelfus commends its use as instrumental to procure long Life; to which purpose one Tackins made trial of it upon himself.

Monsieur Bolduc, to whose Industry in Experiments of this kind we have been much beholden already, gives us fome upon this Root also in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for the Year 1701. We shall not take notice of those made by Distillation, because he himself believ'd them to be of no confequence. The Extract which he made with Spirit of Wine, was very little in quantity, because this Root contains few relinous Parts: and I am, fays he, the more confirm'd in this, fince of what remain'd I was able to get a great quantity of an Extract with Water.

He also made an Extract of the Root with Water, where was drawn all that could be extracted; for from the Residue there was nothing to be got by the means of Spirit of Wine.

Whence

Whence it feems reasonable to conclude, that the faline Parts are able fo to diffolve its few relinous ones, that both may be drawn off by Water without the aid of Spirit of Wine. He further remark'd, that the first Extract, purely refinous, and made with Spirit of Wine, purg'd little, and with Irritation; that the Extract made of its remainder with Water, purg'd not at all, but was very Diuretick; and that on the other fide, the Extract made first with Water, and without Spirit of Wine, purged well and gently. And this, he fays, he has observ'd of most Purgatives : whence he thinks that the Extract made by Spirit of Wine alone, ought to be suspected. Since being depriv'd of its proper Salts, which when join'd to the Ferment of the Stomach, open, divide, and attenuate the Refin, it happens that its thick and fulphurous Parts do adhere to the Fibres of the Stomach, causing Gripings, and by remaining undifioly'd some time, excite a Tenesmus. And this is confirm'd by Experience; for the most able practical Physicians are wont to correct the Refin with Salt of Tartar. He confesses that to be a good method in these Cases; but supposes one may do without it, by leaving to those refinous Extracts the proper Salts which Nature has endued them with. Whence he affirms, that the way of making Extract with Water, is preferable to the common way of doing it by a fulphurous Menstruum; fince thereby the Substance is freed from its Terrestrial Parts, without depriving it of any of its Natural Principles. He takes notice, that Hellebore which is brought from Switzerland, is preferable to that which comes by the way of England. This latter, whether it is spoil'd by keeping, or loses its Virtue in Transportation, he found to have little or no effect.

So that by this Person's Account, as well as the Reasons above given, there is ground to suspect very much that our Hellebore falls greatly short of the Goodness of what the Antients had in use; when we find there is so great a difference between it, and what fo near Neighbours as the French have in use among them at this time. Of ours I have frequently given fifteen and twenty Grains in Powder as an Alterative and a Sudorifick; and in Tincture, where the Root has been one Part, and the Menstruum three, it may be given to fixty or one hundred Drops in a Dose. I have found its Virtues best drawn, by rubbing a little Salt of Tartar with it in a gross Powder, and letting it lie until the Air runs it; for that so penetrates into the very Substance of the Root, that its Parts immediately join with the Menstruum, as soon almost as put into it. Small Wine I have imagin'd the best, as most likely to take up all those Parts of any medicinal efficacy.

411. JALAPII, Fallap. This is the Root of a Plant not unlike our Bryony, and is therefore by some call'd Bryonia Peruviana; for it is brought to us chiefly from Peru and New-Spain. The Mechoacan and this are reckon'd of a Species; and therefore as this is sometimes call'd Mechoacana nigra, that goes as often by the Name of Jalapium Album. As this does not appear to have been known to the Antients, it has its place in Medicine but fince those Parts of America have been traded to by the Europeans, which now produce it That which breaks blackeft, most brittle, found and shining within side, is best; by reafon the refinous Parts, which give

21

I

in

fi

di

jo

fix

Sec

M

thi

ufe

bri

Fre

for

1

the

it f

that

for :

need

othe

mot

hard

obse

di

whic

Some

tage,

much

bur t

that c

gers,

His E

tractio

comm

the F

Wine.

Extrac

being

Ĉ

e

S

e

S

16

1-

t,

th

25

ve

to

i-

15

ur

ne

is

ind

nd

ind

II'd

ten

4777 .

een

its

ofe

ded

wor

eaks

and

rea-

give

15

ir those Properties, are suppos'd to contain its medicinal Virtues. Some take great Pains to extract its Refin, which is to be done with any spirituous Menstruum; but afterwards want Correctors for it. The most common is Salt of Tartar, or Loaf-Sugar; for its being rubbed much with it, makes it operate milder for the same Reasons as the Salt of Tartar. But if correcting it confifts in separating its Parts, what occafion was there for the Pains of drawing them from the Root, and joining them in the Form of a Refin? And therefore that Operation feems to have been very needlefs. Monfieur Bolduc has likewife upon this Drug some Experiments very useful to inform us in its true Virmes; which we shall therefore a. bridge from the Memoirs of the French Royal Academy of Sciences for 1701.

He fays it is one of the best Catharricks we have. He has found it so by Experience, and wonders that it is fo little us'd at present : for as it is so gentle that it stands in need of no Corrector; it, on the other hand, wants nothing to promore its Operation: which can be hardly faid of any other. Yet he observes, that there are many useles Methods given to correct it, which rather spoil than meliorate it. Some have observ'd to its disadvantage, that it binds the Body too much after its Operation is over, but this he thinks of no force; for that effect is common to other Purgers, especially the Hydragogues. His Experiments were made by Extraction with Spirit of Wine, and common Water: twelve Ounces of the Root yielded, with Spirit of Wine, two Ounces of a refinous

Extract well dry'd; the remainder

being likewise well dry'd, weigh'd

nine Ounces and fix Drams. Out of this remainder by Water, he got four Ounces of a very folid and pure Extract. He took twelve Ounces more of the same Root, and digested it in common Water with a gentle Fire; then by Evaporation he got an Extract well condition'd, and which weigh'd fix Ounces and a half; the thick and mucilaginous Parts which he separated by Filtration, being well dry'd, weighed one Ounce and a half, and the Residue weighed but four Ounces and a half.

Hence he observ'd, that the Extract made by Water, if given from four and twenty Grains to thirty fix, purg'd gently; but was very Dauretick, as he had experienc'd in many Hydropical Cases: That the Residue, which yet contain'd a little of what was refinous, purg'd reasonably, but with Gripings; that the remainder, dopriv'd of its faline and refinous Parts. purg'd very little, but was extremely Diuretick. Whence he takes the liberty to conclude, that Extracts to purge to the purpose, and without Irritation, ought to contain both the faline and refinous Parts. For the former only pass by Urine, and the other always, if taken alone, occasion disorders; but both join'd together, their Effects are laudable; for the faline opening the refinous Parts, dissolving and accelerating their Distribution, do thereby hinder them from adhering to, and infl. ming the Parts they pass by.

According to the Opinion and Experience of this Person, both concerning this, and other Drugs of the like nature, the more pains that is taken in their Preparation, the worse they are; because Nature seems to have furnish'd them with the best Correctors in their Production. The Jallap Root it self therefore simply

0

pow-

194 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

powder'd is the best way of taking it, which may be mix'd into a Draught or a Bole. It may be given to adult Persons from half a Dram to one Dram: and to Children some make the mean Rule to give so many Grains as they are Years old; but that is somewhat in too small a quantity, especially when they are advanced above ten Years. The only reason that can possibly be assign'd

for using the Resin, is, that of the Root it self, some abound with more, some with less of the purgative Parts, which reside in the Resin: hence the Dose of the Root will become uncertain; but that of the Resin, it being thought to be all of it of the same efficacy, may be determin'd very exactly; and its griping Quality may be certainly corrected by fix'd Salts, or Loaf-Sugar.

I

in

D

li

in

Ex for what the

in Pai

fine And

con

Par

gick

and

and

Fibre

Circ

ftagn

bres i

ral E

effica

fomer

Bille

with g

Suuff,

able o

to bur

thus f.

form t

with it

it out o

benefit

whenfo

for fuel

mulatin

gent Sn

grow,

les fen

experien

Ho

SECT. IX.

Of Sternutatories.

In Medicine seldom made use of, but to loosen and drain away such Humours by the Nose, as are not well to be come at by other means. A very little part therefore of the Materia Medica falls under this Division, altho many Volatiles and Aromaticks are us'd for this Intention; which upon other more important Properties are ranked under other Heads: what we have subjoin'd here, being hardly made use of in Medicine for any other purpose.

How a Medicine occasions sneezing, is not at all difficult to understand, to one who has consider'd well the manner Emericks draw the Stomach, and its Appendices, into that Motion which is call'd Vomiting. The Fibres and Membranes within side the Nostrils are extremely sensible; whatsoever therefore stimulates them, makes them contract, and thereby pull those Parts they have any Communication with; which by degrees brings on that general convulsive Shake, that throws off the irritating Matter. Every one's

own Experience demonstrates, and best explains to himself how this is produc'd; and likewise manifests the great Influences which may be communicated over the whole Body, by the Communication of Fibres, from an almost unheeded Sensation

upon the least part.

The falutary Effects of this forcible Concussion of the whole Body, are very considerable. There are many Glands about the Head, destin'd for the Separation of very vifcid and mucous Substances; by which means many Sinus's, or Cavities, of some service in the OEconomy, are frequently stuffed to with fuch Matter, as not to give that room to some of the Velles, as it is their Office to do; whereby the circulating Fluid in some Parts makes them too turgid: which upon many accounts will occasion uneasy Sensations, Pain, Giddiness, and other Diftempers frequently expenenc'd in the Head. By a particular Conformation the Nose receives and discharges many such superfluous Viscidities. Therefore a Stimulus, from what we call Sternutatories, or com-

monly

monly Snuff, will provoke those Parts to encrease those discharges, whereby a troublesom load is drawn off, and the Head render'd brisk and

lightforn.

c

Ĉ.

oy

1.

0.

10

ve

els.

:DY

ITIS.

non

afy

and

eri-

ular

and

Vil-

rom

com.

only

But, besides the benefit the Head immediately receives from fuch a Discharge, the whole Constitution is likewife fo fenfibly affected, that in many Cases it is of use as an Exercife. There is no Motion whatfoever, even not that of vomiting, which fo fuddenly and forcibly fhakes the whole nervous System; so that in all Obstructions of the finer Paffages, and particularly of the nervous Fluid, whatfoever produces fneezing must be of great Advantage. And common Experience in Practice confirms this in many Inflances of Paralytick, Apoplectick and Lethargick Cases: where this Motion rouses and enlivens, as it were, the Spirits; and by shaking the most remote Fibres, affifts their proper Juices in Circulation, which before feem'd to stagnate, or not to irrigate the Fibres enough to maintain their natural Elasticity. And of such great efficacy is this Convulsion, that it is fometimes procur'd on purpose to affift the Expulsion of the Fatus, and with good Success.

How far the Custom of taking Souff, as it now prevails, is serviceable or detrimental, is not directly to our purpose to determine; but thus far it may not be amiss to inform those who comply so much with it as a Fashion, that they put it out of their power to receive any benefit from it as a Medicine, whenfoever there may be occasion for such helps: for continually stimulating those Parts with hot pungent Snuffs, makes them by degrees grow, as it were, callous, and much les fensible; which all Snuff-takers experience, being not provok'd to Incezing, if they take ever for much, when one Pinch of the fame would immediately operate upon at stranger to it. There is another inconveniency also from this Practice, and that is spoiling their Appea tites: for most of the common Snuffs are Tobacco, of one kind or other; whereof fome will pass down the Throat into the Stomach, especially in those who take much s whence it destroys the natural Appetire, as many confess to find by Experience, although they cannot be prevail'd with to leave it off. For fuch who imagine continual taking Snuff to be necessary or beneficial for them, many things in liquid Forms would much more properly answer their Intention; such as Sal Volatile Oleofum, diluted with fornething proper, where it is too ftrong by it felf. But 'tis to be fear'd no falutary regard can obtain fuch a Reformation, unless that idel, Fashion, would vouchfafe a Sanction thereunto.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

412. PRIMULÆ VERIS, Primrose. This flowers very early in the
Spring. Both the Flowers, Leaves
and Roots, are mention'd by Schroder in several Forms for some medicinal Intentions, chiefly Paralytick
and Arthritick Complaints; but the
Roots only are in any use now, and
those but seldom. Their Juice is
generally expressed; and after it is
fined per Subsidentiam, made use of
to provoke Sneezing; in such Cases
as the Drain which that procures, is
imagin'd to do service.

413. ASARI, Afarabacka. This is become a mighty snuff of late. The Leaves are common in the Phyfick Markets; and to dry and reduce them to Powder is all that is required in making them into Snuff.

0 2

Som e

C

zh

was no incurious Writer, fays it is an inspissated, or rather indurated Juice of an Indian Tithymal. It is fo extremely hot and penetrating, as to prove even Cauftick: wherefore, although it is mention'd as a Purge in many Authors, against ferous and viscous Humours, and is Dose affign'd from half a Scruple to a whole one; yet it is now never given inwardly, because its Violence tears off the necessary Mucus, or Covering of the Stomach and Bowels, and occasions Dysenteries. As a Sternutatory, it is to be us'd very cautiously, and never taken alone; but mixed in a small quantity with some other Powders, proper to foften the Fibres, and guard them against the intolerable Heat of the Euphorbium. In pounding it there may be much danger; because without great care so much will fly up the Nostrils, as to do mischief. This is of good use in Chirurgery, in cleanling very

known to us; nor that the Vege-

table which produces it, is in the acquaintance of the Modern Botanifis.

Most make it a ferulacious Plant;

and some of our Gardens shew Spe-

cimens of that kind. Hoffman, who e

415. ELLEBORI ALBI, White Hellebore. The Antients gave this inwardly as a Purger of Phlegm and viscid Humours; but its violent Operation has expell'd it now from internal use; and it remains a present in Medicine, little otherwise than as an Errbine. And even as a Snuff, its Irritations are so great, as

foul Ulcers, and exfoliating of ca-

rious Bones. Etmuller's reason for

this is, because its Alkaline Qua-

lities destroy the Acids which erote

Ulcers, and even the Bones them-

selves, so as to induce Rottennels

Hildanus greatly commends it in the

like Intentions,

Some Empiricks, or Traders in phyfical Matters, have put off a Snuff by the Name of Royal, at a good round Price, which is little elfe than this, decorated with some Leaf-Gold. This has antiently been much in use as an Emetick and a Cathartick; and in some Authors we find a Superftition in gathering it: for they alledge, that pulled forward makes it work most by Vomit; but pull'd backward, most by Stool. Rulandus frequently prescribes the Root as a Diuretick; as also does Fernelius, in whom we meet with an Electuary, in which that is the chief Ingredient. Its Operation is very brisk, and therefore commended in Constitutions that are moist and cold, and subject to generate Viscidities, and what obstructs and fouls the Viscera, and retards the contractile Force of the Fibres; but in none of these Cases does the present Practice acknowledge it. As a Sternutatory, it does frequently good fervice; for it powerfully drains mucous Humours out of the Head. It is not so pungent as to be immediately felt upon taking, like the Tobacco Snuffs; but after some time it makes the Nose run very much, and not unfrequently Blood it felf, if its use is long continued. The usual way is to take near a Scruple going to bed, for three or four Nights together; and by the next Morning its Operation will be very fensible, tho it occasions little or no fneezing, unless by the Acrimony of the Humours which drain off, and irritate the Fibres in their Paffage.

414. EUPHORBII, Id. This is a Gum, or rather inspissated Juice of a Tree, which Authors much differ about. Dedonaus describes it as a Plant; but Diascorides mentions it as a Tree. Exmuller says, the Eu-

.

Slei Or mai Aur

Cor can dicii

tain Deb Age

reac Effe fron

ficul

I.

101

e-

ac-

ts.

1;

pe-

is

ted

t is

ng,

re-

5 2

fin

its

04

ven

ars

er-

and

fly, xed her

res,

In nuch care

, 25

ule

very

CJ-

for

144-

rode

nem-

nels

the |

Vhitt

this

and

Oper

trom

15 21

25 2

11, 25

ho f

to make it not prudent to venture it alone, and therefore it is join'd to other things which abate its Vehemence. It is also prepar'd in some Lotions for cutaneous Foulnesses, and is successful oftentimes in deterging those little Ulcerations which blotch and deform the Skin, and are sometimes insectious, or what the common People call catching.

There is no occasion for searching Natural History for any Information concerning this Plant; because Commerce, and its continual Use, makes us sufficiently acquainted with it. Its Effects likewise upon the whole Constitution at first use, as it is smoked, is enough in every one's knowledge. If it be infus'd, and the Liquor drank, it produces the same Sickness, Vomiting, and after-

wards doling Stupidity. And therefore altho it has been used for an Emetick amongst some mean ignorant People, yet common Prudence has hitherto kept it out of justifiable How its constant Use Practice. comes to make it so familiar to Perfons, as not to have any of those strange effects upon them as it has at first, is not properly our business to explain here; altho the Fact is in every one's knowledge. Some Hints of this may be collected from what will be faid hereafter, in our Explication of the Simples under the next Section. What we place it for here, is as a Sternutatory, fince it is the Basis of all the Snuff now in use; in which manner of taking it, People are as well acquainted with it, as in fraoking.

SECT. X.

Of Narcoticks.

NDER this Head we include all that Part of the Materia Medica which any way produces Sleep, whether call'd by this name, or Hypnoricks or Opiates. But altho many of this Tribe stand with some Authors in the rank of Poifons, yet we shall not here enter into the Controversies, whether fuch things can be medicinal, or whether a Medicine can poisson; because it is cereain there is Truth on both fides the Debate. These are Instruments whose Agency lie very remote from the reach of our Senies, as wonderful Effects are often produced almost from unheeded Caufes. But the difficulty of this part is very much remov'd, by what has been publish'd

fer him at the head of his Protession, in the opinion of all the best Judges, as well as the common Vogue; the Reader need not be inform'd that hereby is meant Dr. Mead, who in his fourth Essay on Poisons has taught us how to reason in these abstructes Matters. And therefore what we there find for our present Purpose, shall be transcribed, as near as conveniently can be, in the Doctor's own words.

To understand the Manner of Operation of these medicinal simples, and to help us to ascertain their Uses in many Cases, we should be beforehand rightly apprised of their Natures and Ways of acting. And

0 3

in

in order hereunto, it is necessary, besides some other Pracognita, to define distinctly what Sleep is, or rather (to avoid Confusion and Dispute about Words) what difference there is between an animal Body when asleep and when awake.

First then, there is no one but knows that in Sleep there is a Ceffation from Action. When waking, we walk, dispute, move this or that Limb, coc. but in natural and undiffurbed Reft, there is nothing of all these: that is, whereas being awake we do perform several Motions by the voluntary Contractions of our Muscles; when asleep, those Muscles only are contracted, whose Action is in a manner involuntary, or to which the Mind has fo constantly determin'd the Spirits, that it does it by a Habit, without the Intervention of the Reasoning Faculty: fuch are those of the Heart and Breaft. So that there is at this time a kind of Relaxation or Loofeness of the moving Fibres of the feveral Members; or at least such a quiet Polition and State of them, by which all the Antagonist Muscles are in an Equilibrium and Equality of Action, not overpowering one another. For this indeed feems to be one great Defign of Sleep, to recover to the Parts overstretch'd by Labour, their former Force: and therefore we do naturally, when composing our selves to Rest, put our Body into that posture, which does most favour the particularly weary'd Limbs, and ronduce to this end.

In the next place, it is very plain, that there is in Sleep not only a Rest and a Suspension from acting most of our bodily Organs, but even of our thinking Faculty too: that is, a ceasing from such Thoughts, as when waking we are exercised a-

bout, which we do reflect upon and will to employ our Mind with. For tho Dreams are Thoughts, yet they are imperfect and incoherent ones, and are indeed either fo faint and languid Reprefentations, as to be confistent with our Sleep, as some may be; or else if they be strong and lively, they are, as every one knows, the Interruption and Diffurbance of it. From hence it will follow, that the Motion of the arterial Fluid must be, cateris paritus, more fedate, even, and regular, in the time of fleeping than waking. For besides the various Alterations which in the latter state this receives from the feveral Passions of the Mind, the very Contractions of the Muscles themselves in Exercises of the Body do differently forward is Course; whereas in Sleep the Force of the Heart and pectoral Muscles, being more constant and uniform, gives it a more calm and equally continu'd Impulse. Hence also it will come to pass, that the Influx of the Liquor of the Nerves into the Organs of the Body, as also is Reflux towards the Brain, is in fleep either none or very inconsiderable: that is, that this Fluid has at this time but little or no Motion. For 'tis muscular Action and Sensation that require it to be thus determin'd, this way or that, which are now hardly any. And yet by the arrival of Blood at the Brain, this Juice will still be separated there, fit to be derived into its Canals or Tubes. So that by this means there will be a kind of Accumulation, or laying up in store, of Spirits, for the Offices and Requirements of Waking.

Thus we may in short look upon the time of Warching as the time of wearing out, or the Destruction of the animal Fabrick; and the time of Sleep as that in which it is repaird Th:

and

For

they

nes,

and be

ome

ong

One

ftur-

Will

tus,

, in

ing.

ons

ives

the

the

of ins

rce

es,

m,

ally

ux

nto

ES.

le:

his

on'd,

rd.

of

e-

So

ap.

23

n

n

and recruited; not only upon account of what we have just mention'd concerning the nervous Liquor, but also with respect to all other Parts, as well fluid as folid. For Action does necessarily by degrees impair the Springs and Organs; and in Motion something is continually abraded, and struck off from the distractile Fibres, which cannot otherwise be restored, than by their being at reft from Tention. Besides that such a regular and steddy Course of the Blood, as has been observ'd to be in Sleep, is by far more fit and proper for Nutrition, or an Appolition of Parts to the Veffels, which an uneven Hurry of it is more apt to tear off and wash away.

The Cafe being thus, it is very plain that whatfoever can induce fuch a Disposition of the Fluids and mufcular Parts of the Body as this we have described, will cause Sleepiness. And in like manner, when any thing interpoles and hinders this Composedness and Tranquillity, the removing the Impediment will be the causing of Sleep; inafmuch as this is only reducing the Animal OEconomy to its right state, in which by natural Order there must be a fuccession of Sleeping and Waking. Thus it appears how necesfarily continu'd Exercises cause Sleep, fince these do exhaust the Juice of the Nerves; that is, both leffen its Influx into the Organs of Motion, and incline the Mind not to determine it any longer that way, upon the account of the Pain and Uneafiness with which too violent a Fenfion of the Parts is always attended; which therefore we must defire to relax, or lay to reft.

That Sleepiness which follows upon a Fulness of the Stomach after eating or drinking, is owing to a

different Cause; and does indeed so nearly fall in with the Effects of Opiate Medicines, that it requires a particular Confideration.

As Hunger, or the Emptiness of the Stomach, is a painful Senfation; to the fatisfying or removing of this, is a pleating and an agreeable one. Now all Pain is a Stimulus upon the Part affected; and this, we all know, being attended with Contractions of the pain'd Membranes, causes a greater Afflux than ordinary of the nervous Juice that way. On the other hand, Pleasure, or a delightful Senfation in any part, is accompany'd with a fmooth Undulation, and eafy Reflux of the Liquor of the Nerves towards the This is, as it were, the En-Brain. terrainment of the Mind, with which being raken up, it does not determine the Spirits to the Organs of Motion: that is, there is such a Relaxation of the mulcular Fibres, and fuch a Disposition of the nervous Fluid, as we have observ'd to be necessary to sleep. And this is the reason of that Chillings in the Limbs, which is commonly complain'd of after a good Meal.

If it feems strange that a Pleafure in the Stomach should fo powerfully influence the Mind, let it be consider'd on the other hand, how violent Effects an uneasy and difagreeable Sense in the same parts does produce; what a terrible Agony two or three Grains of Crocus Metallorum throws the whole Fabrick into; how readily the Fluid of the Nerves is with a more than ordinary Impetus determin'd and commanded into the Muscles of the Stomach and Abdomen, in order to throw off the Enemy, and remove the ungrateful Senfation.

Now the Confequences which are alcribed to a pleafing Sense of

this Part, are only just the contrary of these which the opposite Affection of Pain induces. And indeed Pleasure and Pain are two great Springs of Action in the Animal OEconomy. The Changes they make in the Fabrick, are the Causes of many Effects which feem furprizing, because we do not regard the Mechanism by which they are produced : but these must be more considerable in the Stomach, than any where elfe; this Part being, for many wife purpofes, of fo acute a Feeling, that some Philosophers have for this reason thought it to be the Seat of the Soul.

Besides these Considerations, it may be taken notice, that the Stomach being diftended with Food, presses upon the descending Trunk of the Aorta, and thus causes a greater Fulness of the Vessels in the upper parts; whereupon the Brain is loaded, or the Derivation of Spirits into the Nerves diminish'd, upon which Unactivity or Drowfiness enfues. From hence proceed those Flushings in the Face, Redness, &c. after plentiful eating and drinking, most visible in those whose Vessels are lax and weak, as in exhaufted and hectick Persons they more especially are. Thus we may, without the affiftance of the new Chyle entering into the Vessels, account for that Inclination to fleep, which follows upon a full Stomach: tho we must also allow the Distension, from this, to be a confiderable Cause of the same Effect. But this does not happen immediately, nay fometimes perhaps not within two or three hours after eating; and the fudden Drowfiness must (as well as the prefent Refreshment and Reviving which Meat gives) be chiefly owing to some more speedy Alteration.

Now to apply this more strictly

to the Contents of this Section, it may be necessary to consider yet more nearly the Effects of an Opiate or Narcotick; first upon the Stomach, and afterwards, when they have pass'd the Prima Via, upon the arterial Fluid it self.

VO

pe

of

Oil

Ju

pli

C

29

en

an

fe

V

th

tic

pl

te

P

of

el

SI

m

ch

fa

th

M

U

II

th

g

o B

th

ft

f

O

An agreeable Senfation produced in the Stomach, together with a Distension of its Membranes, has been already observ'd to be the Cause of that Sleepiness, to which we are so inclinable after eating. The one of these engages the Mind, the other acts upon the Body. For Pleasure amuses the Soul as it were, so that it does not think, or exercife it felf about any outward Objects; that is, it is inclined to Reft, and the Fulness of the Vessels in the Brain checks and hinders, in some measure, the Derivation of the nervous Juice into the Organs. Now they who take a moderate Dose of an Opiate, especially if not long accustom'd to such things, are fo transported with the pleasing Sense it induces, that they are, as they often express themselves, in Heaven; and tho they do not always fleep, (which proceeds from the Prefentation of pleafing Images to the Mind being so strong, that like Dreams they do over-engage the Fancy, and so interrupt the State of Rest) yet they do however enjoy so perfect an Indolence and Quiet, that no Happiness in the World can furpass the Charms of so agreeable an Extaly.

Thus we have from these Medicines, but in a far more eminent degree, all those Effects which were observed to follow upon that grateful Sense in the Stomach, which a moderate Fulness produces. For no Bodies are so fit and able pleasingly to affect our sensible Membranes, as those which consist of

volatile

volatile Parts, whose Activity is temper'd and allay'd by the Smoothness of some which are lubricating and oily: for they lightly rarefy the Juices of the Stomach, and cause a pleasant Titillation of its nervous Coat, whereby there is induced an agreeable Plenitude, and the Mind is entertain'd with Ideas of Satisfaction and Delight. And thus we eafily fee upon what Mechanism the other Virtues of Opiails do depend : for their easing Pains, checking Evacuations, e. proceed not only from the Mind's being taken up with a pleasing Sense, whereby it is diverted from a disagreeable one; but all Pain being attended with a Contraction of the Part, the Relaxation of the Fibres, which they cause, eludes and destroys the Force of the Stimulus.

In like manner, in immoderate Secretions there is most commonly an Irritation of the Organs, the Removal of which will abate the Difcharge. And herein lies the incrasfaring Quality of these Medicines, in that the twitching Sense upon the Membranes of the Lungs, Bowels, erc. being lessen'd, the sharp Humour is suffer'd to lodge there in a greater quantity, before it is so trou-blesom to be thrown off and expell'd; it being all one as if there were no Irritation of the Part, if the uneasy Sense thereof be not regarded by the Mind. These Effects will all be heighten'd by the mixture of the Narcotick Particles with the Blood; which is hereupon rarefy'd, and diffends its Veffels, especially those of the Brain; and thus does still to a greater degree lessen the Influx of the nervous Fluid to the Parts, by pressing upon the Tubuli, or little Canals, through which it is derived. This is the reason of that Difficulty of Breathing, which they

do for a time experience who take these kind of Medicines; this Symptom being inseparable from the Raresaction of the Blood in the Lungs.

From hence it appears, that the Action of these Medicines, and particularly that of Opium, is very analogous to that of other volatile Spirits; only that a small Portion of the former has a force equal to that of a greater quantity of the latter. And this is very evident in those who accustom themselves to take large Dofes of Opium; as the Turks and Persians do to that degree, that it is no uncommon thing there to eat a Dram or two at a time; for the effects of it in them are no other than downright Drunkenness: upon which account it is a common Saying with them, and on the fame occasion, He has eat Opium; as with us, He has drank too much Neither indeed do they bear fuch large quantities of it otherwise than Tipplers will a great deal of Brandy; that is, by habituating themselves to it by degrees, beginning with small Doses, and requiring still more and more, to raise themselves to the same pitch. Just as Galen tells of a Woman at Athens, who by a gradual Use had brought her felf to take, without any hurt, a confiderable quantity of Hemleck: which Instance is the more to our purpole, because Nic. Fentanus knew one, who being recover'd of the Plague, and wanting fleep, did, with very good effect, eat Hemlock for some time; till falling ill again of a Fever, and having left off the Use of this Remedy, he endeavour'd to procure Rest by repeated Doses of Opium, which (Nature having been accustom'd to a stronger Alterative) had no Operation, until the help of Hemlock was again call'd in, with the defired fuccess.

It is a sufficient Confirmation of all this Reasoning, that Prosper Alpinus observ'd amongst the Egyptians, those who had been accustom'd to Opium, and were faint and languid for want of it, (as Drinkers are, if they have not their Spirits) to be recover'd, and put into the fame state of Indolence and Pleafure, by large Doles of Cretick Wine, made hotter by the Infusion of Pepper, and the like strong Aromaticks. Nor is it perhaps amis to remark, that in Maniacal People, as is frequently observ'd, a quadruple Dose of an Opiate will scarce produce any considerable effect. Now in Perfons so affected, the Mind is deeply engag'd, and taken up with fome Images or other, as Love, Anger, coc. so that it is not to be so easily moved or diverted by those pleasing Representations which it would attend to at another time, and upon which the Virtues of these Medicines do in a great measure depend. Besides this, those who are Maniacal, do to a wonder bear the Injuries of Cold, Hunger, e.c. and have a prodigious degree of muscular Force; which argues the Texture of their Blood to be very ftrong, and the Cohesion of its Globules great: so that the spirituous parts of an Opiate cannot make that Disjunction and Rarefaction of this Fluid in them, which it does in ordinary Bodies and Constitutions.

How far this Theory is improvable into Practice, all such are Judges, who have a true acquaintance in the Animal OEconomy. And because many medicinal Simples under this Division, have often Effects which are term'd deleterious and poisonous, insomuch as to kill, and that very suddenly; it may be worth while to inform our selves from the same Instructor who has conducted us

hitherto on this head, how such In. struments act in bringing about those fatal Consequences. For the most gentle of this Tribe, in an Over-Dose, have the same effects as a Poison, and prove equally destructive. Opium in too great a quantity will instame the Stomach, and rarefy the Blood to such a degree, that the Vessels cannot again recover their Tone; whereupon Apoplectick Symptoms, exc. will ensue.

To be convinc'd of this, Dr. Mead tells us, that he forced into the Stomach of a finall Dog about half a Dram of crude Opium, diffolv'd in boiling Water. He quickly vomited it up with a great quantity of frothy Spittle; but repeating the trial, by holding up his head and beating him, the Doctor made him retain three or four Dofes, intermitting between each about a quarter of an hour. When the Dog had thus taken, as near as he could guess, about two Drams, he watch'd him an hour, when he began to fleep, but prefently started up with Convulsions, fell into universal Tremblings, his Head constantly twitch'd and shook, he breath'd short and with labour, and at length loft intirely the use first of his hinder Legs, and then of the fore ones, which were stiff and rigid like Sticks. As he lay fnorting, the Doctor, to baften his end, was giving him more of the Solution, but on a fudden his Limbs grew limber, and he died. Upon opening his Stomach, it was found wonderfully diftended, tho empty of every thing but some Water and Opium, together with some parcels of frothy Mucus swimming in it: the infide was as clean as if scraped and wash'd from all the Slime of the Glands, with some Redness here and there, as in a beginning Inflammation. The Pylorus was contracted.

II.

In-

10/e

flon

ver-

5 a

ruc-

lan-

and

ree,

ver

tick

ead

ito-

fa in

ted

thy by

III.

ree en

ur.

25

OW ur,

rens,

his

ok,

ur,

lie.

en

iff

ay nis

he

bs n

nd

tV

nd

els

2 2

ed

of

re

n.

10

reracted. The Blood-Veffels of the a Demonstration of this forcible out a large Grune of concreted is it any wonder, if in these Circutting into the Simus Longitudinalu, I gulh out at the Fars, Nofirals, &c. Carcafes : but found no extravalated by the Violence of the Compulsions : Serium in the Ventricles, nor among which the they begin in the Muscles

any of the Membranes.

acrid, and corrofive Parts, as by ra- their Fluid. branes, are the Cause of all those some of this kind, many of them Diforders which do immediately fol- abound with an extremely fetid and lent Irritation and Pain, the Fluid a difagreeable and uneasy Sensation of the Nerves is immediately in to the Nerves, as sufformes in a mulus is not overgreat, will be only for further Inquiry and Satisfaction easy twitching being too terrible to principally transcribed. be borne, the Mind, by a kind of Surprize, does with hafte and fury Folia, Herbs of, as it were command the Spirits thi- 417. CICUTE, Hemlock. This ther. Thus the business is over- Plant grows much like Parfley, and done, and the Action of the Fibres it is to difficult to diffinguish them become fo ftrong, that the Orifices when young, as in all probability of the Stomach are quite closed; so they have sometimes been gather'd that inftead of discharging the noxi- and fold together. For there have ous Matter, the Torment is made been many Inftances of Perfons, put into confusion. The Instance ing suddenly taken ill, so as to occaof the Child in Wepfer, which in fion Suspicion of Poison; when they fuch an Agony made water to the had reason to suspect it in the Parf-

Brain were very full; and he took Contraction of the Muscles. Nor Blood from the upper part of it, cumitances all Senfe be loft, Blood as is not uncommon in Apoplectick the Parts being all torn and broke of the Belty, mufbar laft prevail in And thus from the Effects of an the Members too, nil the whole Fa-Over-Dofe of an Opate may we brick is shock'd and overnim'd; and conceive how many under this Class forme corrolive Sales perhaps gening are to powerful in their Narcotick into the Blood, and by the Rare-Qualities, as to prove deadly in very faction of it diffending the Veffels. fmall quantities; and are therefore the membranous Coats of them not fafely admitted into Practice, being already overstretch'd, will the Some of them confift of fuch hot, more eafily give way and let out

refying the Juices of the Stomach, And besides the irritating saline and wounding its nervous Mem- Particles in the Composition of low. For upon the Sense of a vio- offensive Sulphur ; which gives such large quantities determin'd to the manner the Spirits, and deadens their "part affected; and this, if the Sri- Motions. But those who are yet to such a degree as is sufficient, by concerning the Operations of these contracting the Fibres of the Sto- parts of the Materia Medica, may mach, and Muscles of the Abdo- turn to the Learned Bacting de Vemen, to throw off the Caufe of the newis, and Dr. Mead's Fflays upon distagreeable Sensation : but the un- Poisons, from whence this has been

greater, and the whole OEconomy and fometimes whole Families, beheight of five or fix foot, with a ley, by having ear fluff'd Beef, as furprizing strength and violence, is is common, or some other Food

where

where that had been used. It has so much the Disreputation of being poisonous, that it is never taken inwardly, unless by fuch accidental Mistakes as above mention'd; but I never heard of an Instance where it has proved deadly, tho many are fo caughe with it. It first affects Persons with a Giddiness of the Head and Dimness of Sight, and afterwards operates violently by Vomit and Stool. Fat Broths and oily foftening Liquors are good in fuch Accidents, to defend the Stomach and Bowels against its Vellications. After its Fury is over, which lasts not long, it leaves sometimes a Dofiness or Heaviness to Sleep, and goes off without any further mischief. The OEnanthe, which Wepfer describes under the name of Cicuta Aquatica, Dr. Mead thinks to be very probably the Poison which was used so much of old, especially at Athens, for killing: But the common Hemlock, he fays, is not by much fo malignant. Etmuller mentions a Person who took the Root inwardly, to the quantity of a Dram, which cured him of a Schirrous Liver and Spleen; and recommends, for further knowledge of its Properties, to Kircher, Simon Pauli, and Amasus L. anus. But we have bus indiffered arrant for fuch Practice; and so antiently as Diascorides, does it stand rejected from all inward Use, for its poisonous Qualities. However, it is by many in esteem externally, for the Spleen and Hypocondriack Inflations. Its Juice is boil'd up with Gums, and fuch convenient Ingredients, as are necessary for the form of an Emplaister. Our College has one which bears its name, and is pretty much prescribed in the above-mention'd Case; as likewise to discuss

hard, flatulent, or cold Tumors, in other parts.

drake. This is of a strong Narcesick Quality, and is mention'd in
some antient Writers as convenient
to be given before an Amputation,
to deaden the Sense of Pain by stupersong the Patient; but modern
Practice owns it not for any such
use. It is reckon'd cooling in external Applications, and therefore
commended in Inflammations of
the Eyes, or any Erysipela; upon
which foot it stands in the Unguentum Populneum of the Shops in

present use.

419. NICOTIANE, Tobacco. Common Experience manifests, upon the first Use of this, its Narcotick Properties, altho it is only smoked according to the usual custom; and chew'd, as some take it, or administer'd in Snuff, it has always the fame effect. But upon long Practice, like many other things of this kind, it grows less perceivable in fuch Qualities, and with some seems to have no influence at all. Its inward Use is no way practis'd, but amongst some poor People for cheapness sake, as a Vomit; unless in those unnatural ways Invention has found out, of fmoking, chewing, or taking it in Snuff.

420. SOLANI, Nightshade. This is reckon'd very cooling, insomuch as not to be safe in inward use, being deadly in its Consequences. Some Authors commend its external Application to the Temples, against the Head-Ach, and in Inflammations of the Eyes; and to the Feet, in burning Fevers: but it is little used now any of these ways, and is lost in our Materia Medica, except for the small share it has in

the Unguentum Populneum.

Flores,

7-

nt

1,

1-

n

Flores, Flowers of,

421. PAPAVERIS ERRATICI, Wild Poppies. They blow in June, and have a fetid faint Scent, but make that Syrup pleafant enough, which is much used in the Shops. They are gently Anodyne and Narcotick, so that they are given lately to young Children; of the Syrup two Drams to half an Ounce in a Dofe, very moderately inclining to Sleep, and also promoting a Diaphoresis. There is an Intusion made of them in a low Spirit, in some Shops; which being dulcify'd, and warm'd with a few proper Aromaticks, makes a very toothfom Dram; and is much used by some with good success, under the title of Aqua Papaveris rubra, in cholick Pains and Flatulencies at the Stomach. And these are the principal Ingredients in most of those Waters, which are fold in the Distillers Shops, by the name of Cholick Waters; and anfwer their End in giving present Eafe, by their soporifick Properties. This Quality does not restrain somewhat which is detergent in their Composition; for they help Expectoration, and are good in many Diftempers of the Breaft, more particularly the Pleurify, in which some will have them to be a Specifick, The fimespecially Van Helmont. ple Syrup, which is commonly made with them, has a beautiful red Colour, and not only is an agreeable Sweetner of Alexipharmick Juleps, but makes them pleafant both to the Eye and Palate. The distill'd Water of these is good for nothing, but the Flowers caked and dry, as they come out of the cold Still, are fometimes apply'd to the Head with fuccels against Pains there.

422. PARALYSEOS, Couflips. These are reckon'd of the same Virtues as the former, but in a remisser

degree. They are in use very little. but for a Syrup, a simple Water, and a Conferve. The Syrup is well enough to fweeten Juleps for Children, but is not so effectual in any respect, as so deserve an Assignment of its Dofe, there being no tear of Error in Quantity. The Water is good for nothing; and the Conferve for little elfe than to give a convenient Confiftence and Bulk to Electuaries or Beles, among lingredients of more efficacy.

Fructus, Fruits of,

423. NUX VOMICA, Id. We are not afcertain'd by Naturalists. what this is the Fruit of, but by its Efficacy it feems not remote from the Solanum. Nor indeed can we imagine how it is here confumed in the quantities it is imported, for 'is a stranger in Medicine. Its principal Use is to do mischief with, by killing a Dog or Cat which has forfeited its Life. It has all the Operations of a violent Poison. The Semena Hyosciami, Coccula Indica. and Stavisagria, are all so much of the same nature, that we have forbore to give them distinct places. They are commended for destroying fuch Vergine as are apt to breed in unclean People. Riverius pre-fcribes the Coccula a Caplasm, against the Gous. Some Poachers unclean eople. have learn'd a trick of making thefe up into a Paste to intoxicate the Fish with, so that they may be taken out of the water with one's hand. And this appears to have been an old Practice, as we find them for this reason in some Authors distinguish'd by the name of Bacca Piscato-

424. CAPITA PAPAVERIS AL-BI, White Poppy-Heads. These are cultivated in the Gardens, and contain a great deal of a Juice, which 206 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

may be extracted into an Opium, and

of the fame Virtues.

PAPAVERIS 425. CAPITA NIGRI, Black Poppy-Heads. Thefe grow as the former, but wild amongst the Corn, and are reckon'd stronger. With these is made the Syrupus de Meconio, so much in use. They are fo Narcotick, that their Scent will even affect Persons with Drowfinefs, Of this I once knew an odd Instance: A whole Family infensibly fell into fuch an Inclination to Sleep and Heaviness, as not for two or three Days to be scarce able to keep awake; until at length imagining the Cause to be from a great many green Poppies which were hung almost in all the Rooms to dry; the Poppies were removed, and the Lethargy wore off.

Succi, Juices:

426. MECONIUM, Id. This is the Extract of our English Poppies, which has all the Virtues of the Foreign Opium, but in somewhat a lower degree.

427. OPIUM, Id. This is the infpiffated Juice of the Turky Poppies, and very much in the acquain-

tance of all concern'd in Medicine. This Drug is of so great confequence, that there is no following the Notions of all Authors concerning it; many Treatifes have been wrote professedly about it. The most worth the Reader's while to confult, is Hartman. Some have been fearful in meddling with it; but others again are very bold in its ufe. Platerus extols it prodigiously; and Sylving us'd to fay, if it was not for Opium he would not practife. Its most difficult use is in Deliriums, which sometimes it does mighty service in. and fometimes much mischief. Van Helmont forbids it at fuch times; but fo much is requir'd of Skill in a Physician in this case, that the room we have here for Hints only cannot teach any Person its use, who is not fo qualify'd. What concerns its Principles and Preparations, we shall be as large upon as possible in the latter end of this Part. For further Acquaintance herein, let the Reader confult Dr. Mead's Effay upon it; and a Book wrote by Dr. Jones, call'd, The Mysteries of Opium reveal'd.

Sec

this

ther

Sent

Dro

is

ma

ma of

Co

60

bo

an

P

SECT. XI.

Of Coolers.

I HESE are of as little regard in Medicine as any Class of Simples; being of slight efficacy, and us'd for no important Intention, feldom prescrib'd any otherwise than as Pallatives; and to mitigate the uneasy Sensation of some particular symptoms, more than to cure the Disease whence they arise.

All of this Rank may be confider'd under these two Divisions: The first are such as immediately produce a present Sense of Cold. These are chiefly Fruits and Acid Juices, and are most commonly order'd to cool the Mouth and Stomach, and allay that extreme Thirst, which an inflammatory Fever is apt

to occasion. What comes under this Intention, seldom has any further effect, than giving a grateful Senfation to those Parts, which were before uneasy with Heat and Drought, unless they are taken down in large quantities; and then they may, from a fudden Chilliness, make fuch alteration in the Pulfation of the Fibres, as will shock the whole Constitution. And this is an effect so much in the Experience of every body from fuch things one time or another, that it needs no large Explication: only these two Consequences are most likely to happen; fuch convulfive Contractions of the Vessels, may either obstruct their Contents, and thence cause Stitches and Inflammations; or may fo fuddenly retard the circulating Juices, as will dispose them to undue Cohefions and Confiftencies,

The other kind of Coolers are fuch, as by their Viscidity are dispos'd to communicate the fame Quality to the Animal Fluids, with which they are mixed. These can be prescrib'd in no falutary Intention, unless to check the inordinate Celerity of the Blood, which arifes from a Debauch with spirituous Liquors; or to give a thicker Confistence to that of hectick Constitutions, whereby it may be restrain'd from flowing too fast. But in both Cases there is a great deal of hazard from the same means, because the diminution of the Blood's Velocity cannot so exactly be restrain'd, but it may be too much: whereupon fuch Substances for want of due Motion from Circulation, will fall into one which is fermentative; and to by allaying one Heat, raile another of much worfe confequence. Through this Error, Coolers in the hands of injudicious Persons, fre-

quently change simple Inflammatory
Fevers, which would perhaps soon
go off by a critical Diapheresis, into
Putrid and Malignant ones, which
frequently terminate in Death.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

428. ACETOS R., Sorrel. This flowers in May, and is common, both wild, and in the Gardens. It is well known in our common Sallers, and is little else us'd. It is acid and grateful to the Stemach, quenches Thirft, allays the Heat of Choler ; and as Schroder, with many others, fay, relifts Putrefaction, and is of great use in Pestilential Fevers. But a better Theory, and Experience, now renounces fuch Practice, and convinces us, that fuch things by retarding and chilling the Juices too much, give them an opportunity of fermenting, and running into Corruption and Putrefaction. It is a grateful and falutary Ingredient in a Summer Saller, if eat in moderation. But it is little taken notice of in medicinal Prescription.

429. AGNI CASTI, Agna: Caftus, or Chaste Lamb. This has got a Name for a Ceoler, and particularly of the genital Parts, so as to have been prescrib'd to allay those inordinate Emotions and Desires, which arise from Seminal Turgescency: for which Intentions many Authors have Compositions, wherein this is a principal Ingredient, and from whence they take their Names. But they are not now in any esteem, or scarce ever made or us'd in the Shops.

430. CICHOREI, Succery. This Plant has generally pass'd for a Coeler; but Schroder, and after him our own Mr. Ray, from its Bitterness, pronounce it rather on the contrary side, and will have it to be a good Delergent; and upon that soot, of service

fervice in all Obstructions of the Viscera, and particularly of the Liver, which makes it in their account an excellent Epatick: and, indeed, in this view is it regarded in those Shop-Compositions where it is concern'd. Almost all Authors extolling it in Cases from a Redundance of Choler, may have occasion'd it to pass for a Refrigerative. Etmuller greatly commends the Syrupus de Cichoreo, cum Rhabarbaro, which the College yet retain in their Dispensatory, for Children. Panarolus much commends this Herb in all Intemperatures of the Viscera; and Spigelius mentions it as an Antiarthritick. In extemporary Prescription we feldom meet with it, unless in a few medicated Ales.

431. CUSCUTE, Dodder. This grows out of, or so closely adheres to some Plants, from whence it is reckon'd to have its Nourishment; that some have difgrac'd it with the Names of Herba Inferni, and Diaboli Intestina, i. c. Hell-Weeds and Devils-Guts. Some question whether it be properly a Plant, or rather an Excrescence of another. It is fomewhat aperitive, and therefore reckon'd amongst Epaticks, and other Detersives. Hoffman observes all Plants of the like manner of Production to be of the same Virtues. And some, from the Signature which is taken from its shape, suppose it to derive those Properties. It is now hardly ever met with in any kind of Composition, either officinal or extemporaneous, although taken notice of by most Dispensatory-Wri-

432. ENDIVIR, Endive. This flowers in July and August. It is very much like the Succory, and prescrib'd for all the same Intentions, but reckon'd rather more cooling.

433. LUJULE, Wood-forrel. This is also call'd Acetosella. It flowers in April and the beginning of May. It is reckon'd much of the nature of common Sorrel; but it is not quite fo sharp, and it seems somewhat more of a Balfamick kind. It has pass'd with many for a Cordial from its Signature, its Leaf refembling a Heart; but such Conceits are not now regarded. The Syrup which is made of it in the Shops is very pleasant, and a good Sweetner of Juleps and Apozems prescrib'd as Cleansers. Its Conserve also is much us'd in Elettuaries, and to mix Alexipharmick Species into the Form and Consistence of Boles.

fta

Fe

kn

tio

20

cat

t.O

Th

Ju

far

ba

Th

Sm

ing

It

EN

def

mo

wa

Ck

foo

Ro

aga

and

Wa

of

pul

for

pol

mer

Alti

Oin

the

the

beir

curi

from

Hen

With

fam

Son

434. POPULI, Poplar. The Leaves of this Tree are us'd for the Ointment, which borrows its Name from it in the Shops of Populneum, and are accounted cooling in that Composition; but they are of no other use.

435. PORTULACE, Purstain. This flowers in June. It is very little us'd besides in Sallers; tho formerly it stood recommended for a great assuager of cholerick Heat. It is also accounted good in the Scurvy, and all cutaneous Eruptions.

436. LACTUCE, Lettice. This is also much more us'd in Sallers than in Medicines, and is found fufficiently in the Gardens. It is reckon'd pretty much of the nature of the Succory; but more cooling. whereby it inclines to fleep: upon which account it procures ease in Pains, both taken inwardly and externally apply'd. Schroder says it affords great Nourishment, and much encreases Milk in the Breasts of fuch as give Suck; as likewife that it cools the Urine, and upon that account does service in Gonorrhaa's.

437.

437. SEDI, House-Leek. This stands commended by some former Writers as a convenient Cooler in Fevers; but the present Practice knows it not in any such Intention. It is us'd in the Populneum, and in some other outward Applications for Burns and Instammations.

438. SONCHILEVIS, Sow-Thiftle. This has a white milky Juice, and is reckon'd much of the fame Virtues as the Success, but

bardly every prescrib'd.

439. TARAXICI, Dandelion. This is much like the Endive and Succory, the fomewhat more cooling. It flowers in April and May. It absterges, opens, and is a good Epatick. Etmuller fays it is not a despicable Medicine in Pleurisies, and other Obstructions from grumous Blood. It is accounted outwardly also a good Absterger and Cleanfer of foul Ulcers. Some have foolish Superstitions in gathering its Root, and wearing it as an Amulet against some Distempers of the Eyes, and also against Tertian Agues.

wall Navel-wert. This is not known of late in Medicine, but in the Populneum; and is the true and only fort which ought to be in that Composition, the other Umbilicus Veneris being of a contrary Quality. Although as the Ingredients for that Oinsmens are generally dispers'd in the Markets and Physick-Gardens; the rough fort is put for both, that being most in plenty, and few being curious enough to distinguish one

from the other.

441. SEMINA CANNABIS, Hemp-Seed. This is very rarely met with in use. They are said to have the same Virtues as the Agnus Casins; and to abate Venereal Desires. Some commend them also in the

Faundice, but not hitherto with Authority enough to bring them into Prescriptions of any kind.

Fructus, Fruits of,

442. AURANTIORUM, Oranges.

443. LIMONUM, Lemons.

444. CITRI, Citron. Thefe are well enough known to all People. They very much agree in their Medicinal Virtues, only the Lemons are somewhat the sharpest and most efficacious. Their Juices are wonderfully grateful to the Stomach, and very proper to allay Drought in Fevers, and any diforders attended with that Symptom, where common Drinks are not proper, and particularly in Diarrhaa's. They are very good to take off Nausea's from the Stomach, and stop vomiting which proceeds from Redundance of Choler. The Lemon-Juice wonderfully aftringes and hardens the Fibres in the Stomach, which makes it greatly affift it in Digestion: And there is hardly any one thing, which better enables it to retain its Food without any Regurgitation, after hearty eating.

445. CUCUMERUM, Cucumbers. These are sufficiently known in Food. both Raw and in Pickle. They are very cooling and viscid, and therefore apt to dispose the Blood to putrid Farmentations; infomuch, that it is to be fear'd these have no small share in occasioning those ugly Fevers which appear at the latter end of the Year. which are often of the malignant kind. They do well therefore, who drefs them with a good quantity of Vinegar and Pepper; for as the former helps to keep up the due Tensity and Contraction of the Solids, the other preferves the proper Fluidity of the Juices, and prevents them from running into morbid Cohefions. They are likewife pretty well

r

fecured against the above-mention'd Mischiess by pickling, with the like Ingredients. They are of little or no use in any officinal Compositions, or occasional Prescriptions; only as their Seeds are sometimes in Emulsions, and stand first amongst the four greater cold Seeds.

This Fruit feems to be of the fame Species as the former, and grows in the fame manner, but larger. It is of no use in Medicine, unless for the Seeds, which are also of the four

greater cold ones.

GROSSULARIE, Goofe-447. berries. These are by all known to be a grateful cooling Fruit, and very wholesom, if eat in moderation. There is a great deal of difference between what they are when green, at which time they are us'd for baking, drc. and when ripe enough to eat as they come from the Tree: the former are much more acid, cooling and aftringent; and the latter more inclining to Viscidities, likelier to produce Diforders, and what the common People call Surfeits. There is a fine pleasant Wine which many make of this Fruit, little inferior to many Foreign Wines.

448. MALA PRECOCIA, Apricocks. This is a fine Fruit, and if not too ripe, or two mellow, as it is usually call'd, agreeably astringent and strengthning of the Stomach.

449. MALA PERSICA, Peaches.
This is much of the nature of the former, but hardly fo restringent: of the same kind is also the Necteran, a Fruit now much known in our Gardens.

450. MALA HORTENSIA emnia, all Orchard Apples. These generally agree in the common Property of cooling and assuaging Thirst; tho they somewhat differ in degree, as they are more or less acid or austere. Those are most healthful, which most abound with this last Property; because that maintains the due Tensity of the Fibres, and prevents their corrupting with the animal Juices. These make a very good part of our Food in the Summer-time, when the Heat evaporates so much of the animal Moissure, as would be insupportable to the Constitution, were it not frequently refresh'd with the grateful Sensations which such Coolers produce.

451. MALA SYLVESTRIA, Crabs. These are so extremely sour, and restringent upon the Palate, as not to be eaten raw; they are therefore us'd only for their express'd Juice, which serves in some Countries instead of Vinegar, and is much of the same Virtues. It is sold by the Name of Verjuice, and makes in many cases a very good Gargarism.

452. MELONES, Melons. These differ not much from the Cucumber, either in Property, or manner of Production, only as they are a larger Fruit, and somewhat more delicate. The Seeds also are another of the four greater cold Seeds.

453. MORI, Mulberries. These afford a grateful austere Juice, and are us'd pretty much in the Shops for the Syrup which is made of them, and bears their Name. It both cools and aftringes the Stomach; and is often an Ingredient in Gargarisms for its detersive Roughness. If the Fruit hangs until it is too mellow, it grows more slimy, and is not so good.

454. OLIVE, Olives. These are not the Produce of our own Country; but come to us in Pickle, chiefly in Salt-Water. They are very oily and smooth; and are therefore not

IN whice foregue linear will and A

Repe

S

ger

mu

are

whi

the

ration under to obt those Afflux as wo to know will be severa Swelling

All of the Increase

any of

unnatt

d

10

is

1-

s,

h

a

ie

3.

i-

to

ul o-

٨,

36

ir ne

br

15

nd

bc

(e

7,

of

o-

·fe

nd

OT

n,

th

6:

17-

S.

el-

ire

n-Ay

ily

jut

10

fo good for the Stomach, being ape to pall and relax it too much, as most things of the like Properties generally do. It is from the same Fruit we have the Oil of Olives, so much in use; the Virtues of which we shall consider under the thirteenth Section, N. 505.

455. RIBESTE, Currants. These are of many sorts, but the red and white only are in use, unless for some very singular Purposes. For the black, and chiefly the Leaves

upon first coming out, are us'd by some to slavour English Spirits, and counterfeit French Brandy. The red and white are very agreeably acid, and accounted as wholesom Fruits as any we have of our own Growth. They greatly assuage Drought, cool and fortify the Stomach, and help Digestion. They may indeed be eat in too great quantities, otherwise no Harm can be receiv'd from them.

SECT. XII.

Of Topicks.

IN this Division the Reader will meet with several of the Simples, which have been placed under the foregoing Heads for some internal Intentions; but the great share they will also be found to have in external Applications, may justify such a Repetition. The Materials which

necessarily come into this rank, are fo few, without such as for more important efficacies have been already taken notice of under some other; that we have made the number of Subdivisions, expressive of the Intentions of what they contain, as small as possible.

Class 1. Of Repellents.

TO understand rightly the Operation of such simples as will occur under this Head, it may be necessary to observe, that by Repelling is meant those means which prevent such an Afflux of Fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a Tumour: But to know how this may be effected, it will be convenient to attend to the several Causes which can produce a Swelling, or force out of the Vessels any of their fluid Contents by some unnatural Discharge.

All Tumours have necessarily one of these in their Cause; either an Increase in the Velocity or Quantity

of the Fluids, or a Weakness in fome particular Part; and fometimes both concur. An Increase in the Velocity of the Fluids, makes them more forcibly push against, and distend all the Parts in their Circuit: if therefore any part be unequally pressed, or relaxed by external Injuries, that will be more elevated than any other; and for want of equal refistance with the rest of the Body. will at length receive such a quantity of Fluid, as will raise it into a Tumour, especially if any of its Vessels be obstructed : because the Protrusion of fresh Matter & Tergo will

P 2

con-

continue to add thereunto, until the Part is upon the utmost stretch, and can hold no more. In this case all those means are said to be repellent, which check the growth of the Tumour, and affift the refluent Blood in taking up the obstructed Marrer, and washing it again into the common Stream. This Intention is chiefly favour'd by Evacuacion and Revulsion; for whatsoever lessens the quantity of the Fluid, will diminish the force upon the tumefy'd Part: But it concerns us most here to know, how external Application to the part it felf, helps in this Affair.

Herein a Medicine comes to be a Repellent, by confilting of fuch fubtile Parts, as may transmit some of them thorough the Pores, and help render the obstructed Matter more fluid; fo that it becomes the more eafy to be loofen'd, and fall again into the circulating Current. But in this case there is a hazard of fuch things likewise putting the ob-Aructed Humour into a Ferment, whereby it fooner turns into Pus, and then they come under the Denomination of Suppuratives or Ripeners. What therefore in the most strict Sense is to be reputed a Repeller, is that which aftringes and strengthens the Part, so as to make it refift any fuch Lodgment. These are fuch whose Qualities are most manifest in their Coldness and drying Properties. But there are fo very few Inftances wherein Bandage is not better than fuch Application, that very little comes to be us'd for that purpose. In Hemorrhages and Ouzings out of Serum, so as to deform the Skin, Simples of this nature mostly take place; which anfwer their Ends in aftringing the Fibres, whereby those Apertures are so clos'd, as not to admit thro them afterwards any fuch Fluid.

Se

ns'd

tion:

coo

foul

This

Virt

then

25 2

Leth

all'

arife

and

to b

is n

boil'

and

25 11

kon'

a Te

it 15

recke

in fo

tenti

TUI,

obtai

Conc

to be

Scrop

forfo

dead

port

of C

which

both

tient

acie

which

gives

occal

upon

in m

fuch

shake

ftruct

the C

t00 1

40

4

4

Some things also answer this end only by flimulating the Fibres of the rumefy'd part, fo as to give them fudden and forcible Twirches, whereby the Obstruction is sometimes loosened and shook, as it were, away into the refluent Current. Such a fort of Motion will be occasion'd by the fudden Application of any thing extremely cold, as common Water; but the Practice is feldom safe; because, if the first Efforts, which the Fibres are put upon by those means, do not fucceed in breaking away the inclos'd Matter, they will be strain'd, and not able afterwards to repeat their natural Vibrations; the Consequence of which is weakning the Part, which will render the Tumour more obstinate. There are many other Means and accidental Circumstances, which contribute to favour or retard this Intent; but these Hints may be sufficient, especially for a Part which cannot be allow'd any great length in this Work.

456. ALBUMEN OVI, White of an Egg. This is of a glutinous binding Quality, and therefore is often mixed with Bole Armoniack, and other things of the like nature, to defend any strain'd part from Difrenfion and Elevation into a Tumour, and to restore it to its due Tone and Elafticity; and likewife under convenient Bandage and Compresses, to prevent the Luxation of Bones after Reduction. It is us'd also in some mixtures for consolidating fresh Wounds, and preventing too great an Effusion of Blood.

457. LAPIS CALAMINARIS, Calamine. This has been already mention'd under Class 3. Section 2. as an Absorbent. Externally it is

0

d

ie

n

e-

es

e,

h

y

fe

g

is

.

è

re

1

0

UR

ĉ.

11-

k.

us

is

k,

if.

u-

ue

ife

m.

of

p's

12-

ng

dy

5'd

us'd in Collyriums against Inflammations of the Eyes, and in Cerases to cool, and in some measure deterge foul Ulcers.

458. CERUSSA, White Lead. This is a Preparation of Lead, whose Virtues we shall consider amongst them at the latter end of this Part;

as also in the following.

459. LETHARGYRUS AURI, Letharge of Gold. It generally is call'd thus for its Colour fake, tho it arifes in the Purification of Silver; and therefore ought more properly to be nam'd Letharge of Silver. is much us'd in Emplaisters; and diffolves in it, boil'd with Oil, and gives it a proper Consistence, as in the Diachylon. It is reckon'd to be cooling, and to give a Tensity to the Parts upon which it is apply'd; whereupon it is reckon'd a Repellent, altho it is also in some Compositions of other Intentions.

460. MANUS HOMINIS MOR-TUI, A dead Hand. This has obtain'd, from some superstitious Conceits amongst common People, to be of great efficacy in disperfing Scrophulous Tumours. The Part, forfooth, is to be rubbed with the dead Hand for some time; and Report furnishes us with many Instances of Cures done hereby. Some of which may not improbably be true, both as the Imagination in the Patient contributes much to such effiand because the Sensation which stroaking in that manner gives, is somewhat surprizing, and occasions a shuddering Chillines's upon the Part touched; which may in many cases put the Fibres into fuch Contractions, as to loofen, shake off, and dislodge the obstructed Matter; in which consists the Cure: but such Practice as this is too whimfical to be countenanced

by any of Worth in the Profession of Physick.

461. MANUS REGALIS, The Royal-Touch. I must confess never to have met with this before in any Catalogue of Medicinal Simples but the foregoing reminded me of this extraordinary Drug, which feems to claim a place here pretty much upon the fame foot as that does, and may as often be attended with Succels from the same reason: for the folemn Appearance and Ceremony of the Matter, may wonderfully strike the Imagination of most who are the Subjects of this Exorcifm. And what strange and furprizing Effects may be produced in the Animal OEconomy by fuch means, cannot be novel to those who are acquainted in the Histories of Phylick. But there are too many Inflances of Miscarriage in this Craft. to fuffer any thinking Persons to believe there is any thing more in it. than to contribute to that superiour regard, which political Views may have made necessary to the Person in whom fuch a Power is faid to be lodg'd. These Articles so naturally fuggest somewhat of Pleasantry and Laughter; that it is hard to leave it. without faying fomething perhaps too light, as well as foreign, to a work of this nature. This Virtue is suppos'd to be transmitted to a whole Royal Race, on account of the pretended Piety of one of their Ancestors. The famous Laurentius. in the first Part of his excellent Treatise de Strumus, has very ridiculously endeavour'd to prove such a miraculous Virine in the Kings of France; and very confidently denies, as most French Writers on that subject do. any such Qualification in our British Monarchs: but honest Master Wifeman, in Chap. 1. of his fourth Treatife, has from many grave and

214 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

fober Historians attempted to vindicate this Right of our Princes, from the Deligns of these Pragmatical Frenchmen to lessen it. However, perhaps the present Royal Line, whose Merits have so justly placed them over us, will never condescend to make use of such a Stratagem to awe their superstitious Subjects, as may have been necessary to a Weak or Tyrannical Governour.

462. MINIUM, Red-Lead. This is Lead calcin'd, as we shall show under the Preparation of Lead, and we shall also give its Virtues there.

463. POMPHOLYX, 1d. This differs not from the Tutty, which fee in Sect. 2. No 167. An Unquent in the Shops has its name from it of Diapompholygos. It is reckon'd cooling and drying, but is of little use.

This is in no respect different from the former, tho they pass under different names, and one officinal Unguent bears the name of the latter.

465. SEDUM, Honse-Leek. This has been mention'd in inward Use, and therefore we took notice of it in Self. 11. No 437. but it is very little used that way; nor even in external Applications, only amongst the common People, who have got a way of managing it into an Oinsment with Cream, for Burns and Instammations, by reason it is a great Cooler.

to

th

re

ch

T

2

21

121

di

fe

d

th

gi

ce

P

in

up V

be

pl

DC

CO

CU

W

Sp

Vi

en

D

W

ter

A

466. SPODIUM. This differs not from the Tutty above, Nº 464.

467. TELA ARANEARUM, Cob. web. Every one knows what this is, and how produc'd. It appears not in medicinal Prescriptions, but as any Accident, for want of other Helps, has taught its Use to common People for stopping Blood upon a fresh Wound. And this it seems to do by its extraordinary Fineness, which makes it adhere to and stop up the mouths of the Vessels, so as to prevent the Essusion of their Contents.

Class 2. Of Ripeners and Drawers.

THIS Intention is frequently of mighty Importance in Chirurgery, but there are very few who well weigh the Consequences of the Operation in those Medicines which are prescribed to answer it, nor the Accidents which they are liable to. For a Ripener or Drawer is what by the Activity and Warmth of its Parts is able to penetrate the Pores, and mix with and rarefy any obstructed Matter, so that it may be render'd fit for Discharge upon laying open the part by a Caustick or Incision. Now in many Instances, as the Matter by this means rarefies and grows more fluid, the refluent Blood is apt to wash it back into the common

Mass; which sometimes is of that nature, as to do a great deal of mischief; or by making it take up more room upon its Rarefaction, occasions it to diftend more the Parts in which it is contain'd, whereon a Sense of Pain is excited, and thereby a greater Concourse of Fluid, and confequently a needless Increase of the Tumour. So that Medicines under this denomination require to be in the hands only of fuch, who are fo well acquainted with the Mechanism of the OEconomy, as to be able to apply them to the best advantage, and know how to avoid the hazards which may arise from their Abuse.

II.

This

Ufe,

of it

Very

n in

ngít

201

ini-

and

5 2

fers

54.

Cob.

this

ears

but

her

m-

noc

ms

els,

op

25

cur

121

13

Ĉ.

d

0

e.

0

468. ADEPS ANSERIS, Fat of a Goofe.

CANIS, of a Dog. 469.

HOMINIS, of a Man. 470.

471. VIPER A, of a Viper.

URSI, of a Bear. 472. These are all to be met with in this Intention, because they are reckon'd to be of a penetrating nature, and therefore fuited to dissolve and rarefy the inclos'd Humours, and bring them, as it is call'd, to Maturity. There are fome specifick Virtues ascribed to these in particular Cases, but Reason cannot be convinc'd of any fuch things. And they feem not posless'd of any Properties different from other Substances of like kind, unless what may arise out of their different Confishences, and Degrees of Volatility. That of the Viper feems to have the most right to claim fomething extraordinary upon that account; and therefore we shall give the Reader the Thoughts concerning it, of the best Authority the Profession can produce, in an Essay upon this Animal. Having inquired into the many ways of curing the Viperine Poison, which is inflicted upon a Bite; he tells us, that the Viper-Catchers have a Remedy far beyond them all, and in which they place so great Confidence, as to be no more afraid of a Bite, than of a common Puncture; immediately curing themselves with this Fat, which they value in fuch Cases as a Specifick, as he discover'd upon the frictest Inquiry. But to be convinc'd himself further of the Truth, in so important a Point, the Doctor enrag'd a Viper to bite a young Dog by the nose; both the Teeth were struck deep in: he how!'d bitterly, and the Part began to fwell; but upon Application of fome of the Axungia, which was ready at hand, he was very well the next day.

But because some Gentlemen who faw this Experiment, were apt to impute the Cure rather to the Dog's Spittle (he licking the Wound) than to the Virtue of the Fat, he was caus'd to be bit again in the Tongue; upon which, forbearing the Use of this Remedy, he died within four or five hours. The fame trial was made another time with like fuccels : which the Doctor ascribed to the clammy and viscid parts of the Fat, tho withal it was more penetrating and active than other oily Substances. For by this Property he supposes it to involve, and as it were sheath the volatile Salts of the Venom, fo as to prevent their shooting into those Spicula, which were observ'd to be the Instruments of those deadly Mischiess which attend the Bite.

473. FIMUS COLUMBIE, Pigeons This is fometimes order'd in Cataplasms, to be apply'd to the Soles of the Feet in malignant Fevers and Deliriums, as they are suppos'd to draw the Humours downwards: which may not be ill guess'd, for if we may judge of the nature of this, from that of the Bird of which it is the Produce, which is no ill Rule, it certainly confifts of subrile hot parts, which open the Pores where it is apply'd, and by rarefying and expanding them occasions a greater Flux of Fluid that way. But that thefe things particularly draw away the peccant Humours only, is a groundless Figment. There may perhaps at fuch a time be feparated in readiness for a critical Difcharge, somewhat in the Cause of the Distemper, which may happen upon fuch a Stimulus to be provoked or derived that way; but that would happen equally from any the like Alteration in the Part, without any specifick Quality in the Medicine that did it.

474. FIMUS VACCE, Cows Dung. This feems to be of a hot penetrating nature, and is experienc'd to do good in Erisypelatous Swellings; which it feems to do, by difcusting the beginning Obstructions in the Capillaries, and breathing them away by Transpiration. It is used in the form of a Casaplasm, with the mixture of enough of some unctious Matter to prevent its hardening upon the part. And here it may not be amiss to take notice of the difference between allaying an Inflammation by Coolers, and curing of them by Transpiration with things of this kind. The former rather palliate than cure, and feem to give only a more agreeable Senfation to the Part, by affuaging at present the troublesom one of Heat; in which there is often danger of fixing either the Humours more obstinately upon the Part affected, or fending them back into the common Mass, both which may be attended with bad Confequences: whereas the latter way discharges in a little time the offending Humours, not only from the Part affected, but from the whole Body. This Cataplasm is highly commended by some in the Gout, and it seems consonant enough to Reason to answer with fuccess; yet I cannot say I have ever try'd it, tho often enough provoked thereunto by my own Sufferings in the like cases.

475. FURFUR, Bran. This being of a porous spongy Substance, in the Composition of a Cataplasm, the Warmth of the Part it is apply'd to, so rarefies it, that being kept from external Air, all that can transpire will be suck'd up into its Interstices; by the same Reason, or Mechanism, as the Flesh rises up into a Cupping-Glass. Things that are efficacious therefore in this manner,

fhould be only apply'd where there is good probability of the Matter's transpiring; otherwise they will draw more to the Part, and thereby increase the Malady.

Sec

efpe

und

the in f

har

occ:

pari

ling

Th

ina

Ad

wa

Cla

ing

her

15

PL

it i

CO

m

Pla

un

m

un

OV

the

fic

tic

a.

CO

fr

ju

th

A

C

Ь

th

ti

ti

R

476. FLOS CEREVISIA, Yeast. By the common Use this is put to, in raising other Bodies into Fermentation, as well as from the manner of its Production, may easily be conceiv'd how it comes by the Denomination of a Drawer. For by the Subtilty of those spirituous Parts with which it abounds, it cannot but transmit a great many of them into the Part whereunto it is apply'd; and there, by rarefying the inclosed Humours, dispose them to what is call'd Maturation.

477. HALEC, a Herring. This Fish, as it is in Pickle, is often prescribed in a Cataplasm to the Feet, in Fevers; because it is reckon'd to draw the Humours downward, and thereby relieve the Head. But fuch a Property feems more likely to arife from the Salt which is used in the Pickle, than the Virtues of the Fish: for the Heat of the Part will put the faline Particles into motion, which by vellicating the Fibres, which are very sensible in the Soles of the Feet, occasion a greater Derivation of Fluid that way, and thereby may make a Revulsion from other parts.

478. HIRUDO, a Leach. The Use of this is commonly enough known to all Persons. They are convenient sometimes to draw Blood from a particular part, as the Temples, Hemorrhoidal Veins, and where the Lancet cannot well be used; as likewise from young Children, whose Veins seem too small to admit of Puncture by an Instrument with safety. It is the general Opinion, that these are good to draw away the Humours from any particular part,

efue-

especially if it be much pain'd; and under this notion they are apply'd to the Gams in the Tooth-Ach. But in some Habits of Body, and peculiar Disposition of Humours, they occasion such Derivation to the part suck'd, as to raise great Swellings, and sometimes an Erisypelas. They ought not therefore to use them inadvertently, and without proper Advice.

479. MELILOTUS, Melilot. This was just mention'd before, Sect. 4. Class 3. Nº 226. But its Use being chiefly external, we judg'd it proper to take notice of it again here, upon that very account. It is the principal Ingredient in the Plaister, which has its name from it in the Shops, so much in use. It confifts of warm subtile Parts, as is manifest by the very Scent of the Plant, and upon that foot comes under this Head of Ripeners. It is mostly employ'd in dressing Blisters until they cease running, and skin over: for its Warmth still promotes the Discharge, and prevents Mortification, which in some Constitutions they are very liable to; especially if dress'd with things that are cooling, which the Heat of the Part frequently provokes Persons very injudiciously to do.

480. NICOTIANA, Tebacco. Altho this has been before mention'd, both as a Sternutatory, Seef. 9. N°416. and as a Narcotick, Seef. 1c. N° 419. yet it deserves also to be consider'd particularly as a Topick; being of more real use that way, than any other in medicinal Intentions. It is so bot and penetrating, as to yield to none of this Rank as a Drawer or Ripener, especially when we consider that at the same time it gives this Disposition to the inclosed Humours, it also quiets and sooths the Parts with its

Narcotick Qualities; whereby that Irritation is prevented, which many of this Tribe too much occasion. Upon this account it is frequently of great service where there are sharp Pains, attended with a Tumour; and particularly in those of the Rheumatism and Gout. The Leaf bound upon the part, is the best way of Application; especially if it be rubb'd over first with a little Oil.

481. OLEUM, Oil. Hereby is meant only the common oil of Olives. Some oleous and fat Substances prove Ripeners, as those first. mention'd under this Head, by their having fomething in them subrile and penetrating; but this lays claim to the same title upon a different account, proving so only by relaxing the tumefy'd part, and thereby giving more room for the inclos'd Humours to expand and rarefy, upon which they fooner come to Maturation. And for this very reason it's judiciously practis'd, to mix with all Cataplasms of this Intention some oleons Materials, because by such means the Part is kept supple and lax, and more vent given for the Humours either to transpire, or turn into Matter, fit for an artificial Difcharge, by a Cauflick or Incision.

482. PIX BURGUNDICA, Eur-

483. PIX NAVALIS, Common

Pitch.

484. RESINA, Refin. These are all too well in the acquaintance of common People, to want any Description, or Account of their Production. And therefore we shall only observe, that they prove Ripeners or Drawers after a manner peculiar to all hard adhesive Bodies; which is by their sticking so close upon the Part affected, that they stop the Transpiration of the common perspirable Matter through the

The Con-Skarf-Skin, or Cuticula. sequence of which is, that such comminuted Matter returns with some degree of force, and at last by a Tendency to move the same way occasions such frequent Encounters and Occursions, as will by degrees attenuate and dislodge the obstructed Humours; whereby they either suppurate into Matter, or are propelled through the true Skin; and for want of room, by means of the Plaister, to get further, they elevate the Cuticula from it into a Blifter, and lie collected between both in the form of a thick Serum or Jelly. this is the reason why such Substances apply'd to any part undistemper'd, will often raise Blisters; as it is frequently practis'd to make Revulfions, in some Pains of the Head, Defluxions, and fore inflamed Eyes, These are more or less in the Compolition of most officinal Plaisters, because they give a due Consistence, and are a kind of Cement to other Ingredients: as is also the Bees-wax, which seems indeed to be of this Class upon a double account, both as it fends fomewhat into the included Juices, in the same manner as many things already explain'd under this Head; and also by its sticking, tho not quite so strongly as the Ingredients under these Articles.

485. SEVUM CERVINUM, Deer's Suet.

BOVINUM, Ox's.

486. 487. OVINUM, Sheep's. These stand in the Catalogue of Medicinal Simples, much upon the fame account, and can hardly be diftinguish'd in their Efficacies, in any Intention, from what were affign'd before to Oil, No 48. only these seem somewhat more to approach to the Bees-wax, and therefore may not quite so much, or so foon, relax as Oil; and (as indeed

most animal Fats have) they may have fome small share of Subtility, or what is volatile, whereby they enter into the Pores, and affift also that way, in bringing the destin'd Humours to maturity. The common Axungia, or Lard, is likewife for the same reason more a Ripener than any vegetable expressed Oil; altho it does also, as Oil, affift by relaxing the Fibres, and giving the Part larger dimensions. This holds good in all animal Oils, or Fat, that they are more penetrating than fuch as are expressed from vegetable Substances, because by a stronger Digestion they are in themselves more fubtile, and have also wrapp'd up in them some Portion of a volatile animal Salt, which makes them more effectual in this Intention.

488. THUS, Frankincenfe. This comes to us of different Consistencies and Colours; fome being hard, and more brittle, and others so soft as to run; that is, too fluid to keep in any form upon a Plain, as being almost like a thick Turpentine. The former fort fome diffinguish to be a Male Frankincense, and take it to be the officinal Olibanum, described Sect. 2. Class 1. No 101. And the latter, Thus Fæmineum, or Female Frankincense. But both forts fall in with this Intention, by having fomewhat confiderably penetrating and warm in them; whereby the inclos'd Humours are agitated, divided, and diflodg'd, fo as to forward their Maturation, or Ablution into the refluent Current. This Drug also is very adhesive, and sticks close to the Skin, either by it felf, or in the Composition of Emplaisters; so that on that account also it forwards the fame End. Some pretend, that this ty'd to the Wrists, and Soles of the Feet, will cure Childrens Intermittents; and others also apply it to

yod -e - sy

the Pit of the Stomach for the like purpose; but it does not seem fitted to answer any such important End. And what is frequently ascribed to this in such cases, is much more likely effected by Cinnabar, Campbire, and such-like things which are mix'd with it.

Class 3. Of Detergents.

of this Denomination, may be understood by what has been said in Explication of the third Class of the fourth section, concerning Vulneraries, and the following of Detergents. The Reader is therefore desired to turn back thither, for what concerns this Class.

489. ÆRUGO ÆRIS, Verdigrease. This is a Solution of Copper, the Manner of which will be taught under the Article of Copper, amongst the Preparations of Simples at the latter end of this Part; and also its Uses in Medicine.

490. ALBUM GRÆCUM. This is the white Dung of some Dogs: it is reckon'd to have a detersive Quality, but upon that soot is used only by the common People for fore Throats; it is spread also with Honey in the form of a Plaister, and apply'd outwardly in the like case.

491. GUMMI ELEMI, Id. This claims a place under this Class, upon the merit of the Linimentum Arcei, or Unquentum è Gummi Elemi, in the College-Dispensatory, in which it is a principal Ingredient; and is in great account in Chirurgical Practice, for a Digester; but it is little met with besides.

A92. Os SEPIR, Scuttle-Fish Bone. This is white and spongy, and seems almost to be calcin'd by the Sun. It is rough and abster-

five, and used chiefly as a Dentrifice; for it wonderfully cleanses the Gums, and whitens the Teeth-Some commend it in inward Uses, but it is now never met with in Pre-

scriptions of that kind.

493. VITELLUM OVI, Yolk of Eggs. These are mix'd with the Turpentines frequently, for their glutinous incarnative Qualities. For in some Intentions the Turpentines deterge too much, and draw off the Matter of Nourishment as well as what is morbid. These therefore moderate in some measure the Violence of their Action, and after an Ulcer is once well cleans'd, mightily help to incarnate and fill it up with sound Eless.

with found Flesh.

494. TEREBINTHINA C'BAL-SAMA OMNIA, All Turpentines and Balfams. These all come under this Head, and are more or less fo. as they more or less abound with warm, aromatick, and fubtile Particles. Some of them are too cleanfing, and therefore the Yolk of an Egg, as was taken notice of under the preceding Article, is mix'd with them to check their Activity, and administer as it were an external Nourishment to the abraded part. Medicines of this Tribe somerimes incarnate too fast, and fill up the Ulcer with a Fungus, or what is commonly call'd Proud Flesh; which brings on a Necessity of the subsequent Class.

Class 4. Of Causticks.

THESE are fuch things as by their violent Activity, and Heat thence occasion'd, destroy the Texture of the Part it self to which they are apply'd; and eat it away, as we commonly express it, or burn fr into an Eschar. And they differ from the former, pretty much as before was observ'd the Piperine Votariles do from those of the Garlick or Onion-kind. Ripeners and Detergents have something fort and smooth in their Composition, which guards them against wounding the Fibres themselves, tho it does not hinder their Volatility: but in these we call Causticks, the volatile Parts are altogether unguarded by any thing of that kind; and by their extreme Minuteness, Asperity, and Quantity of Motion, like those of Fire it felf, tear asunder all Obstacles, de-Aroy the Textures of the very Solids themselves, and change what they are apply'd to, into a Substance like burnt Flesh; which in a little time, with detergent Dreffings, falls quite off, and leaves a Vacuity in the Substance of the Part. Thefe are of use generally in Abscesses and Impostumations, to eat through to the suppurated Matter, and give it vent; and also to make Issues in Parts where cutting is difficult or incon-We have rank'd some under this Head, which do not come up to fo great a degree of efficacy as to make an Eschar; but because they are able to raise the Flesh into Blifters, and make confiderable Changes by the fame manner of Operation, in a remisser degree, we thought it most proper to give them a place here.

495. CALX VIVA, Quick-Lime. This altogether comes by those Qualities which intitle it to this Class from the Fire; for before burning there is nothing in the Stone which has any fuch Properties. who are acquainted with the manner how this is burn'd in Kiln's from Pitstone into this Substance, will not wonder that fuch a number of igneous Particles may be lodg'd in it : but however, the Buftle and Heat which arises from its being first wetted with common Water, sufficiently demonstrate what it has in its Composition. Whensoever therefore this is used as a Caustick, its Operation is to be accounted for in the same manner as that of Fire it felf; which is to be understood from the preceding Explication. This is also used for many medicinal purposes besides that of a Caustick. The Water in which it is slaked, as the usual Term is, partakes so much of its hot drying nature, as to be wonderfully good in washing and cleanfing fome floughy foul Ulcers, as also tetterous Eruptions; its Alkaline Salts, made so by Calcination, greatly destroying those Acidities which so ouze out and deform the Skin. It is also in internal Prescription, as a Dryer or an Abforbent, which it obtains by the same Qualities. The Ingredients therefore for sweetning Diet-Drinks, are frequently boil'd in it. likewife accounted one of the best Remedies in a Diabetes, for reasons which the Reader may find in Dr. Keil's Book of Animal Secretion, but too long to be inferted here.

Fl is rai

ne

th

T

fr

fi

496. CANTHARIDES, Spanish Flies. The external Use of these is fufficiently known to all. They raife Blifters by their Rungency and Activity; for flimulating the cutaneous Fibres, they occasion a greater Derivation of Fluids to that part, which paffing the Skin, and not ber ing able to penetrate the Cuticle, they divide them and elevate the latter up into a Blifter, as has been already hinted under Nº 482, cre. of the fecond Class of this Section. The Subtilty of these is manifest from their entring into the Blood in fuch quantities, when only externally apply'd, as are sufficiently felt beyond the Kidneys, and often bring Stranguries, and great Heat of Urine. These are sometimes managed so as to open Iffues, but it is a painful and uncertain way. The perpetual Blifter-Plaisters, which are so much advertis'd, are nothing elfe but the common Epispastick, dress'd with a mixture in which the Cantharides are finely powder'd and mix'd: therefore those who value themselves upon it as a Secret, either abuse themselves, or other People. the fame management Issues may be provoked to make the greater Difcharges, putting the least Particle at the bottom of the Pea, or touching the Pea with an Unquent, with fome of them in its Composition.

497. CATAPUTIA, Spurge. The Juice of this Plant, which looks white like Milk, will, apply'd to the Skin, corrode it into an Eschar; but it is seldom used in any medicinal Forms. The common People, with the ordinary Tythimal, or Spurge, use it to eat off Wharts; which it will do by frequent Application, if the Crust which hardens upon them, be pair'd off between

whiles.

498. EUPHORBIUM, Id. We

mention'd this amongst the Sterneratories, Sect. 9. Nº 414. But its wonderful Subtilty and Heat fometimes gives it a place in external Compositions, which are intended for powerful Stimuli, and to make a Derivation of ferous Humours to the Part where it is apply'd. Upon this foot it is an Ingredient in the Emplastrum Cephalicum of the College-Dispensatory, which is laid upon the Head to draw out ferous Humours, and make a Revulsion from those Glands which suffer by the continual Drain of Rheum, in common Defluxions and Catarrhs. The fame Compound is also prescribed to be apply'd to the Feet in Fevers, for the like Property.

499. Gossipium, Cotton. This in no respect has a claim to this Class for any medicinal Virtues, but as it is sometimes order'd to be burnt upon the Parts afflisted with the Gout; in which cases its Operation is to be accounted for in the same manner as that of Fire or Quick-Lime, it having no efficacy but from its burning. Of the Effects of Ustion you will find a good account, at pag. 143. of Van Horne's Microtechne; which has been lately very well translated into English by

Mr. Banyer, a Surgeon.

500. MOXA. This is also a particular fort of Cotton, put to the same use as the sormer, and operating by the same means only. The notice Sir William Temple has taken of this in one of his Essays, gave it credit enough to be talk'd of for some time; but I cannot find that any Success from trial made with it has yet encourag'd it to be brought into practice.

501. SILIQUA HIRSTITA, Cow-Itch. This stands in fame Catalogues of medicinal Simples, but feems good for nothing; and is of of no use but to gratify wanton People in playing Tricks with it. It grows almost like a French Bean; and a Down, or hairy Substance, which is found within the Pod, is so pointed, as like a Nettle to sting the Flesh, but not with so painful a Sensation; this provoking only to Itch: which continues so long, and at last will grow so troublesome, as to excite much Pain in rubbing to allay it; so that it frequently occasions a Flux of Humours to the

502. TYTHIMALUS, Spurge. This differs not in Specie from the Cataputia, nor in its Physical Properties; and therefore needs no further explication than what is to be met with there.

Part.

mean here is the black Soap, which has so much of the Pot-Ash Lixivium in it, that it is extremely penetrating; and this makes it much order'd in Cataplasms, to be apply'd to the Soles of the Feet in Fevers. It is so very searching also, as to reach even the Seat of the Gout in the Joints, and cause sometimes the

Exudation of a great deal of Serous Matter. But the Severity of its Operation in fuch Cases, renders it hardly to be bore; and therefore some have skill to allay it with a convenient mixture of Opium, and such Unquents as the Populneum; but this is not for unskilful Persons to meddle with. In a Treatise preparing for Publication upon that Subject, surther Directions may be found for its management in such Cases, than our room will admit of to insert here.

n

h

C

fu

D

fr

th

B

f

fc

re

fi

q

el

504. SPONGIA, Spunge. We have rather subjoin'd this to the Class of Causticks, than made it a part of them. Its use in Chirurgery thus far agreeing with the former, that they all are defign'd to drain, or make discharge of some Humours. This is us'd for this purpose as a Tent, to dilate the Orifices of Fifula's, or of any Abcesses which are too narrow to make proper Evacuation. And this it does by being put in dry, whereupon filling with the Moistures of the part, it swells, and gradually thrusts wider the place it was put into.

SECT. XIII.

Simples omitted, or not reducible under the former Heads.

505. BUTYRUM, Butter. This feldom is met with in Medicinal Prescription. There is a small Preparation made of it by the College, which in their Dispensatory is under the Title of Butyrum Maijale; but I never yet have known it order'd in any case. Every one knows the use of this in Food.

By the Texture and Nature of its Substance, it tends to relax the Solids, and supplies the Juices with Particles light and adhesive. Upon the first account it may be good in dry and costive Constitutions; but must be hurtful in lax, moist, and corpulent ones. By the Levity also, and Tenacity of its Parts, it is also

very

very apt to stop in the Glands and Capillaries, whereby it fouls the Viscera, but particularly the small Glands of the Skin : hence it is apt to produce Blotches, and all cutaneous Deformities. And this Opinion is much confirm'd by the Experience of all whose Business has made them much conversant with young Children, they having much of this in their Diet; whereby they have been observ'd to grow weakly, corpulent, big-belly'd, and very fubject to Breakings out, and to breed Lice, and fuch like Uncleanlineffes; but upon reftraining them from it, without any other visible means, they have out-grown all those Inconveniencies. Oil of Olives is much of the fame Nature as Butter, and is us'd in Countries which abound with it for the fame purpofe.

506. CASEUS, Cheefe. This is somewhat of the same nature as the former, confifting of light, tough, viscid Parts; which for the same reason, as given before, will occafion Obstructions, with their Consequences : but in this respect Cheese is not so liable to those Inconveniencies as the other, because of the subtile acid which it has from the Rennet, that gives it a warm biting Tafte, and makes it more easy of Digestion and Comminution. However therefore the Palate may be prejudiced, yet without doubt that is the wholesomest, which is the strongest, as we usually say, of the Rennet. Tho indeed all the forts tend to Vifcidities, and are therefore bad in all cases which arise from such a state of Blood; but particularly Diforders of the Breaft, as Pleurifies and Afthma's.

507. CEREVISIA, Ale. Under

this Article is intended all that belongs to Mals posable Liquors; and these may be consider'd under the following Divisions: 2. Hopp'd and Unhopp'd Drinks. 2. Small or Strong. 3. Pale or Brown: and 4. New and Old.

1. The difference made by Hops is best discover'd from the nature of the Hops themselves. These are known to be a subrile grateful Bitter. In their Composition therefore with this Liquor, they add somewhat of an alkaline Nature, that is, Particles which are subtile, active and rigid. By this means the ramous viscid Parts of the Malt are more divided and spiritualiz'd, if we may use that Term: and therefore not only more easy of Digestion and Secretion in the Body, but also while in the Liquor prevent it from running into fuch Cohesions, as would make it ropy, vapid and four. But for want of this in unhopp'd Drinks, that clammy Sweetness which they retain after working, foon turns them acid and unfit for use; which is fooner or later, in proportion to the Strength they receive from the Male, and the Comminution it has undergone by Fermentation. It is much in the Opinion of some, that Ale is more Diurerick than Beer & that is, unhopp'd Liquor more than that which has Hops in it. In some particular Constitutions it may fo happen, because Ale is more smooth, foftening and relaxing; and therefore where Urine is to be promoted by enlarging the Passage, that is most likely to do it : and this is mostly the case of thin dry Constitutions. But where the Promotion of Urine is to be done, by attenuating and breaking the Juices, and rendring them more fluid, it is certainly best answer'd by those Drinks which are well hopp'd. As to the Controverfy whether Hops tend to breed the Stone, it is too long here to enter into,

into, and feems to have little foundation on the affirmative fide : but thus far we may venture to fay, where one Instance can be produced, of any probability for fuch en Effect from this Cause, there may many more be brought, which can admit of no doubt, where Confirmions have been spoil'd by Ale on the contrary extreme. For that manifeftly fouls the Glands, stuffs the Veffels with Slime and Viscidity, makes the Body unweildy and corpulent, and paves the way for Cachexies, Jaundice, Asthma's, and at last incurable Dropsies. The Urinary Passages, which likewise it is imagin'd to clear, it will by degrees fill with Slough, and Matter of as bad Consequence as Gra-

2. The Strength of these Liquors, makes them of different efficacies, as to any Medicinal Regards. The stronger they are, the more viscid Parts they carry into the Blood; and although the spirituous Parts make these imperceptible at first, yet when they are evaporated or gone off, which will be in a few Hours, the other will be fenfibly enough felt by Pains in the Head, Nauseousness at the Stomach, and Lassitude or Listlessness to Motion. This those are much the best judges of, who have experienc'd the Extremes of Drinking of these Liquors, and of Wines: for a Debauch of Wine they find much fooner wore off; and they are more lively and brisk afterwards, than upon over-tipling Malt Liquors, whose viscid Remains will be long before they can be shook away. These Liquors therefore are much the more wholefom for being small, that is, of fuch a Strength as to carry fome small degree of warmth into the Stomach; but not fo as to prevent their being proper Diluters of our necessary Food. People of robust Constitutions, who labour very hard, may dispense with reasonable quantities of the strongest, especially as their Food is frequently poor and slender enough; the Deficiencies of which this supplies, and their continual Exercise, and Strength of Body, digests and breaks the Viscidities of the Drink into convenient Nourishment; altho in Persons of another Habit, and way of Living, they would only produce Obstructions and ill Humours.

m

ke

Sere

to t

to Direct

COM

til t

efca

3. Malt Drinks are distinguish'd into Pale or Brown, from the Male they are brewed from. That which is slenderest dry'd, makes it less tinge the Liquor in Brewing, and therefore is call'd Pale; whereas that which is higher dry'd, or roafted as it were in comparison of the other, makes it of a high Colour; and a mixture of both of an Amber, which Name likewise several of those Liquors bear. The Pale Mals has certainly most of the Grain in it. and is therefore most nourishing; but also for that very reason requires a strong Constitution, sufficiently to digeft it. Those who drink much of it are generally fleek and fat in the Bloom of their Age; but if they are not fuddenly cut off by Fevers, as they generally are, they fall very early into a diftemper'd old Age, and hardly support the Burden of Life, with a Retinue of Diseases. The Brown makes a Drink much less viscid, and fitter to pass the several Strainers of the Body; but what is very strong of it may be us'd in excess, enough to bring on the Inconveniencies of the former, tho a fingle Debauch much more eafily wears off. How far it may be a uleful Hint to those who find their accounts only in the Profits of

brew-

brewing, I cannot be a judge; but for the Health of the Confumer, I can venture to affure him, that the Pale Malt brew'd with hard Waters, fuch as those of Springs and Wells, is the best : because the Mineral Particles, with which they are impregnated, will help to prevent the Cohelions of those drawn from the Grain, and enable them to pass the proper Secretions the better; as the viscid Particles of the Grain will likewife defend them from doing the Mischief, which otherwise they might occasion. But softer Waters, as Rain and River Waters, feem most suited to draw out the Substance of high dry'd Males, which retain many igneous Partieles in their Contexture, and are therefore best lost in a smooth Ve-

4. The Age of these Liquors is the last thing we are to consider, by which they become more or lefs wholesom. And this seems to do fornewhat the same as Hops: for those Liquors which are longest kept, are certainly leaft viscid; Age by degrees breaking the viscid Parts, and rendring them smaller, makes them fitter for Secretion. But this is always to be determin'd by their Strength; because in proportion to that, will they fooner, or later, come to their full perfection, and likewife to their decay. For when Ale or Beer is kept until its Particles are broke and comminuted, as far as shey are capable, then it is always the best; but beyond that it will continually be upon the decay, until the finer Spirits quite make their escape, and the remainder becomes vapid and four. By what therefore has been already faid, it will appear that the older Drinks are the most healthful; so that they be kept p to this standard, but not beyond

h

.

ıt

c

n

r,

d

of W. it; and likewife the Reafons wby it is fo.

There is fo much which might be faid upon this Head of Ofe, because these Liquors have the greateft fhare in our way of living that it would exceed the Bounds we have fer our selves. We shall therefore only make this further Observation, that those whose Formunes permit them to intermix Wine with their common Drink, sre not to fubject to Cought, with other Diftempers of the Breaft, and Dropfies, yet they are more afflicted with Gravel and Arthricick Pains : fo that although the French may be merry, (as what is not a subject of Mirth to them? English coughing with the Church; yet we can return it, that the English do not so often cry out under the Torments of the Stone and Gout, unless it be their unactive Wine-Drinkers.

We have not given Wine here a diffinct Article, because it is a Foreign Liquor; and this Work is profeffedly calculated for our own Country: however, as it is fo much in our common Drink, amongst the higher Order of People especially a it may not be amifs to observe, that the stronger Wines feem much the more agreeable to English Conftitutions; but where they are too ftrong neat, they may be diluted with Water. These by their Spirituousness wonderfully conduce to the Digeftion of the gross Food of our Country; especially the great quantities of Flesh we eat, and are the more necessary by reason we eat but little Herbs. But the thinner Wines, tho they are most grateful to the Stomach, and less diforder the Head; yet they carry a Tartar with them into the Blood, which they leave behind in the Mucilaginous Olands of the Joints; where it occas fions those racking Pains of the Gont, and sometimes by degrees takes away the use of the Limbs, so far as to re-

duce Persons to be Cripples.

508. MBL, Honey. Monf. Lemery the Younger has a Differtation on Honey in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1706: He fays, that the Spring-Honey is the best, because the Bees are then in their Vigour. He esteems that which is made in Languedoc and Dauphine; but that of Corbiere three Leagues distant from Narbonne, is preferable to all; and they therefore call it Honey of Narbonne. The Excellency of this is thought to be owing to the abundance of Resemany that is to be met with thereabouts; but when he was in those Parts, notwithstanding all the Rosemary was destroy'd by the severity of the preceding Winter, yet he observ'd the Honey to be as good as was ever known. In our Country Hampshire Honey has the greatest name, but I cannot say, whether for its greater Excellency, or the Quantity which that Country That which is whitest and hardest is most prefer'd, but the browner and smoother fort is best in Medicine, because it is not so apt to cand, which deforms and spoils it: besides, Lemery the Elder, in his Chymistry, says, it is more spiri-tuous; which very well agrees with its keeping more fluid. And that certainly must most abound with saline Parts, which shoots soonest into what is commonly call'd Candy. Schroder's Authority also justifies the Choice of Monsieur Lemery; for he prefers the Mel flavum, the yellow, and next to that Mel album, the white Honey. Some Naturalists and physical Writers speak of Honey being found in many places where there are no Bees, and it is by them therefore call'd Ros, and Cibus Ca-

.

lestis. Pliny, Book 21. Chap. 14. mentions a Mountain in Crese, where there was found great plenty of Honey, but never were seen any Bees. And Galen affirms, Lib. 11. de simp. Medic. Facult. that he found Honey persectly form'd upon divers Trees and Plants. His words are; I remember I have sometimes in the Summer observ'd Honey upon the Leaves of Trees and Plants, insomuch that the Hinds have with joy cry'd out, Jupiter rains Honey!

G

lig ag in a

mo

in I

tar

It

me

in :

1 1

tho

We

part

A k

rifhe

DOL

The medicinal Virtues of this are many and great, infomuch that no Author from the most antient times but makes mention of them; especially from the Divine Old Man, Hippocrates, down to this Age. It is very penetrating and deterging, and is therefore good in all Obstructions, especially from viscid and tough Humours. In Infarctions and Stuffing of the Breaft, it is of great efficacy, and wonderfully promotes Expectoration. In short, there is no Disorder from Phlegm, or any thing which is the Produce of a cold Constitution, which it is not of service in. But in thin and hot Habits, it is not good. It was antiently used as Sugar is now; and great pity it is, that it is not at present more used, It does great service to such as are troubled in a morning with thick tough Phlegm, with which they cannot be easy until it is hawk'd up, tho it gives a great deal of difficulty and straining to do it. For this purpose it is very conveniently eat over night upon a Toaft, or diffolv'd in any warm Liquor. Some affirm it will destroy Worms, drank in Milk: but the Reason given for such an effect, seems to be very odd; because they do not suppose it disagreeable to them, but that on the contrary they like it so well, as to feed upon it until it kills them by Excels.

This has much been used in Chirurgery to cleanse foul Ulcers, either by immediate Application, or washing them with Liquors in which it had been dissolved.

cop. Muscus Pixidatus, Cup-Moss. This, with some other Mosses of the like kind, have been mightily in vogue amongst the good Wives for their Childrens Congbs, but have never obtain'd much in officinal or extemporaneous Prescription. Dr. Willis is the best Authority we have for the wonderful Virtues ascribed to them; and he makes them almost infallible in that Congb particularly, call'd the Chin-Congb.

510. GUMMI TRAGACANTHI, Gum Tragon, Dragant, or Tragacantb. It is the Gum of a Plant. That is best, which is whitest and lightest. It dissolves easily in any aqueous Menstruum, which it will give the Consistence of a Syrup to, in the fmall proportion of a Dram to a Pint. It is smooth and softening, and therefore good to obund the Acrimony of any Humours; which makes it of fervice in such Coughs as proceed from Catarrbs and Defluxions of Rhenm. It is also very strengthning in fome feminal Weakneffes, and prevalent against the Whites in Women; especially if skilfully dissolv'd in rough red Wine, in which form I have often known it given in those cases with good success.

\$11. Ov A, Eggs. The medicinal Uses of these have been already taken notice of under the preceding session in Class 1. No 456. and Class 3. No 493. Here therefore we have to do with them only as a part of our Food, in which respect all know them so be of good Nourishment, and warm, but subject not to pass well through the Stomach with some People; which

may arise from their softening and relaxing the Membranes, and also their Tenacity and Difficulty of Comminution, especially if they are made hard in the dressing. The best way of remedying this Inconveniency, is with Vinegar or Pepper, or both, as the usual Custom is; because such things aftringe the Coars of the Stomach, and make them perform their Attritions more forcibly, whereby Digestion is sooner finish'd.

512. PANIS, Bread. Most of what concerns this Article may be found under Sett. 4. Class 2. Nº 201. concerning Barley, and all kinds of Bread-Corn. Only here we shall just observe, that the Bread which is most baked is easiest of Digestion; because what the Heat does in baking, forwards that Comminution of the most viscid Parts which is to be finish'd in the Stomach. The Salt and Yeaft, or what is added to it as Leven to give it a gentle Ferment, very much affifts to the same end; the lighter therefore it is the better. The coarse Bread which the Country People fare with, makes a good Change of Diet with some Cirizens, who live upon Meats too nourishing, and for want of sufficient Exercise grow corpulent; because it is deterfive, and will gently purge them at first.

Plant which produces this, is call'd Arundo Saccharifera, or Calamus Saccharinus, the Sugar-Reed or Cane. It has been in dispute, whether this was known or not to the Antients. Quercetan is of the opinion, that Ægineta was the first Physician who mentions it; altho Schroder is persuaded, that both Hippocrates and Galen are to be understood to mean Sugar, when they speak of Honey concreted in Canes,

Q2

and Honey found in Reeds; and indeed Paulus Egineta, who all fides agree to have known it, calls it sometimes Indian Sali, indurated by the Heat of the Sun, But this is not greatly to our purpole, fince we are fufficiently now acquainted with its Production. Its medicinal Effects vary fomething, according to its brownest is most sweet, because there is most of an oily nature in its Composition, which makes it more adhere to, and abide longer upon the Palate; it is also most opening, and therefore belt to use in purgative Syrups, as also in Clysters. The finer has more of a binding Quality, but the finest of all has a deterlive one, and is therefore uleful where Phlegm abounds; for it cuts and attenuates viscid Humours, and promotes Expectoration. The common Sugars have so much in them that is gross and viscid, that if much used they foul the Glands, particularly those of the Skin, and occaflon many fcorbutick Symptoms. Many Authors too have a Notion of their being hurtful to hysterical and hypocondriacal People, because of their fermentative nature; and for

Confistence from them.

514. SPIRITUS VINI, Brandy.
What is strictly a Spirit of Wine, is only a Vegetable bighly exalted by volatile Salts, as was before hinted in the first Part, concerning Principles; but here we mean that which is in common use in potable Liquors, which is the former with a large share of Phlegm: for what comes up to that Standard, which the Distillers call Proof, contains near seven

the same reason also forbid them

in Fevers. The Arabians first brought them so much into Medi-

cine, and contriv'd a great many

Syrups, which were to have their

parts of Phlegm to nine of Spirit. For upon the exactest Trial I have known made, thirty two Ounces of Brandy of common Proof would raise over nineteen Ounces, or very near, of Spirit which would all burn away, but no more, the rest being mere Phlegm. The medicinal Esfects of this may be sound in the Explanation of the first Class of the first Section of this Part.

515. SERUM, Whey. This is accounted a great Cooler and Sweet-ner of the Blood. By taking away the Curd from the Milk, the most viscid and grumous part is gone, and the Whey which remains is thereby left thinner and fitter to pass the feveral Strainers of the Body: and for this reason, where it does not too much chill the Stomach, it is very good to drink in good large quantities, to rince the Vifera, and particularly the Kidneys, by which it is very apt to pals off. The Cuftom of infuling Fumatory in it, to drink for many Mornings together fasting, is of long standing, and is greatly approv'd of by many antient Phylicians: Where it is not too naufeous (for the Fumatory is very bitter) it cannot but be an extraordinary good Medicine for moderately deterging, cleanfing, and strengthning the Inwards.

frogs Spawn. This was forgot under the Division of Coolers, and indeed there would be no great damage was it quite lost, and expung'd the Materia Medica; for there is only a simple Water made with it, which stands in the account of some for many good purposes: but it's an insipid Phlegm, and good for nothing more than common Rain-Water, and will not keep long without

mothering and stinking.

water former Perceip which

40

* 1

ri

th

re

20

\$17. TARTARUM, Tartar. This is what is found flicking to Wine-Casks, like a hard Stone, either white or red, as the Colour of the Wine from whence it comes. The white is preferable, it containing lefs Drofs or earthy Parts. The best comes from Germany, and is the Tartar of the Rhenith Wines. It is not used but in Preparation, whose Virtues we shall mention in their proper place.

of 51 8. VINUM, Wine. So far as is necessary to take notice of this, may be already found under No 507.

of this Section.

but movement stone our

Shift of the and and set I think

AND YOU WYOU IN

519. URINA HOMINIS, Urine of a Man. Some have got a notion soft the ross of a

of this being good for the Sturely, and drink their own Water for the end; but I cannot fee with while reason. Some commend it boil's into the Confishence of Honey, for Rheumarick Pains, rubbing it in to the Part affected ; in which case it may do good, because it cannot but

be very penetrating. Pils. Some drink this as a Purge : it will operate violently; but it is practis'd only amongst the ordinary People, and has nothing in its Virtues to prefer it to more convenient and cleanly Medicines, any more

la in wear also Course a Reaple tist of

Land Wood and in the

pleased round ine beet of

in the pieces weeks house it

done the Pallage to which the D

than the former,

SECT. XIV. sol sud : cover to to the

Of Waters.

etan (d) WATER is so useful and ne-cessary a part of all that we are concern'd in, with regard either to Diet or Medicine, that we cannot be too inquisitive into its Nature and Difference; nor too follicitous and nice in our choice of it. It is the main Diluter of our Food, and is the best for that purpose, the freer it is from the mixture of any foreign Particles. By this Element, or Divilion of Matter, we understand nothing but a fimple unmix'd Fluid; and Water, as fuch, is not manageable by Pharmacy to alter it for the better. But as it is not to be met with unmix'd with some heterogeneous Particles, we shall be better instructed how to use and chuse it for the Purposes of Life, by inquiring how it is alter'd and affected by the Mixtures it receives of fuch foreign Matter, in the feveral Con-

ditions we meet with it.

In this Search we meet again with the best Helps from some shoet Hints (and fuch only we have room for) from Dr. Mead's laft I ffay on Poisons , which we shall here very ture to transcribe in his own words.

" Water is of so constant a fer-" vice, not only for our Drinks, " but also in preparing our Flesh " and Bread, that it may juftly be " faid to be the Vehicle of all our "Nourishment : so that whenever " this happens to put on other Pro-" perties than are necessary to fit it " for this purpole, it is no wonder " if in its pailage thro the Body " there do make furable Impressions " there. Thus at Paris, where the " Water of the River Some is fo " full of stony Corpuscles, that even " the Pipes through which it is car-" ried, in time are incrusted and 4 ftopt Q3

230 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

4 stope up by them ; the Inhabitants are more subject to the Stone in the Bladder than in most other Cities. The same has been obse ferv'd in the Baths of Abano, a " few miles from Padua, to that degree that it is frequently neces-" fary to clear the Wheel of a Mill " driven by the Current of those 66 Springs, from the great quantity of petrify'd Matter, with which " it is from time to time incum-" bred." Naturalists give us many Histories of fuch Waters, and one Inftance I have my felf feen in Norshamptonshire, in the Parish of Rothwell or Rowell, of the same kind the Doctor mentions near Padua. It is what the Country People there call an Overflot-Mill, where the Water turns the Wheel by its Weight falling upon it into little Buckets. laced round the Periphery at conveient distances; which Contrivance in most places wears away, and widens the Paffage in which the Wheel moves; but fuch is the petrifying store of this Water, which comes from a Spring but a little above, that they are forced with convenient Inframents, in no great diftances of time, to cut way for its Motionawo eld made

In like manner, let the gross " Particles with which the Water is faturated be of any other nature, Metallick, Salts, &cc. thefe, according to their various Gravity. the Capacity of the Canals, and 45 fuch-like Circumstances, will, when they come to circulate in the aniet mal Body, be by the Laws of Motion deposited in one part or other, So those mineral Bodies " and nitrous Salts, which abound " in the snowy Warers of the Alps, " do fo certainly stuff and enlarge " the Glands of the Throat in those " who drink them, that fearce any

"who live there are exempt from this Inconvenience,

Quis tumidum Guttur miratur in Alpibus ? Juv. Sat. 13.

For this reason, the Choice of
 Water for Drink amongst the Antients was by weight; the lightest
 being preser'd, as most free from all heterogeneous Bodies."

A great Neglect in this respect the Doctor charges upon the Inhapitants of this City; " and that is, " in chufing of ftagnating impure "Well-Water for the brewing of " Beer, and making other Drinks. Such a Fluid indeed has a greater Force and Aptness to extract the "Tineture out of Mals, than is to be had in the more innocent and " foft Liquor of Rivers: but for " this very reason it ought not, un-" less upon mere necessity, to be made " use of; this Quality being owing " to the mineral Particles and alu-" minous Salts with which it is im-44 pregnated.

A late Author, Dr. J. H. Ste-4 lera Aquarum, or a Supplement " to Mr. Graunt on the Bills of " Mortality, by fearthing into the " first Accounts of the Distemper " we call the Scurvy, described by 44 Pliny and Strabo under the pro-" miscuous names of Stomacace " and Sceleryrbe; and examining " the authentick Histories of it in " later Years, made by the most ob-" ferving Phylicians in those Coun-" tries where it was unhappily re-" viv'd, as Olans Magnus, Balduiu nus Ronseus, J. Wierens, Solomon " Albertus, &cc. finds that the Oried gin of it was in all times and places charged upon the Use of " unwholesom stagnating Waters. "Then by comparing together the " Clayey Strata of the Earth about

u the Cities of London, Paris, and Amsterdam, he thews, that where " the Water is worst, there this " Malady is most rife. So that he " has put it out of all doubt, that " most of the perplex'd and com-" plicated Symptoms which are " rang'd under this one general " Name, if they do not intirely owe their birth to the Malignity " of this Element, do however ac-" knowledge it to be their main and principal Cause.

" And indeed Hippocrates himfelf, " as he has very plainly decipher'd " this Difease by the title of oranires menants, or great Miles; so he er does very particularly in another " Treatife take notice, that drink-" ing of flagnasing Well-Waters " must necessarily induce an ill Dis-4 position both of the Mile and

" If we inquire into the Reason " of such ill Effects, we must con-46 fider that Clay is a mineral Glebe, 44 and that the gross Particles and " metallick Salts with which Waters paffing through fuch a Bottom do abound, are, as Dr. Lifter ob-" ferves, not to be mafter'd; that " is, indigestible in the human Boet dy. Not only therefore will these " cause, as he very well argues, cal-" culous Concretions in the Kidee neys, Bladder, and Joints; and, as Hippocrates experienc'd, hard " Swellings in the Spleen, but they " must necessarily oftentimes by es their corrolive Quality twitch and " irritate the fenfible Membranes of " the Stomach and Bowels, and thus " hinder and interrupt the Digestion 4 of our Food. Nay, besides all es this, when they come into the " Blood, it is no wonder if the " small Canals of insensible Tranes spiration are frequently stopt up " and obstructed by them; for it is

" upon this score that Sanctorius " teaches us, in his Medicina Sta-" rica, Sett. 2. Apbor. 6, that bee-" by Water converts the Matter of " Transpiration into an Icher, which " being retain'd, induces a Cachery. " What Mischiefs will ensue here-" upon, every one fees; not only " Pains in the Limbs, livid Spots " in the Surface of the Body, Ul-" cers, erc. from the Acrimony of " the undischarg'd Moisture; but 44 many belides of those perplexing " Symptoms, which go by the name " of Hysterical and Hypocondriacal, " may take their rife from the fame " Source. For the before-cited Sanc-" sorius has remark'd, in Sect. 3. " Aphor. 13. that the Flaths or " Wind, so inseparable from those " Cafes, is no other than the Fluid " of Perspiration, rude and unfet nish'd. If the Inconveniencies er are ofientimes not felt, at least " not till towards a declining Age, " in ftrong and active Habits of " Body; yet I am from very good et Experience assured, that they de-" serve Consideration in weaker « Constitutions and a sedentary " Life, especially of the more tenes der Sex. I have the honour to " be nearly related to a worthy Per-" fon, who had formerly an afflicted " Life, from the frequent Returns " of violent Cholick Pains, till the " was with happy fuccess advised by " the Noble Van Helment not to " drink, as she then did, Beer " brew'd with Well: Water; and " her Health is even now to far " owing to this Management, that an Error is unavoidably follow'd " with the wonted Complaints.

" For these reasons Pliny tells us, " that those Waters are condemn'd " in the first place, which when " boil'd do incrust the Sides of the " Vessels: and that our Well-Wa-

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

ters do this, no body who looks " into the Tea-Kettles of our Gen-" tlewomen can be ignorant. And " indeed in antient times, when " Phyfick was more a Science, es which is now more a Trade; as es that part of it which relates to " Diet was more carefully fludy'd " than it is now-a-days, so this " Point particularly, of which we " are treating, was of so great moment, that Hippocrates, who wrote the best Book on the Subject that ever was publish'd, has in a great measure accounted not only for " the Disease, but even for the "Temper and Disposition of the " People of feveral Countries, from " the Difference of the Waters with which Nature has supply'd " them."

521. AQUA FONTANA, Spring-Water. By the Course of this, we are liable to a Mixture, in one fort or other, of all the metalline or mineral Particles which lie conceal'd in the Earth. For the Water of all Springs (that is, all Waters which are circulated or ftrain'd through the Earth, and which we call Springs when they break out upon the Surface) wash off and carry along with them some Particles of the Soil they travel through; fo that they become falubrious or mischievous, according to the nature of the mineral Matter, which they have taken up and join'd with in their Courfe. So far as this answers any medicinal Purposes, and makes the Water in any respect purgative, will come under enquiry in the Article of Acidula. Here therefore we have only to be fatisfy'd what are best for the common Occasions of Life, as they must necessarily make a part of our Diet; and these are the lightest, as the precedent Reasonings demonstrate, and such as are freest from mineral Mixtures.

That Spring- Waters are thus loaded in their Current, cannot be doubted by those who have ever experienc'd but the Tafte and Efficacy of our ordinary medicinal Springs: and the our own Country furnishes us not with any fuch Instances, unquestionable Authority informs us of fome Springs which bring along with them poisonous and deadly Company; which must be by their having corrolive Corpufcles mix'd with their Water, that cannot fail when forfaken, in the Canals of the Body, of their Vehicle, to do the same mischief as they would if taken by themselves undiluted; only with this difference, that they may in this form be carry'd sometimes farther into the animal Frame, and so discover their Malignity in some of the inmost Recesses. Thus the Fons Ruber in Ethiopia, mention'd by Pliny, about which abundance of native Minium or Cinnabar was found, fhew'd its ill effects chiefly on the Brain: which gave occasion for Ovid to fay of it,

Si quis Faucibus baufit, Aut furit, aut patitur mirum gravitate Soporem.

But there is no need of enlarging further on this Head, fince any mineral Poison may impart its deadly Quality to perfluent Streams: and accordingly there are Instances of Arsenical, Mercurial, &c. Fountains, of which the Hiftories may be feen in the Collections of Baccius de Thermis, lib.6. and one very remarkable in the Philosophical Transactions, No 8.

We are taught many curious ways of trying what are the principal Mixtures in these Waters, which must

wher to u woul fhall ral R for u may venic are t Batic had Expe Soap remid that, Tho chall ted I their Wat des lone fron a m

Sell

muft

vel in

a gr the with cial kin reft

1

Wa Qua tray that

ter

must be of great use to such as traset in unfrequented Countries, and where Necessity often forces them to unexperienc'd Springs; but that would be too long for us here; we shall therefore only drop this general Rule, That those Waters are best for use which are lightest; and this may be determin'd with the utmost exactness, by weighing other convenient Bodies in them, which we are taught by the common Hydroflatical Scales, now any where to be had in the Shops. The common Experiment of trying them with Soap is also useful; for the more remote they are from lathering with that, the more unfit they are for use. Thole Springs which arise from a chalky Earth, are generally accounted best; which may be either for their not giving to the perfluent Waters any thing unwholesom, or their absorbing many mineral Partides from them in their Percolation.

There may Circumstances happen, where Spring-Waters have been found of good advantage drank a-In some relax'd Stomachs lone. from Intemperance, these drank in a morning not only help to wash off a great deal of flimy Filth, the Remains of a Debauch, but also to aftringe the Fibres, and draw up the Membranes to a due Tensity. And the more loaded fuch Waters are with some mineral Particles, especially of the aluminous or nitrous kind; the more abstersive and more reftringing will they be, and the better to answer those Intentions.

Water. This likewise has its various Qualities from the different Soils it travels through, tho not so much as that of Springs. The River-Waters may be reckon'd a Composition of Spring and Rain-Waters together: acar the Head therefore of any con-

fiderable Spring, they may partake much of the Oar or Atimeral, which that Spring walkes along with it & but at greater diffance may be affected and charg'd by its proper Soil. For in its progress the mineral Particles will fall, or be entanled and loft in the ouzy and clayey Mixtures they pass through. As the Spring-Waters take up in their Meanders many heavy mineral Particles fo thefe either walh up from oury Bottoms, or have fo much Filch drain'd into them, especially near large Towns, that they abound with a foreign Matter of a very different nature, and which fometimes will ferment; as is manifelt in that of the Thames, the Travellers affirm no other Waters do the fame. Of this kind therefore those which come into use with such Mixtures may be more or less convenient in particular Cases and Constitutions, according to the nature of what they have got so mix'd. But in the general these Waters are softer much than fuch as travel under ground; and therefore are fitter for use, where hard Waters are condemn'd.

523. —PLUVIALIS, Rain-Water. This is reckon'd the most fimple of all, and to come nearest to a homogeneous Fluid; and therefore, as a Diluter, is to be prefer'd. Quercetan and many others lay stress upon the Circumstances of these falling whether fuddenly or more flow, and from what Quarter of the Heavens the Clouds bring them: but this feems to be as little to the purpose, as under the former Articles what parts Springs or Rivers run from, as to the Divisions of the Globe, and its Polition to the Sun. Some are of opinion, that Rain-Water brings somewhat of a nitrous volatile Salt along with it, and think, by that means, it gives Fertility to

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

the Earth; but if it does so, they must be too fine to injure any of the fecretory Strainers, by obstructing them, and too active or susceptible of Motion to draw into Contact, and form hurtful Concretions; and indeed in many Instances such a Mixture might be of service: therefore whatfoever Rain-Water brings along with it, it is notwithstanding certainly the most of all simple and elementary, and the properest Diluter or Vehicle that we can be supply'd with.

- PUTEALIS, Well-524. -Water. This is subject to all the Inconveniencies that Spring-Water brings with it, with this additional mischief, that stagnating so long in the Well, it may there take up from the Bed it lies upon, fuch Particles, further than what it brought along with it thirther, as to render it still more unwholesom: whereas that which breaks out in Springs, is preferv'd higher than fuch heavy Matter is usually lodg'd. Of all Waters therefore whatfoever, the Well-Waters are most to be distrusted; and of those, such as come out of the deepeft Wells.

525. ___PALUSTRIS, Pond-Water. This may include all stagnant Waters, which are generally from Rain only, for here we do not Suppose any Springs concern'd. To this therefore no more can be faid than this, That where it is upon a clean Bottom, it comes fo near to the Rain-Water, as not to be diffinguish'd from it: but generally even the Motions of Wind, or some other Causes, as the treading of Cattel, so disturbs these, as to force up with them fuch Filth, as there corrupts and ferments; which makes fuch Waters the most uncleanly and disagreeable of all.

526. ___NIVEALIS, Snow-

Water. This undoubtedly brings a considerable Portion of Nitre along with it, so much as to make it deterfive and diuretick. But this comes so little either into our Diet or Medicine, that it is not worth much Sollicitation about it. As for what walkes into the Rivers, and accidentally comes to us that way, after the Fall of great Snews, it is loft fo much, that it hardly can be imagin'd to communicate any efficacy to the share we have of it.

for

20

Su

of

in

20

C

200

fp

10

th

C

W

-

th

th

2

MARINA, Sea-Wa-527. -The Saltness of this is fufficiently known, and how upon that account it is both disagreeable and unwholesom in our Food; and therefore never experienc'd but in Extre-

mities. 528. Ros Majalis, May-Dew. This is what falls in the night, and hangs upon the Grass next morning in finall drops. It is extremely fubtile and penetrating, from a volatile Nitre of the Air, with which it abounds. Eumuller says, in Digestion it will, as it were, ferment; and how in Distillation it affords a Spirit, of a sulphurous empyreumatical Smell, and that the refidue will swell and ferment of it self. Several have strange Notions of the Subtilty of this, and have flatter'd themselves with obtaining from it a universal Dissolvent. Johannes Faber feem'd to take great pleasure in contriving an inflammable Spirit to be drawn from Rain-Water; and as this is yet of a more volatile nature, Expectations have been rais'd of doing strange feats with it. But all hitherto these great Promisers have done, is not worth our notice; fince they have not been able to preserve to us one Medicine out of all their Pretensions. Some Country People have learnt a way of mixing it with Powder of Brimstone,

11.

ong

de-

mes

Mc-

uch

vhat

en-

the

ich,

to

the

Va-

ffi.

hat

ind

Te-

Te-

w.

nd

ng ib-

ile

aef-

:

a

12.

Illi

e-

he

b

in

0

15

of

Ш

6

1.

-

for the Itch, to be used outwardly; and many Instances they give of its Success in such Cases. It has the repute too, amongst the Women, of being a Cosmetick.

ACIDUL E, Medicinal Waters.

These have been taken notice of in all Ages and Countries, and have gone through various Opinions, in accounting for their Virtues and Ethcacies, as the Humour of Philosophizing has happen'd to run. mont and his Disciples have strangely spiritualiz'd upon this head, as on most others; and talk much of a Gas and Aporrhea of the Earth in their Composition. But we must content our felves within the compass of sensible Qualities, and pretend to know no farther than they will conduct us; and thele we are pretty well inform'd of, from the visible Mixture of mineral Matter, which medicinal Waters discover. Some are very needlefly elaborate in the Distinctions of such; we shall therefore consider them under these two Divisions only, of Aluminosa and Ferruginia.

529. AQUE ALUMINOSE, Purging-Waters. There is no County scarce in England, but discovers fome of these Springs. Those about London are chiefly Epfom, Dulwich, Acton, and North-Hall; tho there are many others, and perhaps as good, but of inferiour note. They all agree in this, that they abound with a Salt of an aluminous and nitrous nature, which they take up, and wash along with them in their Paffages. This is not only manifest to the Taste, but upon Evaporation they leave it in confiderable quantities behind. It is not of moment enough to diftinguish the several kinds of these Salts, which some Persons of great Leiture have done; fuch as are therefore very inquilitive, may confult Mr. Allen's Natural History of Mineral Waters, where they will meet with Nicery and Perplexity enough. By this faline Mixture these Waters greatly deterge the Stomach and Bowels, and carry along with them by Stool a great deal which it may be beneficial to have well gotten rid of. They do often therefore good fervice where the Prima Via want cleanfing; but this is to be done with a few Repetitions: but if Perfons go on longer, (as it is too cuftomary, some thinking the more they purge, the further they are from being fick) the Salts will too much get into the Blood; which by their Groffness will by degrees be collected in quantity enough in the Capillaries and Glands, as to obstruct them, and occasion Fevers pessimi moris. For all those Fevers which come after long Purging, especially after the Waters, are of the work kind, and often faml. Some foften these Waters by boiling up enough Milk with them to make a kind of Whey, which is agreeable to some tender Persons, who might be too much chill'd with the Water raw. These do great service sometimes in fuch Cholicks as invert the Peristaltick Motion of the Intestines, and, as People commonly express it. swift the Guts; where the Patient can walk about, or be kept conveniently in an erect Posture: for their Weight preffing downwards, and their Moisture softening and relaxing the Fibres, concur to promote their Passage quite through, wherein consists the Cure in such cases. But it is suppos'd here, that they are boil'd with some Milk; a Quart of Water with half a Pint is the usual quantity: for that much contributes to its relaxing Quality.

It is difficult to pals by this Article, withour fetting a mark upon that abominable Cheat which is now fold by the name of the Salt of Ep-Som-Wasers. Dr. Grew, who was a most worthy Physician, and an industrious Experimenter himself, made trial how much Salt these Waters would leave upon Evaporation; and found that a Gallon left about two Drams, or near, according to my best remembrance, for I have not his Writings by me. He likewife found the Salt thus procured answer'd the Virtues of the Water in its Cathartick Qualities. Of this an account was given before the Royal Society, in a Latin Differtation or Lecture. But the avaritious Craft of a certain Furnace-Philosopher could not let this uleful Difcovery in natural Knowledge reft, under the Improvement and proper Use of Persons of Integrity; but he pretended to make a great quantity for Sale: and to recommend his Salt, translated the Doctor's Lecture upon it into English, in order to give away in his Shops as a Quack-Bill. The Doctor not suspecting so vile a Fraud, interrupted him not in that, but was forc'd to translate his own Latin, to rescue it from the Blunders of the Chymist. And thus went off fomewhat for the true Salt of the Purging Waters, until Competitors in fuch fraudulent Practices forced the Price to be lower'd: so that what was first fold at one Shilling an Ounce, and could not honestly be made under, is now come to be fold for not much above thirty Shillings per Hundred weight, which does not much exceed Threepence per Pound. We should not have took up fo much room about fuch a Trifle as this, but as it still continues to be put upon the Ignorant for genuine, and is of

pernicious consequence in those who take much of it. Common Salt diffolv'd would work as well in the same quantity of Liquor, as this is generally taken with, and would not bring a worfe Drought along with it. But this is not the only Fraud by many, which we fuffer by these People, who from Philosophers by the Fire, and Enthuliafts, are funk down into mere Cheats; as we shall have occasion to observe too often in the subsequent Part of this

Seal

of the

them

meo!

that !

TAUOI

come

light,

bere,

fary

T

tera

thof

with

dera

ther

nun

be !

for

CYC bett

W

if i

mix

Ve

rick

arc

Fer

Ex

fie

the

Sel

pr

th

O

m

tic

This Counterfeit indeed is of some service in Cathartick Insusions; for a Dram in an Infusion of Sena, Rhubarb, and fuch-like things, helps to extract the purgative Virtues the better, and allifts their Operation; but this, Tarear did before as well,

Of those Waters above-named, their Strength is much the same; if there be any difference, those of Dulwich seem to be the quickest in Operation. They are all of them best at the Well-head, tho they are used in Town some days after they are taken up : for by flanding they let fall some mineral Particles, which feem necessary in their Operation.

530. AQUE FERRUGINIE, Steel-Waters. These are likewise in many parts of England. Those of most note are Tunbridge, Scarberough, Hampflead, and Islington. The small differences of Oar, or mineral Mixture, is not here also worth our while to take up room about; it sufficeth, that it is out of all doubt that that Quality, to which they owe their Use in Medicine, is from Iron; for of this their Talte, and what they let fall upon standing, as well as the Ruft they fur the Borders of their Springs with, besides the known Experiment of the Galls, put out of all dispute. In considering therefore the medicinal Efficacy

II.

ofe

non

in

ehis puld

ong

mly

by

ers

are

We

too

this

of

15;

14,

ps

he

1;

d,

of

n

of these Waters, we are to regard them as an Iron dissolv'd in an aqueous Menstruum; and because that Mineral, with the many Preparations made of it, will presently come in our way to examine in this light, we shall say the less of these here, only observing what is necessary of a Chalybeate Medicine in this form.

There is perhaps not any one Alterative of greater efficacy, than those from this Mineral; and yet with how little Care or due Confideration do many run into a Course of the Waters impregnated with them? For they are not of the number of fuch things which may be used in wantonness or diversion; for it may be depended on, whosoever meddles with thefe, is much the better or worfe for them afterwards. Wholoever takes Iron in Medicine, if it passes the first Digestions, and mixes with the Blood, will find it to warm them, and make their Veins full and turgid. In Plethorick Habits therefore, these Waters are to be forbid; and how many Fevers are observ'd after drinking them, which are manifelt from that Extreme? as also Vertigoes, Epilepfies, and Apoplexies. For railing the Blood too high, crouds the Veffels, and makes them in the Brain press upon the Conveyances of the nervous Fluid; whereby they put the whole System into disorder, and occasion the foregoing Mischiefs. In most young Persons proper Evacuation ought to be made while they are drinking, and especially if, as with many, they render them more costive.

In such as by long Illness, or any other Cause, the Blood is render'd poor, thin, cold, and watry, these Waters will give wonderful affitance. In a Chlorosis, which is

commonly call'd the Green-Sidness, and in all Obstructions of the Viscera, especially of the Kidness and Uterns, they do great service. In a relaxed Tone of the Stomach likewise, from Grapula's, or any other Cause, they greatly astringe the Fibres, and bring them to a due Tensity, although at first their Roughness brings them up again by Vomit. See further, N° 535. in the next Sestion.

THERME, Eaths.

Of these we have two kinds: the

Hot and Cold. 531. THERMAE CALLIDA, Hor Bashs. The chief we have of this kind in our Country, is that famous one near Wolls in Somerfetsbire & another there is of inferiour note at Buxton. We shall leave it to Naturalists and Philosophers, to account for the Production of these Waters, and content our felves with observing, that they greatly abound with a mineral Sulphur; which appears beyond all doubt, from its turning Silver or Copper blackille. The Bath-Mud, rubb'd upon Silver, is what the Guides use to gild it with of a gold colour. And some who have been so curious as to boil it in Oil, affirm it to have made a good Balfam of Sulphur.

From the principal Mineral Ingredients then, with which this Water is impregnated, we may pronounce it a fost healing Subastringent Balfamich. We add Subastringent, because we never meet with Sulphur, even in the sublimed Flowers, which has not some Portion of a Salt in its Composition; which when boil'd in Oil, as in making the Balfamum Sulphuris, shoot like Needles, or the Branches of Sal Armeniac: so that 'tis very improbable these Waters should take up any Sulphur in

their

their subterraneous Current, without bringing also some of that saline part along with them, which it is never found without above-ground; and especially when we consider, how much more it is in the nature of Water to attract and join with such Particles, than those which are

purely fulphurous.

From these Premises, we are very naturally directed to the Cases wherein those Waters, and bathing in them, must be of service : and first of all, in Languors, Debility, and any Waste of the Constitution, that is not out of possibility of Repair. They are like a Fomentation, which both fupples and ftrengthens the Parts all over the Body at once, and by gently shaking and undulating the Fibres, helps forward those animal Motions, which were ready to be at a ftand. In old Pains and Aches, which have been the Remains of nervous Distempers; and where fome particular part continues contracted, or has any Humours fix'd upon it, which it cannot diflodge; these Waters pump'd upon fuch Parts hot from the Spring, do more towards a Cure, than all the Compositions of Pharmacy. General Bathing in these Springs cannot but wonderfully open that almost infinite number of fecretory Orifices upon the Surface of the Skin, and clear the cutaneous Ducts of Matter which is apt to flick in them: by the Aperture of which Spiracula, the Fluids of the whole Body have more room to flow in, and have proper Vents to reek out a great deal, which it is of service to the OEconomy to get rid of. Thus are Rheumatisms of many kinds, Arthritick Pains, contracted and paralytick Limbs, with all the deplorable Attendance of Aches and Lameness, cured by what

is more a Pleasure and Enjoyment than a Medicine.

Sec

bani

ly h

of A

try.

luck

foni

and

into

gair

nift

ble

whi

WI

Per

nef

to

bar

nel

has

Cu

bo

of

in

T

fu

fe

its

th

th

I

Thefe Sulphur Fountains, likewise inwardly used, to amazement warm and ftrengthen a decay'd Stomach. especially if relax'd and worn out almost with Luxury and Debauch. The most grievous Nausea's and Vornitings, from these Causes, have been remov'd by them. For they both foften again with proper Moistures the Fibres which have been render'd incapable to vibrate by the use of hot, burning, spirituous Liquors, and at the same time draw them into a greater Tenfity; as a Chord which relaxes with over-drying, fills up and straitens upon the Contact and Attraction of a convenient Moifture. The small share of a fine Salt, which likewise attends, and is as it were wrapp'd up in the Particles of Sulphur, cannot but contribute fomewhat in reftoring the Tone of fuch decay'd Parts. But besides the benefit these do particularly to the Stomach, they also carry along with them into the most remote Recesses, a Balfamick of Namre's own Preparation; whereby fuch Decays, as we have been speaking of, in the Stomach, or in any of the Vifcera, from Absceffes, Ulcerations, or any the like Causes, are with great success reliev'd. And particularly if they be of the Kidneys or Urinary Passages, because they wash through them in more plenty, than where they come only by the ordinary Course of Circulation. Indeed the Excellencys of those Springs deserve a Volume to do them justice, but we have room here only for these Hints. Such as defire more, may confult Guidott, Peirce's Bath-Memoirs, and Oliver on Bath-Waters.

532. THERM TE FRIGIDE, Cold Baths. These have been long banish'd nt

CO BA

e

t-

.

n

3

ĉ

banish'd out of Medicine, and hardly heard of during the Usurpation of Monkish Philosophy and Chymistry. For the Antients had them in the greatest esteem; and by good luck fome Improvements of Reafoning in Phylick, from Geometry and Mechanicks, have brought them into tolerable good countenance again: And the present Age can furnish us with an abundance of noble Cures perform'd by Cold-Bathing, which were long in vain attempted by the most efficacious Medicines. What a delightful fight is it to a Person of Humanity and Tenderness towards his Fellow-Creatures, to fee the number of Crutches, and other artificial Aids of a Cripple, bang up, as Certificates of the Benefit fo many poor Wretches have had from the Bathing only in cold Water, in the Apartments where thele Springs are maintain'd?

This Branch of the Means of Cure comes under Demonstration, both as to the Manner and Quantity of its Efficacy, as much as any thing in the whole compais of Phylick. The Gravitation of Fluids, the Preffure of the Atmosphere, and its Differences; and that of Water, with its different Weights upon any given Surface; come into Calculation with as much ease and plainness, as any thing that can be stated in common Arithmetick. And the Alterations the animal Fluids are subjected to, under such different Weights, is as easy to apprehend. For the Theory of this Affair, the Reader may fludy Dr. Mead de Imperio Solis ac Luna, and Wainwright of the Nonnainrals, and a late Edition of Santtorius's Medicina Statica, with Ex-

There are hardly any chronick Diseases but the Cold Bath may be made use of to advantage, if the

Constitution has not somewhat thee forbids its use; which is Corpulency and unfound Viftera. In very far Persons, the Fibres are so stuff'd round, and as it were boliter'd up, that they have not room to vibrate or contract with the fudden Squeeze of the Bath; instead therefore of enforcing their Springs, and shaking off any unnecessary Incumbrances, they will only be strain'd to no purpole, and confequently weaken'd a for wherefoever an Effort is made to remove any thing by an Elaftick Body, if the first Exertion fails, every Imperus afterwards languishes, and the Spring is spoil'd. And in unfound Viscera, or where any Part is much weaker than the reft, fuch an additional Force, as the fudden Contraction the Bath gives to the Solids, will press the Fluids upon that part, very much to its damage & which may be either the burfting of the Vessels, or promoting the Discharge of fome ill Humours upon that part, which otherwise might drain elsewhere.

But where nothing of this nature forbids the Use of the Cold Bash, whatfover is to be effected by bracing the Solids, invigorating their Vibrations, and accelerating the Blood's Motion, is with certainty to be had from hence. All Diseases therefore from a fizy Blood, and a Lenter upon the animal Juices, if the Elasticity of the Vessels is not wore out with Age or Debauches, will find relief from the Cold Bath : as Rheumatisms of the most obstinate kind, hypocondriacal Affections, and Debility, from too tender, indulgent, and inactive ways of Life, Whatfoever Inconveniencies likewife proceed from a bad Transpiration, or when Humours are thrown upon the Surface, which cannot get through, but ulcerate, blotch, and deform

240 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

deform the Skin, this Remedy will be of fervice in. For upon Immerfion, the whole Nervous System is to shook, that the very Capillaries feel the Influence, and the minutest Passages are forced open by an energas'd Velocity of the circulating Fluids; whereby the Skin will be dear'd, and instead of entertaining gross acrimonious Humours, transmit only the imperceptible Matter of

Perspiration. But in a Work to improve and recommend Medicine, it may not be well perhaps to launch out too far in commendation of Cold Water; we shall therefore refer for any more Information upon this Head to the Learned Letters of Sir John Floyer upon the Cold Bath; and what in late Editions is annex'd thereunto by Dr. Baynard.

SECT. XV.

Of Metals.

IT is a much harder Task in this Part, not to fay too much, han to fay what is necessary. Many Persons who have chiefly given themselves up to the Chymical Pharmacy, have entertain'd fuch Notions of Mercuries, Sulphurs, and other imaginary Existencies in the Compositions of Metals, that the Shops are loaded with their Volumes. And a scrious pursuit of their Reasonings would not only be the Bufinels of one Life, according to the usual Age of Man; but would also run a Person into Enthulialin, if not Distraction. And shis Consagion has rag'd ever fince the Expulsion of Mechanical Knowledge, and the Ufurpation of a Spiritual kind of Philosophy, propagated by the Sons of Pire: for by this title have the Furnace Sages thought fit to diftinguish themselves until very larely. The last English Difpensatory-Writer (if a Purchaser of others Works may be fo call'd) has very injudiciously amais'd together, the worst and most infignificant with the best and most efficacions Preparations. We shall there-

fore in this Part difmis all that is not of present Use, and real Service in Medicine, how pompously soever dignissed with Names; and what is of true Essieacy, we shall endeavour to account for, both as to their manner of Preparation and Physical Virtues, upon such Principles as are intelligible and convincing.

533. AURUM, Gold. What should have been the principal Inducement of torturing this Metal with fo much Violence, to obtain from it forme Medicinal Virtues, is not enfily to be guess'd; unless it was to keep up the Authority of an ill-deferv'd Regard, and a Jealousy that they could not be well in the common Opinion for Physicians, who could not do extraordinary things in their Profession, with a Metal which had fuch a prodigious Influence almost on every other account, Many indeed there have been, who have honeftly oppos'd this Artifice, but the contrary fides have a long time prevailed, and to fuch a degree, that this Metal it felf has not only been transform'd into all the Shapes

Se ima but ferr the Pre fem Her Col Tin Mol in : fma 25 i ble tran be t are fide Mat by and afte one this MN term of it

man with of la Zwi other ficia But on, all I ciem fo fe

which for the who Peol men Igno at the

Mod

y verti

imaginable for Medicinal Purpoles, but even its Name has been transferr'd to do honour to, and enhance the Price of many other worthless Preparations that bore but any Refemblance to its fensible Qualities. Hence many Tinctures of a vellow Colour, are presently the Golden Tincture of fomething or other. Most indeed acknowledge, that Gold in Substance, or reduc'd into the fmallest Particles by the Hammer, as in the Leaf-Gold, is not digeftible in the Stomach, so as to be transmitted into the Blood, and to be there of any efficacy. But there are nevertheless many who are confident of its doing extraordinary Matters, if reduc'd into a Powder, by Amalgamation with Mercury, and by evaporating the Mercury Zacutus Lufitanus is afterwards. one of the finartest Pleaders on this fide the Controverfy, against Musa, Picus Mirandula, and Platerus; who belides many Instances of its Efficacy, urges the Authority of Avicen, Serapion, Geber, and many of the Arabian Physicians, with those of other Countries, and of later date. Quercetan, Schroder, Zwelfer and Etmuller, with many other more modern practical Phyficians, fell into the same Opinion. But which fide foever the Truth lies on, the modern Practice rejecting all Preparations of it, will be a fufficient Justification for our retaining so few of them. When I mention Modern Practice, that only is meant which is by regular bred Phylicians; for there are Still Juglers and Quacks, who amuse and impose upon weak People with their Golden Medicaments. And of the first rank for Ignorance and Confidence, has one at this day, amongst his Worm-Advertisement, frequently made mention of a Tincture of Antimony with Gold. Its only justifiable use is to beautify some Medicines to the Eye, and guard the Palate against the Nauseousness of some others which are made into Pills.

Monsieur Iemery has been very honest, in exposing the Knavery of the Chymists and Empiricks in this respect; what therefore we find in him retain'd of the Preparations, for any medicinal Use, we shall venture to insert, and no surther. In the Purisication of Gold there happens nothing of any use but to the Resiner and manual Artificer, and therefore we shall begin with

The Preparations of Gold.

The Amalgamation of Gold with Mercury, and its Reduction into an impalpable Powder.

' Take a Dram of Gold beat into thin Plates, which must be het in

a Crucible red hot in a large Fire ; then pour upon it an Ounce of

Quickfilver. Stir it with an Iron

'Rod; and when it begins to raise
'a Fume, throw it into an earthen

Pan filled with Water, where it

will coagulate and become tractable. The Blackness may be

wash'd away with Water; and a great deal of the Mercury press'd

out thro a Linen Rag: the rest

must be evaporated in a Crucible,
 and the Gold will remain behind

' in an impalpable Powder.

This is the furest way of reducing Gold into a form to be taken in Substance, for those who have an opinion of it; but the Gilders may make a better use of it, because it may be easily thus extended upon their Work.

Aurum Fulminans, or Saffron of Gold.

Take any quantity of Gold beat into thin little Plates; put it into

242. The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

a Phial, and pour gradually upon it three or four times as much · Aqua Regalis : set it in Sand a s little heated, until the Aqua Ree galis is fated with as much Gold as it can take up, which may be known by the Ebullition cealing. Afterwards pour the Solution into a Glass Vessel of five or fix times as much common Water, and · drop into it by degrees the Oil of Tartar made per Deliquium, and the Gold will fall to the bottom: after which pour off the clean Water, and wash it with fresh warm Water till it grows infipid; then dry it on Paper by a gentle Fire left it explodes, and from a

Dram of Gold there will be about two Scruples of Crocus.'

This is faid to cause Sweat, and drive out noxious Humours by Transpiration. It may be given in the Small-Pox and Measles; and is also reported to stop Vomiting, and check the Activity of Mercury, fo as to be useful in lowering a Salivation when there is occasion. Its Dose is from two to fix Grains. The washing will not take out all the Points of the Aqua Regalis; fo that if it has the Properties aforesaid, there is a great deal of reason to suspect Them from Those more than the Metalline Particles. the Operations of many Mercurial Preparations are determin'd by the fame means. The Aurum Potabile, which some have so many ways of making, has no Claim to any medicinal Virtues, but upon the same account: tho most Preparations under that Name are Impositions, as may be feen at large in Lemery's Chymistry.

534. ARGENTUM, Silver-Many Medicinal Virtues are attributed to this against Diseases of the Head, as to the other preceding, of the Heart: but they feem to have no Foundation, besides the Imagination of Astrologers and Furnace-Philosophers; who fancied that the Moon, whose Influence they place this Metal under, held a very friendly Correspondence with the Head, as the Sun does with the Heart, which therefore they make to be comforted by the Solar Metal, Gold. But it is better to be contented with what is known, and of use, than to advance strange Notions, and form grand Ideas of what we understand not.

Purification of Silver.

This is done by the Coppel, which is an earthen Vessel that resists the Fire, fashion'd like a Dish. It is fill'd with a Paste made with Ashes, which have lost their Salt, such as those of Bones, (for their Salt, while they are burning, evaporates, because it is so volatile) a Hole is made in the middle to let in the Matter that is to be coppelled, and so the Vessel is set a drying. This Process is only to give the Reader a Knowledge of Letharge which arises therein, because that is used much in external Remedies.

'Heat a Coppel, cover'd over in the Coals, until it grows red hot; then throw into it four or five times as much Lead, as the Silver intended to be purified; after the Lead is melted, and the fides of the Coppel fill'd, which will foon be done; caft the Silver into the middle, and it will prefently run. Pile Wood up round abour, that the Flame may reverberate upon the Matter; and the Impurities will mix with the Lead, and the Silver remain pure in the middle.'

The Lead being fill'd with the droffy parts of Silver, will lie on

the

. 1

. .

. 1

· ir

6 k

c it

· F

c it

e be

· in

e lil

· Ir

· ed

· It

· elf

· ftr

e lat

per, beca

rous

The

of s

unle

a fh

T

:)

h

ed

in

1;

VC

er

he

of

on

he

un.

hat

nox

will

Sil-

the

on

the

the fides like a Scum, that may be gather'd up with a Spoon, and this is that which is call'd Letharge; which, according to the degree of Calcination, becomes of divers Colours, and is sometimes call'd Letharge of Gold, and sometimes Le-The Virtues sharge of Silver. therefore of this Letharge may be pretty well guess'd at by the manner of its Production, it appearing to confift mostly of Saturnine Particles, and therefore to be cold and drying.

Preparations of Silver.

Causticum Lunare, the Lunar Cauflick.

Diffolve in a Phial any quantity of Silver, with three times as much Spirit of Nitre : fet the Phial in a Sand Fire, and evaporate about two thirds of the Moifture ; pour the reft, as it is hot, into a good Crucible that must be large, by reason of the Ebullitions it will make. Place it over a gentle Fire, and let it alone till the boiling Matter links quietly to the bottom of the Crucible, increase the Fire till it comes to be like Oil, and pour it out into an Iron Mold, a little oil'd and heated, and it will prefently harden. It must be kept close stopp'd, else the Air will run it, and deftroy its Efficacy; but fo, it will · last for ever.'

This Stone may be made of Copper, but it will not keep fo well; because that Metal being more porous, fooner admits the Air into it : There are many other Preparations of Silver, but they are of no use, unless for Amusement, and to make a lhew for no purpofe.

535. FERRUM, Bron. If our regard of the Planets was to be proportion'd to the Medicinal Efficacies of those Metals, which the Chymists have imagin'd them to influence a Mars ought to be much more in our efteem than the Sun or Moon, as tron is vaftly preferable in Medicine to either Geld or Silver, tho suppos'd to be under the Dominion

of those great Luminaries.

Naturalists abundantly inform us. concerning the Production of this Metal; and Phylical Writers fufficiently prove how much it is preferable for all Medicinal Purpofes to Steel, which is only a more harden'd compact Iron made fo by Art : whereby it is render'd more unfit to yield those Principles, or Parts in Preparation, which the Phylician requires to be drawn out. What concerns likewise the Controversy of its being an Acid or Alkali, is too trifling for our Notice here; we shall only therefore enquire, by what manifest Properties this Metal comes to afford fo much of moment in Physical Preparations.

And to this purpose, thus far in common may be concluded, as from all other Metalline Particles, That fuch as can be mix'd with Blood, and made a part of the circulating Fluid, must of course, by the necessary Laws of Motion, from their superiour Gravities be of great force to break their way, where Particles of less Gravities, cannot get thro. For Mechanicks teach nothing more plainly, than that the Momenta of all Percussions are as the Rectangles, under the Gravities and Celerities of the moving Bodies. By how much more Gravity then a Metalline Particle has beyond any other Particles in the Blood, if their Celerities are equal, by so much the greater

R 2

will the stroke of the Metalline Particle be, against every thing that stands in its way, than of any other, not so heavy: and therefore will any Obstruction in the Glands and Capillaries sooner be removed by such Particles, than by those which are lighter. This is a way of Reasoning that is plain to the meanest Capacity; and although it may be called Mathematical, a Name terrible to some in Physick, yet it has no Conjuration in it, unless to force Assent by Demonstration.

But if Steel or Iron has this Property, by virtue of the Solidity and specifick Weight of its Particles, in common with some other Metals; it has also somewhat further of an advantage of being a powerful Deobstruent, from the Shapes of its component Parts: for both our Taste and Sight convince us of their pointed angular Forms, especially if we view them in their shoots into Chrystals, in the making the Vitriol or Salt of Iron. For another reafon therefore, that is, the sharp and pointed Figures of the Particles of Iron, will they be efficacious to cut their way thro many hindrances: to that upon a double account, we fee how this Metal deserves its Esteem of being a very noble Deob-Aruent. What was before obferv'd likewise, in the first Part, concerning Fermentation or inteftine Motion being encreas'd by Particles Elastick, does as plainly account how this Medicine comes fo much to heat the Blood. For the Resilition of an Elastick Particle upon its Occursion against any thing that stops it, contributes to encrease another kind of Motion in a circulating Fluid, than that which is parallel to the Axis of the Vessel thro which it is propelled; and it is this

mixed Motion upon which the Fluidity and Heat of the Blood depends. So that the Chalybeate Particles being also Elastick, they do heat and thin the Blood, by promoting its inteftine Motion, as well as help it thro Passages, by encreasing its Weight and Force against them.

b

L

60

C

th

th

Pa

hin

pe

cit

pe.

pre

adı

fer

10

but

the

fect

pidi

upo

this

thin

a pa

the i

by L

Gran

circu

fluer

off i

falin

there

tle to

dicin

knov

men

ing

A

There is another obvious Property of Iron, and many of its Preparations which we have not yet had tolerably accounted for; and that is, its Aftringency in the Bowels, and its promoting of Urine: which may to fome, at first fight, appear contrary Effects from the fame Caufe. But this will not feem strange, if we consider its stiptick corrugating Tafte upon the Tongue, which cannot but arise from the Points and Angles of its Particles. When therefore it comes into the Bowels, as often as those Particles touch any of the Fibres of their inner Coat, those Fibres, by the same Mechanism, will contract; and so by the Passage of a Chalybeate, thro the Intestines, will they be gently drawn into fuch Corrugations, as to retain their Contents longer, by the Paffages being render'd straiter. that these Medicines have this Effect in the Bowels by this means, is further evident from the Twitches they give the Stomach fometimes, at their first admission; insomuch, as to draw it frequently into a general Contraction, and occasion their E-

Upon another account also does Iron astringe in those Parts; and that is by hardening the Faces themselves, whereby they are longer retain'd. In the crude Contents of the Bowelt, there are many Particles gross and large in their Surfaces, which may be the fibrous part of Food not digested enough to go off any otherwise than by Stool.

Now

Now these Filaments, or little Shreds of Fibres, tho in themselves inanimate, are capable of Contraction, or rather Corrugation, upon the Contact and Impulse of a sharppointed Particle; as we see in Leather, Vellum, and any membranous Substances, how they will shrink up at the Contact of the Particles of Fire, or any subtile Acid. So that belides hardening the Coars of the Intettines, the Particles of a Chalybeate Medicine aftringe; that is, occasion more consistent and less frequent Stools, by hardening the Contents of the Bowels, and rendering them more flow of Expulsion. But the case is very different, when these Particles are strain'd into a Fluid as fine as themselves, and they are propelled in Canals with a great Velocity. The finart and frequently repeated Vibrations of an Artery, prevents any fuch Contact as was admitted of in the Bowels, and only ferves to propagate their Motions; so that they can do nothing here, but go on with the Current, until their Force strikes them thro some fecretory Outlets: but by their Rapidity, and more forcible Refilitions upon all Occursions, they cannot in this Scene but greatly contribute to thin the Fluid, of which they make a part, and dispose it more to supply the thinner Secretions, of which that by Urine is chief. As also does the Gravity of their Parts, so far as the circulating Force will admit its Influence, more dispose them to go off that way; as it does most of a faline nature, and fuch as are akin thereunto.

After this, there can need but little to explain how Chalybeare Medicines answer so effectually that known Intention of promoting the menstrual Discharges. For by heating the Blood, that is, rendring it

d

1-

2-

of

1-

1-

rt

20

ol.

more fwift and fluid, the Blood must take up more room, and press harder against the sides of the Veffels; and by increasing its quantity of Impulse, it also presses or strikes harder against whatsoever opposes it, infomuch as fometimes to break the Veilels themselves. And these effects it is most likely to have, of breaking the Veffels, where their Contortions or Obliquities are greateft, in proportion to their Capacities and Distances from the Heart. Wherefoever therefore they turn off nearest to right Angles, and their Capacities are greatest, at such a place the Blood is the most likely to break through: and fuch is the Constructure of the Uterine Blood-Vellels. For further Satisfaction on this Head, the Reader will be greatly pleas'd with Dr. Freind's Emmenologia.

Preparations of Iron.

Dr. Willis's Preparation of Steel.

'Take clean Filings of Iron, and Cream of Tartar in fine Powder, of each a like quantity; mix them well, and make them into a Paste, with White-Wine. Then set them to dry in the Sun, or other gentle Heat; break it, and if it has not acquired a greenish colour, powder it, moisten and dry it, as before.'

This Preparation is as opening as any which are made of this Mineral, and is conveniently enough administred in Boles or Electuaries; for these Preparations render Pills so bulky, as to make a Dose tiresom. It also yields its Virtues very readily in Tincture, with Wine or any proper Liquor. Its Dose is from 10 to 30 Grains.

Crocus Martis Aperiens, Opening Saffron of Iron.

Let thin Plates or Filings of Iron be expos'd to the Air in dewy Nights, and Rain, until very ruf-

ty; then clear off the Ruft, and do as before, until the whole is fo

changed: let it be rubb'd in the Mortar, and pass'd through a fine

Seive.

This is the most proper aperient Preparation of all that are in use, because the Acids which are in moth others made use of to dissolve the Iron, make it rather aftringent, especially in the Prima Via.

Mars cum Tartaro Præparatus, Iron prepared with Tartar.

Take equal quantities of Filings of Iron, and of common white Tartar, put them into a Crucible,

and fet it in a Fire strong enough to make the Materials red-hot; in

which condition let them continue fome time. Afterwards remove

it, and when they are cool, powder them in a Mortar; and what

will not pals a fine Seive, heat fo again, and again powder. And

this repeat, until all goes through. Mix the feveral Siftings, and keep

them in a Veffel close stopt from

· Air.

This is indeed more aperient than the former Preparation, but That it receives from the Tartar. The last Burnings and Siftings will be more difficult to perform than the first, because most of the Tartar goes off then. It must be kept from the Air, else it will run like the lixivial Salts, on account of the Tartar which is amongst it; and for this reason it is not fit to be prescribed in any dry Forms, as Powders. There are other ways of preparing this with Tartar, but that here deliver'd seems

most fuited to answer the Intention of an Opener.

Mars cum Sulphure Præparatus, Iron prepared with Sulphur.

Take equal quantities of the Filings of Steel, and Flowers of · Sulphur; mix them together, and make them into a Paste with Water, which leave to ferment four or five hours: after which, put it into a Crucible over a good Fire, and ftir the matter with an Iron Spatula. It will flame, and when the Sulphur is burnt, it will appear black; but by raising and continuing the Heat, it will change to a red colour, which shews when it ' is enough.'

This is call'd also an aperient Saf. fron of Mars; but the Salts it receives from the Sulphur, make it more rough, and less opening than the former: and indeed there is not much difference between this and the aftringent Crocus which follows.

Crocus Martis Aftringens, Aftringent Saffron of Iron.

' Take Iron prepared with Sulphur, and wash it five or fix times with .ftrong Vinegar, leaving it to

fleep an hour at a time; then calcine it in a Crucible; and after it has been red-hot, let it cool, and

' keep it for use.'

In this the Salts of the Vinegar make it yet more restrictive, infomuch as to give it the name it here bears in the Shops, and common Prescription. And some say it will, contrary to the former, stop all Hemorrhages; but in that they are much mistaken. However they err not, who prescribe it in Diarrhaa's, in which it is of good fervice.

There is also another way of preparing Iron with Sulphur, which gives it a Restringency, and exhi-

bits

B

if

P

th

th

21

21

th

CO

tic

P

G

ab

9

r

)

t

r

-

C

T

5,

bits some Phanomena in the Process, which are very surprizing and entertaining. This way I first learn'd from some Experiments made before the Royal Society, more with a view to some Philosophical Inquiries, than to make any discovery in Medicine.

Another Aftringent Saffron of

Take Filings of Iron one part, of Flowers of Sulphur three parts, mix them into a Paste with distill'd Vinegar; then with strong Cap-· Paper wrap it round eight or ten times thick, like a Ball, and tye ir close on all fides with strong · Packthred; lay it before the Fire, e near enough by degrees to warm through. In a little time it will reek, and fend forth fuch a penetrating Steam, as will almost fuf-· focare, and at length burst out into actual Fire in feveral places. And thus it will continue a perfect Ball of Fire, until the Sulphur, or the · combustible parts of it, are spent; when it will go out and cool into a Powder of a fine red colour.'

This differs not from the former in its Virtues. All the foregoing Preparations are good to raife the Blood in poor weakly Constitutions, if there be but strength enough to pass it, without disorders, through the first Digestions. There is no kind of Medicines more efficacious than these in Cachexies, Jaundice, and Dropsies, especially the more aperient forts. In many hysterical and hypocondriacal Cases likewise, they are very effectual. They are convenient almost in any forms, particularly in Boles, Electuaries, and Pills. Their Doles are from ten Grains to half a Dram, if not taken above once a day; but less, if oftner.

A Restringent Preparation of Iron, fold by the name of Colebatch's Stiptick Powder.

Take any quantity of Filings of Iron, and pour upon them Spirit of Sals, to the height of three or four fingers above them; let them stand in a gentle Digestion till the Fermentation is over, and the Spirit of Salt is become fweet: then pour off what is liquid, and evaporate it in an Iron or Glass Vessel until half is consumed; at which time put to it an equal quantity of Saccharum Saturni, and evaporate to a dry Powder. If upon its first coming dry, the Operation be stope, it has exactly the Appearance of Colobarch's Powder; but if it be continu'd longer, and the Heat rais'd, it will turn red like the preceding Prepa-It must be kept close ration. flopt from Air.

If this is not kept close stope, it will imbibe the Air, and flow so as to lose its efficacy. I have been inform'd by very good hands, that this is the Stiprick with which there was so much noise made some time ago, by the Author of Novum Lumen Chirurgicum, and for the Sale of which a Patent was procured ; only in that was used Oil of Visriol, instead of the Spirit of Salt in this : but that difference is inlignificant. Of this I kept some by me for a time, to wait a proper Opportunity to try it; when an extraordinary one happen'd, by a blundering Farrier cutting the Jugular Artery of a very fine young Horfe, as he was pretending to take off some adventitious Kernels which grew under his Throat. The Flux of Blood was fo prodigious, that the Creature must have forthwith died, had not the

R 4

Fellow

Fellow held fast the wounded Vesfels, by griping the part with his hands; which prevented the Effufion, until I diffolv'd some of this Powder, or rather Salt, in some warm Water, and with the Curriers Shavings of Leather dipp'd in it, apply'd it upon the part : where tying it as fast as the part would admit of, and haltering the Horse's Head up to the Rack, for about fixteen hours; when 'twas taken off, not one drop of Blood afterwards follow'd, and the part was eafily incarnated and heal'd up. This is a Preparation of Maets, once Profesfor at Leyden, and is in the Collectanea Chymica Leydensia, how much foever fome have pretended to make a Secret of it fince. It is commended as a Restringent in most kinds of Fluxes inwardly, and particularly Hemorrhages. Its Dose is from four Grains to twelve, and is conveniently given in any forms, but Powders, or Pills.

Sal Martis, Salt of Iron.

Take eight Ounces of Filings, e and put into a Glass with a long Neck, and pour upon it two · Pound of common Water a little e warm, and a Pound of good Spie rit of Vitriol; stir it, and fet the e Vessel in hot Sand twenty four c hours: then separate the Liquor, and filtrate it. This gently evae porate until there appear a Skin at top, of various shining colours, like the Rain-bow; when fet it in a cool place, and in a night's time there will be all round the Vessel e beautiful green Chrystals. Remainder of Liquor must be again evaporated to the same Standard, and will shoot again. this may be repeated till all the · Salt is obtain'd. The first Shoots are largest and most regular, but

the latter will be the better for adding every time a few Drops more of fresh Spirit of Vicriol; the frequent Evaporation abating the Acidity, and making it shoot fainter.'

Se

fol

pit

qui

wh

and

me.

diff

the

ret:

wfo

6 4

. 3

(n

. 4

6 ti

a P

der

per W

infl

Ap

ma

go

ten

fcri

fec

It

fcri

fuit

It II

Pill

25 :

1

.

. 2

. 3

· R

. 4

¢ ti

e fe

. 0

(a

There is another way likewife of making this, with Spirit of Wine and Spirit of Vitriol, of each equal parts, standing in an Iron Vessel so long, that it dissolves enough to shoot into Chrystals; but this is not so convenient upon many accounts. This is much prescribed, sometimes by the name of Vitriolum Martis, and also that of Anima Hepatis; of fuch account has it been with some, for its Efficacy upon the Liver, as to deferve to be call'd the Soul of the Liver. It is good in all the Intentions of other Chalybeare Preparations, and is more conveniently introduced into some Forms by the Smallness of the Dose, being from three Grains to half a Scruple; tho its Taste is rather more discoverable.

Flores Martis, Flowers of Iron.

Take equal quantities of Iron and Sal Armoniack, and fublime them in an earthen Cucurbit over an open Fire, into a Glass Head, as long as any thing will arife. The Flowers will be between a " red and yellow colour."

These are also titled sometimes in the Shops, Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiales. They are reckon'd very attenuating and aperient, and therefore are prescribed in many obstinate chronick Diseases, from Obstructions; and in Asthma's. From the Residuum in the Cucurbit some draw a Tincture with Spirit of Wine; and this is call'd in the Supplement to the London Difpensacory by Shipton, Tinetura Martis Optima. From the Flowers also dif-

foly'd

folv'd in warm Water, and precipitated with Ol. Tartari per deliquium, is produced that Powder which is call'd Mars Diaphoreticus; and by Zwelfer, Sulphur Vitrioli Anodynum Martiale. These Flowers dissolv'd in Spirit of Wine, make the Sedativum Archei, which Bates retains. But these are now little used in present Practice.

Ens Veneris.

Take Salt of Steel one part, Sal Armoniack two parts, and sublime, as in making the Flores Ammoniaci Martiales preceding, and there will be at the top a Collection of yellow Flowers.

It may feem mighty strange, that a Preparation of Steel or Iron should derive its name from Copper; but perhaps it being useful in Distempers Women are very subject to, might influence its Inventor to give it the Appellation it bears. However that may be, it is certainly a wonderful good Medicine, not only in all Intentions where Chalybeates are prescribed; but also in Hysterical Affections, and all nervous Diforders. It is much in extemporaneous Prescription, from gr. vi. to 9 i. and fuits the Form of a Bole best; for it is nauseous in a Liquid, and makes Pills swell and crumble, except such as are made of the Gums.

Vinum Chalybeatum, Steel-Wine.

Take one Ounce of Filings of Steel, or Iron, which are better, and infuse them in a Quart of Rhenish Wine, for two or three Weeks: shake the Bottle sometimes, but always lightly stopt, for fear of bursting. The College order to this eight Grains of Saffon, but if a Dram or two were allow'd, it might for many purposes better the Medicine.

This is prescribed from half an Ounce to two Ounces; it will taste strong of the Iron, if it stands long enough. It is often given in a Chlorosis, i.e. a Green-Sickness, with good success. It is also of service in all Cachexies and Decays of natural Heat in the Blood; and is very surably join'd with the stomachick Bitters in such cases.

Tinctura Martis Aurea, Golden Tincture of Iron.

Take an Ounce of Filings, and infuse them in four Ounces of Spirit of Salt for two hours, stiring them often; then pour upon it four Ounces of rectify'd Spirit, which digest for three or four hours longer; then filter it with a Glass Funnel, (for it will corrode any Metal) and there will be a beautiful yellow Tincture.

This is very convenient for keeping in the Shops, as well as making; and is agreeably prescribed in Draughts, or any liquid Forms, for present taking, from ten to thirty or forty Drops at a Dose, and has all the Virtues of the Metal.

Tinctura Anti-Phthifica.

Take Salt of Steel and Saccharum Saturni and I iv. put them
into a Matrass with good French
Brandy thii. Twenty hours Digestion will make a beautiful Tincture.

This is by some accounted a Specifick in Hellick Fevers. And it is not an unlikely Medicine in such Cases; because it will aftringe and draw up the Fibres, whereby their Tone will be render'd more rigid, and the Pores and secretory Passages straiten'd: so that the Juices and Nourishment it self will not so soon run off by those ways. It will also procure a firmer Texture

tals, which must be separated, and the Liquor again evaporated to the

fame standard, and placed to shoot again, until all that can be got is

obtain'd.

This is very drying and aftringent: it is mix'd with Pomatums and other Unquents, for hot tetterous Humours, and many Diseases of the Skin. It turns milky with Water, and makes what goes by the name of Lac Virginale. It is also used in Collyriums for the Eyes. Some venture upon it inwardly against Fluxes, and there are not wanting those who commend it even for Expectoration; but the common Practice does not warrant any such Use.

538. STANNUM, Tin. This has Jupiter for its Governour, according to the old chymical Enthusiasm. It is very rarely or never used in Medicine unprepared, and there are but two Instances wherein that Management makes it taken notice of in the present Practice.

To reduce Tin into a Powder.

Melt half a pound of Tin in a
Crucible, and pour it into a round
wooden Box, cover it close, and

· shake it about till it is cold; some

part of it will be in a grey Powder: that part which remains in

folid Metal, melt again, and put it in the Box, shaking it as before.

Repeat the same Operation, till

there is as much pulverized as is

" required."

This with some is a Secret against Worms, and is particularly destructive to them. They give half a Dram of it in Conserve of Roman Wormwood made into a Bole, after the Use of Mercurials against the Joint-Worm.

Sal Jovis, Salt of Tin.

Yes

of

Sig

An

of

it i

cle

In

34

CA

of

Ve

Ble

tag

fro

wi

loc

Ble

In

tio

ch

ofi

the

T

Sc

th

Take any quantity of calcin'd Tin, (which is done exactly as Lead) and put it into a Matrast, with as much distill'd Vinegar as will rife four fingers breadth above it; let it digest three or four days, and ftir it in that time often. Then pour off the Liquor, and put on more, three or four times; all the Liquors filtrate together, and evaporate about two Thirds; then let it stand in a cool place, and it will shoot into Salt on the sides of the Vessel. Evaporate the Liquor again, and continue to repeat the fame Operation until all is obtain'd, just as in making the Sugar of Lead.

This is also commended chiefly as a Cosmetick in Pomatums, but it is often given inwardly in nervous Cases, and particularly Convulsions and Epilepsies, from two Grains to eight. I have known two or three extraordinary Instances, where the Success could be ascribed to nothing besides this Medicine. To young Children it is apt to make them puke, which is never the worse. There is not a more efficacious Anti-Epilepsick. It is not indeed agreeable in any Liquids, but passes down conveniently enough in a Bole.

Antihecticum Poterii.

Take equal quantities of Tin, and chalybeated Regulus of Antimony, melt them in a large Crucible; then put to them, by little and little, three times the quantity of Nitre: after the Detonation and Noise is over, wash the whole with warm Water, till no Saltness remains.

This is accounted a forcible penetrating Medicine, infomuch as to make as

15

/e

S,

n

n

11

d

n

r

r

5

3

make way through the minutest Paffages, and fearch even the nervous Cells; whereupon, in all Diforders from that Original, it is reckon'd very effectual. In those Heavineffes of Head, Giddiness, and Dimness of Sight, whence proceed Apoplexies and Epilepsies, it does great service. And in all Affections and Foulnelles of the Viscera of the lower Belly, it is reckon'd inferiour to nothing in cleanling away and discharging their Impurities. Thus it obtains in the Jaundice, Dropsies, and all kind of Cachexies. It is likewise esteem'd of great service even in obstinate Venereal Cases; in clearing the Blood from all Impressions of Contagion, and cleanfing the Glands from those corrolive Recrements, which fuch Distempers frequently lodge upon them, and occasion Blotches and ulcerous Deformities. In short, there is hardly a Preparation in the Chymical Pharmacy of greater efficacy in most obstinate chronick Distempers: but it is not often met with in Prescription, altho constantly kept in the Shops. The Dose is from fix Grains to a Scruple, in grown Persons; for it is feldom given to Children, their tender Veffels not fo well bearing the force of fuch Medicines.

Arcanum Joviale.

Make an Amalgama with equal quantities of Quickfilver and Tin.
Powder it, and pour upon it Spirit of Nitre, till it formewhat more than covers it, which let stand in a gentle Digestion some Hours; then by a Retort draw off the Spirit of Nitre. The remaining Matter take out, and wet it with Spirit of Wine rectify'd, which burn away: this repeat five or six times, until the pungent Taste is wore off.

This is not greatly different from the preceding Preparation, but more rugged, and is not therefore much us'd. It is recommended in Bares's Dispensatory for a powerful Sudorifick. Its Dose is from three to eight Grains.

Aurum Mofaicum,

Take of Mercury, Tin, Sal Armoniack, and Flowers of Sulphur, ana giv. let them all be made clean, and grind them in a Marble Mortar, till they are perfeetly mix'd: then put them into a Bolt-head. Set it in a Sand Furnace; give it a gradual Fire to the third degree, in which keep it two Hours; then encrease the Fire to the fourth degree, and keep it so for one Hour longer: when all is cold, break the Glass, and there will be a dirty Sublimate, which must be put away, and the Aurum Mosaicum will remain at the bottom of the Matrafs,

The Tin and Mercury must be first amalgamated together, to grind with the Sulphur and Sal Armoniac. Its Operation is Sudarifick; it is good in all chronical and nervous Cases, and particularly in Convulsions of young Children. Its Dose from vi gr. to 9 i.

This Metal has long had a large share in Medicinal Compositions; but has not seem'd to be rightly understood, either as to the true mannet of its Preparation, or its Operation in the Body, till lately. In this we have a remarkable Instance of the Usefulness of Mechanical Knowledge in physical Searches; which an ordinary Reader may soon be convinc'd of, who will compare but the Reasonings of Monsieur Lemery, who

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

is the latest and best Improver of Chymistry; and Dr. Cheyne, in his New Theory of Fevers, upon the Properties of this Metal. The former is abfurd, obscure and unintelligible; but the latter instructing and demonstrative. His Method therefore we shall follow in explaining the hitherto furprizing Qualities of this Drug; fo far as it may turn to use, either as to its Preparations or

Operations upon our Bodies. The Fluidity of Mercury is easily enough understood from the Sphericity of its Parts, which makes them fo readily roll over one another; and its Gravity, from the Solidity of those Parts, containing so much Marter in proportion to their Surface: for a Sphere of all Figures has the least Surface with respect to the Matter it contains. The only difficulty therefore is to know how it comes about, that a Body fo extremely heavy, should be sooner rais'd by Fire than those which are much lighter. And this we are foon taught to understand, from the help Geometry affords us; which teaches, that upon the division of folid Spheres, their Gravities decrease in a Triplicate Proportion of their Diameters; but the Superficies only in a Duplicate. So that a Body circumstanced as Mercury is, if it be divisible into very small Parts, may be render'd prodigiously light, i. e. Specifically light: For the further it is divided, it must be comparatively lighter; as the same quantity of Matter, which determines its absolute Weight, comes to exist upon such division under much more Surface, which determines its relative Weight; and if this division is continued until it is specifically: lighter than Air, then will it rife in Air by the known Laws of Gravitation. Because there-

fore the Sphericity of Mercurial Particles, gives them less Contact with one another; and that by the force of fo minute and active an Agent as Fire, its Globules are to be broken almost into an infinite Number of more Globules; their Speci-fick Gravities will foon be render'd fo much less than those of Air, that they cannot but fly upwards in imperceptible Vapour: when other Bodies specifically lighter in larger Coalescencies, because they are not so divisible, and their Figures admir not of such a decrease of Substance fo much faster than their Surfaces, as those of Mercury do; cannot be render'd fo much specifically lighter, and therefore they cannot fo foon

M

. 1

"

. 1

4 1

.

.)

. .

. .

• ;

.

gu

me

N

is !

lip

cal

TO

.

. 1

. .

.

.

.

rife in Vapour.

This Solution would be not to our purpose, did it not give light into some effects of this Metal, when it comes into Medicine, For which very reason it may be also necessary to examine into those Properties which arise from its Gravity; and whereby it occasions fuch prodigious Alterations, in rendering the Animal Fluids thinner, and breaking open the fecretory Passages. But what it does by its Gravity in common only with other metalline Substances of the like Properties, may be collected from what has been faid in explaining the Operation of Chalybeates, No 535. and what in this respect is peculiar to Mercury, will better be understood when we have feen how from a harmless inoffensive Substance, it is chang'd into the most deadly Poison; and how that Poison is again reduc'd into a fafe Medicine, which may prove a mild Vomit or Purge; and this concerns only two of its Preparations ; the first is,

i

Mercurius Sublimarus, White Subli-

which diffolve in strong Aqua
Fortis; pour off as much afterwards as will run off clear, and
with a gentle heat evaporate the
white Mass to dryness. Put this
powder in a Glass Mortar, and
mix with it a Pound of calcin'd
Vitriol, and as much decrepitated
Salt; put them together into a
Matrass, whose two thirds remain
empty: place it in Sand, and begin with a small Fire, which continue three Hours; then encrease
it to a pretty good Strength,
and the Sublimate will arise to the
top.'

This Process is extracted from Beguinus, which is much the best. Lemery's differs only in using Spirit of
Nitre in the room of Aqua Fortis.
Our Countryman Wilson's Method
is much more perplex'd. This Sublimate is a violent Escharotick, and
eats away proud Flesh: half a Dram
of it dissolv'd in a Pound of Limewater, turns it yellow; and is
call'd Phagedenick Water, which is
us'd to wash Ulcers, and some tette-

rous Eruptions.

Mercurius Sublimatus Dulcis.

Take of the above corrosive Sublimate one Pound, crude Mercury twelve Ounces: grind them in a Glass or Marble Mortar until no Quick-silver appears; then fill one third of a Bolt-head with it. Set it in a Sand Furnace; let the Sand lie half an Inch thick between the bottom of the Bolt-head and the Kettle, filling it up with Sand within an Inch of the Neck: stop the Mouth of the Glass with a little Paper, or Cotton-Wool; then give a gentle Fire about two

Hours; encrease it for about three Hours, and then make it very strong for as much longer. When it is cold, break the Glass over a clean Sheet of Paper, and separate the Sublimate from the light Flowers at the top, and the Dust which lies at the bottom. Powder it again, and repeat the Sublimation after the same manner to the third time. If it be further repeated to the sixth time, it is call'd Calomelanos.

This by some Authors is call'd Draco mitigatus, and is the Panchymagogum of Quercetan. guinus teaches another manner of making it with some Portion of Tin; but this here deliver'd, is the best and most usual way. given to young Children from gr. ii to gr. viii. and to grown Persons to 9 i. It is reckon'd very effectual against Worms in Children; and flimy Humours, purges those whence arise so many of their Disorders.

Now to understand diffinctly how a Simple of no remarkable efficacy, as crude Mercury, in the first Preparation is chang'd into a Poison, and in the latter into a safe Cathartick 2 it is necessary to attend diligently to every step of the Processes. In making the Sublimate, the Mercurial Globuli are as it were stuck full of sharp Salts from the Aqua Fortis, that each Particle comes to be like a Ball stuck round with sharp Needles. The first manifest Quality, or Alteration made hereby, is the loss of Fluidity in the Mercury; for their rolling about in fuch an acid Menfruum, until they became full of those Spicula, changes their smooth into a very unequal Surface; whereby they will not flide over one another, but become permanent and fix'd. In this therefore these two

Cir-

Circumstances seem to concur, to change those things into mischievous Dispositions, which separately had none. The Salt being fo drove into the mercurial Globules, gives them Points which they had not before; and the Mercurial Globules add to the faline Particles a Gravity and Force, which they had not without them: that is, crude Mercury by its weight, when in Circulation in the Tuices would strike hard upon whatfoever it met with; but for want of Angles, or Points, cou'd not vellicate the Parts: and the saline Particles, tho they had Points, have not force enough to drive them into the Membranes, fo as to do much harm. But when by this Process they are join'd together, the weight of the Mercury drives in the faline Spicula like a Wedge, and makes them cut and tear to pieces whatfoever comes in their way.

Poison, manifest somewhat like this to be the Texture of its Parts; for it occasions violent Gripings, Distenfions of the Belly, a flimy Froth by Vomit, bloody Stools, and an intolerable Heat and Thirst, with cold Swears, Tremblings and Convulsions: which Symptoms demonstrate uncommon Twitchings and Vellications upon the fibrous and mem-And thus thefe Parts. branous Chrystals or arm'd Balls, as so many Knives and Daggers, wound and stab the tender Coats of the Stomach, and all Parts they pass thro; whereby they abrade their natural Mucus, tear off the Extremities of the Vessels, and draw Blood it felf: and if they get so far as the Capillaries in the ordinary Circulation, they must of necessity stick there;

whereupon the Blood stops, and the

Part inflames, until it terminates in

a Gangrene, And although these

The Consequences also of this

Instruments are fingly small, yet being many in number, they all together make up one continued and incurable Mortification.

Se

diff

tho

nac

tio

WO

ten ally

larg

ftar

tity

for

Du

ren tion

lon

cles

fage Box

1

CHT

a gr

ratio

fide

Pre

each

do a

only

diffe

the

brol

the

and

ther

the

caa,

thin

yon

Vant

fom

and

into

of I

Pois

A

This being the Nature of the crude Sublimate, from such a Contexture of Parts; it will not be difficult to apprehend how, in the last Process, this same Compound refublim'd with live Mercury, especially if it be repeated three or four times, lofes its Corrofiveness to that degree, that it not only becomes a very fafe, but in many cases a noble Medicine. To this purpose it is to be consider'd, that the Action of thefe faline Spicula depending upon their Gravities and Largeness, they must necessarily by every subsequent Sublimation be broken into fmaller and smaller Parts; whereby those Daggers which were before fo fharp, will be near loft, so as not to make Wounds deep enough, to be mifchievous and deadly; and therefore will only vellicate and twitch the sensible Membranes of the Stomach to that degree, as to excite them to an Excretion of their Contents and glandular Juices, upwards or downwards, according as the Force of the Irritation is greater or less.

Thus a violent Poison is mitigated into a Vomit or Purge; nay, it may eafily happen (especially in robust Constitutions, and if the Bowels be at the fame time, by any means, defended against the stimulating Power of the Medicine) that this twitching may be fo flight as to be almost insensible, and hardly troublesom: and then the Mercurial Globules being freed indeed from most of the faline Parts, in their Passage through the Prima Via, but still having a mixture of fome few of them, are quickly convey'd into the Blood, where by their Motion and Weight, they must necessarily

diffolve

diffolve the preternatural Cohesions of all the Liquors; particularly of those which circulate in the smallest Canals, and are more vifcid and tenacious, making them more fluxile and thin, or of more easy Secretion; whereupon all the Glands of the Body are, as it were, fet to work, and scour'd of their Contents: but the falival ones especially, being many in number, very large and wide, and the Juice they feparate of a tough and ropy Substance, so that a considerable quantiry of it is accumulated, before it is forc'd out at the Orifices of the Ducts: these Effects will be most remarkable in them; and a Salivation or Spitting must continue so long, till the active Mineral Particles are, thro these and other Pasfages, discharg'd quite out of the Body.

As the difference between Mercury correlive and dulcify'd, lies in a greater and leffer Degree of Operation and Force; so this same Confideration diftinguishes the several Preparations of this Mineral from each other: which tho very many, do all vary their Effects in the Body, only as the Mercurial Globules are differently combin'd with Salts, and the Points of these more or less broken by the Action of Fire, in the burning of Spirits upon them, and fuch like Managements. And therefore, however dignify'd with the great Names of Arcana, Panacas, frc. they do not afford any thing fingular or extraordinary, beyond what we may with equal advantage promise our selves from some or, other of the most common

t

ñ

y

and usual Processes.

And now we are thus far entred into these Matters under the Conduct of Dr. Mead, in his third Essay on Poisons, it may not be displeasing

to explicate further, by the fame help, the Operations of these Medicines in Salivarion; and point out the Hazards of being too bufy with them in Unguents, and external Applications: which will leave us little to add, under the subsequent Preparations of this Mineral. From this way of reasoning it may be concluded, that the fafeft way of railing a Salivation is by internal Medicines; fince whatfoever Mischiefs can be apprehended from thefe, may in a greater degree follow the external use of Mercury; not only because, as has been already hinted, the Mineral Globules being intimately combin'd with Salts in the feveral Preparations given inwardly, will, by the Irritation of these, be easily and fully thrown out at the Organs of Secretion, till the Blood is quite discharg'd of its Load; whereas in all the Dawbings with mercurial Ointments, we can never be certain that none of the heavy Particles are left lodg'd in the Interstices of the Fibres, or Cells of the Bones: but also in as much as by computing the Proportion of Mercury, in all the Doses necessary to promote a Spitting, and the weight of the same Mineral usually apply'd, when this is done by Unction, it will appear, that the quantity in the latter case vastly exceeds that in the former; and consequently, that the Inconveniences to be fear'd will be in the fame proportion. Therefore this external Management of Mercury is only to be allow'd of, where either the Case will bear the Violence of such a Method, or outward Ulcers and Tumours require a particular Cure by Liniments, erc.

Nor is it improper to remark, that we do hereby fee how this use of this Mineral comes to produce that effect so often complain'd of (tho not always with reason) of making the Bones soul or carious. For if the Lamina or Fibres of these are already so much broken, and spoil'd by a Disease, as that the Circulation of the Fluids thro them cannot be maintain'd, they must necessarily be corrupted more by the Weight of the Mercurial Globules: the here also it is plain, that the outward use of this Remedy will be more to be blam'd than the inward.

And indeed as the earliest use of Mercury was in Unquents and Emplaisters; so most of the Prejudices and Outcries about it are owing to Effects produced this way. For the first Attempts of the Cure of Venereal Maladies by this Remedy, were learn'd from the Arabians; who having recommended Mercurial Ointments in the Lepra and Scabies, gave a handle to the Italian Physicians to try their Efficacy, in removing the Foulness of the Skin from a new and terrible Contagion: neither were they sparing of their Liniments, which they continued to rub in twelve or fifteen, nay, fometimes for above thirty Days together: fo that it is no wonder if they often met with very untoward Symptoms from so severe a Treatment; and if (as some of them do affirm) they now and then found Mercury in the rotten Bones of their Patient; who had, it may be, fuffer'd too much, both from their Disease and their Physician.

After thus much of the Operation and Effects of Mercury, in these two Preparations, little need be added under any other, nor in what Cases the Mercurius Dulcis is to be prescrib'd. There is hardly a Case or Constitution wherein it can be hurtful, unless in those who are inclinable to be Hectical; for as that Habit arises from the Secretions be-

ing too large, (I mean the Glandu. lar, and not the Discharges of the Prima Via) and the Fluids thereby washing off too fast, and being render'd too thin, this Medicine would encrease that Mischief, rather than redress it. For further light herein, confult Dr. Cheyne's New Theory of Fevers: but although these Remedies stand here so much extoll'd, yet they are too much like edg'd Tools, to be trusted in childish Hands. It is not therefore every Empirick or Pretender in Medicine from Inspiration, that is to be ventur'd with their Direction; but fuch only, whose Genius and Education affift, to accomplish them in the true Knowledge of Nature, and the mechanical Agency of physical Caufes.

Cinnabar Factitium, Artificial Cinnabar.

C

ic

fe

ke

flu

lef

CAL

An

wh

lon

to

of

and

cles

to

the

m t

tion

tort

beca

the

the

Take Sulphur one Pound, meke it in an earthen Pan; then put to it by little at a time three Pounds of crude Mercury, fliring them until no Mercury appears, then let them cool: powder the mixture, and put them into an oval Bolt-head, and lute it. Place it over a naked Fire, which encrease gradually to the fourth degree; and the Cinnabat will be separated above the Faces.

Mercurius Resuscitatus, Mercury to viv'd from Cinnabar.

calcin'd Tartar, or Pot-Asher, one Pound, Calx Viva two Pounds; grind these well together, and put them into a Retort, leaving a least one part in three emporates it in a Reverberatory for nace, and sit to it a Receiver let it stand twelve Hours, and

then kindle a Fire, encreasing it gradually to the fourth degree;

keep it so till the Mercury is all come over into the Receiver, which will be in seven or eight

Hours time; then wash away any

Filth; and ftrain the clean Mer-

earthen Difh.'

n

elt

, u

ree

hir-

ap-

· WO

nem.

luce

Fire,

the

abu

the

7 11-

ound,

nds;

id pu

ng z

mp

For

civa

s, and

These two Processes are not of any great moment in themselves; the first being not us'd, or very little, in any Prescription, but rather delign'd for the highest Purification of Mercury; as that which is receiv'd from it in the last Operation, is preferable to any other for many Purpoles. The Mercury joining so with the saline Parts in the Sulphur, and riling with them in a Cinnabar, depends upon the fame Disposition and Mechanism of Parts, as was before taken notice of in the Sublimate. In the first Operation the Mercury is best set in a Chimny, while the Sulphur is mixing with it, to give vent to the Stench; for its Fumes are very offensive. And the Sulphur is to be kept but just hot enough to keep it fluid, until all the Mercury is mix'd, left it carries away any of the Mercurial Particles with the Fumes. And in the last Process, the reason why the mixture is to remain fo long before it is put to the Fire, is to give time to the alkaline Matter of the Calx, gradually to fwell with and ferment the Sulphureous Particles which hold the Quickfilver, and to break off their Points, whereby they fooner let it go, and separate in the remaining part of the Operation: and by this likewise the Retort is featr'd from being broke, because the sudden Rarefaction of the mixture, by immediately putting the Heat to it, would make it By. Some put Water into the Re-

Mercurius Przeipitatus ruber, Red Precipitate.

Fortis B ii. let these stand in the heat of Ashes, in an open upright Glass, shaped like the Hungary-water Phials, until the Flowers begin to appear, and the Mercury seems all dissolv'd into a white Mass: then gradually encrease the Fire to the third degree, and so keep it until it turns of a deep red; then take it away; let it cool, and break the Phial to get out the Precipitate, which will look of a most beautiful bright Colour.'

The Precipitate thus made (tho very improperly so call'd), will weigh 3 xviii. so that the Mercury gains 3 ii. by the addition of the saline Parts of the Aqua Fortis. This is rarely given inwardly, but by Empiricks and ignorant bold Persons. It is a good Escharotick, and much us'd amongst the Surgeons for that purpose in Basilicon, and other Dreslings. It is also in Unguents for the Itch, and other cutaneous Foulnesses, but is to be us'd with Caucion.

The Prince's Powder.

Take of the foregoing Precipitate is is. grind it very well upon a Marble or Porphyry Stone; put it into a Cucurbit with two Quarts of Water; place it in a Sand Furnace, and give it a Fire to make it fealding hot; let it stand so twelve Hours, stirring it about once in two Hours; then let it cool, and decant the Water. Put this Precipitate into Water a second time, and a third, repeating the Opera-

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

Precipitate, and grind it with double the weight of the Salt extracted

from the relidence of the Tinctura Metallorum : put them into

a Cucurbit with Water; proceeding in all things as above, till the · Precipitate remains infipid; then

dry it, and boil it in Spirit of Wine; decant the Spirit when cool, and dry the Precipitate,

This is Emetick and Cathartick, and is prescrib'd in Venereal and Chronick Cases. The Dose is from gr. iii. to 9 fs. The feveral Ablutions ferve only to lessen the Quantity and Pungency of the Salts, which the Precipitate receiv'd in making from the Aqua Fortis, and fo to render it milder in its Operation.

Panacza Mercurii rubra.

Take any quantity of red Precipitate; put it into a Cucurbit, and afterwards eight times its weight of Spring Water; let it stand in a heat of Sand twenty four Hours, I flaking it three or four times; pour off the Water, and keep it for use. Then dry the Precipitate, and put to it eight times its weight of Spirit of Wine; fit a Glass to the Mouth of the Cucurbit; lute it well, and fet it in a gentle heat. Let it continue there fifteen Days; shake it often, and after it is cool, pour off the Spie rit of Wine by Decantation. Then take the Precipitate, and put it in a China Dish, with twice its weight of Tincture of Sul-* phur: set it on Fire, and burn off the Tincture; and then put on fresh Spirit of Wine: let it stand in a very gentle heat two or three Hours; and after it is fettled, decant, dry the Precipitate, and put it up for use?

This is by some mightily esteem'd

tion as before. Then dry the in Venereal Cases. It works by Stool, but will fometimes vomit. Its Dole from iii. to xii. or xy Grains,

Panacæa Mercurii alba.

Grind Calamelanos to a very fine Powder, and put it into a Cucurbit, with eight times its weight of Spirit of Wine; place it in a warm Sand; let it stand fifteen or twenty days, and shake it every day two or three times, Then fit a Glass to the Mouth of the Cucurbit, and make it a circulating Glass. Separate the Spirit either by Decantation or Diffillation, and dry the Powder in a gentle heat.'

This is yet milder than the Calamelanos, and therefore may be ventured in larger Doses as a Cathartick, especially to Children; it has

the same Virtues.

Mercurius Pracipitatus Albus, White Precipitate.

Diffolve Mercury 3 iv. in Spirit of Nitre 3 viii. when it is all diffolv'd, put it into a wide-mouth'd Glass, in which is a Pint of Spring Water; shake them together, and pour on filtered Brine by little and little: let the Brine be as strong as can be made; to a Pint of which put in Spirit of Sal Armoniac 3 ii. ftir the Matter about, and let it settle; then put on more Brine: stir, and let them stand to settle as before; and so continue putting on more Brine until no more will precipitate. Then let it stand five or six Hours to fettle, and pour off the Water by Inclination. Put on common Water; stir it about, and when fettled, decant as before; and fo proceed, putting on fresh Water, stirring and pouring off, till the Precipitate is quite infiinfipid. Then lay a clean Paper upon a Chalk Stone, put the Precipitate upon it, and let it lie there

till the Chalk has absorbed the Water; then remove it to a Board,

and let it dry in the shade between

" rwo Papers."

,

e

a

al

3-

ut

m

fo

ne

te.

fix

the

on

uit,

be-

ing

our-

uite

nfi-

Put not above 3 ii. at a time of the Spirit of Nitre upon the Mercury; and when the Fumes of that begin to cease, put on as much more, and so till all is dissolv'd; for if all the Spirit be put on at once, the Conflict would be so violent as to endanger the Glass. The Furnes ought to be carefully avoided, and therefore it is best done in an open Chimney. The Operation of this is mostly by Stool, and sometimes by Vomit; and it will likewife falivate, if order'd accordingly. Its Dose is from v. to xv gr. This for its neatness of Colour is often mix'd with Pomatums for the Itch, and outward Foulnesses of the Skin; but this way Persons are often betray'd into a Salivation against their Intention: therefore at fuch times due Care is to be taken from its getting that way, by keeping the Body laxative, and giving fuch things inwardly as lay hold on the Mercurial Particles, and carry them another way; for which end nothing is better than Flowers of Sulphur.

Turpethum Minerale, Turbith Mineral, or yellow Precipitate.

Take Quickfilver 3 iv. put it into a Retort, and to it 3 iv. of Spirit of Nitre; let it stand till it has done suming; then add Ol. Vitriol 18 s. place the Retort in a Sand Furnace; give it a gradual Fire to the sourth degree, and the Operation will be perform'd in fix or seven Hours time; then take out the Retort, and break it;

pulverize the white Mass, either in a Glass or Marble Mortar; put it into a wide-mouthed Glass, and pour to it is iii. of warm Water; let it stand two Hours, and shake it three or four times: when it is settled, pour off the Water by Inclination, and keep it by itself. Put more Water to the yellow Powder, stir it about well, and

when fettled pour off as before ;
and fo proceed with feveral Ablu-

tions till the Powder has no tafte.
Dry it upon a gentle Sand-Hear,

and put it up for use."

Lemery, instead of Spirit of Nitre, uses Oil of Vitriol, but in a larger quantity; for that is not so strong by much as Nitre. Beguinus has a way different from both, which is worth inserting.

Beguinus's Method.

" Take Mercury & iv. Oil of Sulphur by the Bell & viii. mix them gradually in a Retort, and digeft them in a Sand-Heat two days; then put raile it a Fire fufficient to throw over the Spirit of Sulphur, which will require it ferce enough to make the Retort Then take out the white red hot. Mass, and powder it in a Glass or " Marble Mortar, and wash it with hot Water as in the other Procefs, and it will change yel-' low; when by this means it is well sweetned, wet it with ' Spirit of Wine, which burn away 'again.'

The Dose of this is from two to six Grains: It is too rough for Children, but is safe enough to grown Persons. This, as indeed all Preparations of this kind which are ponderous, and given in little quantity, ought not to be exhibited in Liquors, where they so suddenly fall to the bottom, as to be troublesom to

53

take :

take; but in Boles with Conferve of Rofes, or some such things, they are not either inconvenient or unpleasant. The Turbith is accounted the most efficacious of all the Mercurial Preparations in Venereal Cases: it works smartly upwards, and will sometimes of it self raife a Spitting, if a Cathartick is not given soon after it. In virulent Gonorrhea's, and where the Humours flow much to the Privy Parts, it is of great service; but must be used with great care, and particularly not to take cold. The most obstinate Leprosies generally yield to it. The Waters with which it is wash'd, is by some used for the Itch, and other cutaneous Deformities, in which it does much good, if the Patient is not too buly with it; for it is so loaded with saline Spicula, as not to be inferiour to a Poison, if much of it should get into the Pores.

Mercurius Pracipitatus Viridis, Green Precipitate.

Put giv. of Mercury into a Matrais, to which put of spirit of Nitre, or double Aqua Fortis, gviii, In another Glass put of ine Copper 3 is. which dissolve in Spirit of Nure, or Aqua Fortis, ifs. Pur both the Solutions together; place them in Sand, and draw off the Aqua Forsis. In the bottom of the Vessel there will remain a blackish Mats, which must · be powder'd in a marble or glass Morrar. This done, put it into a Cucurbit, and pour upon it of diffill'd Vinegar thiv. Set it in a Heat of Sand, where let it contiinue forty eight hours, Ihaking it now and then. At last augment the Fire, to make the distill'd Vie negar boil; let it continue fo at least one hour, and when cold,

four off the distill'd Vinegar by Inclination, and it will be found tinged of a green colour. Put upon that which remains more distill'd Vinegar, and proceed as before: filter the tinged Vinegar, and put it into a Cucurbit; set it in a Heat of Sand, to evaporate gently to the Consistence of Honey, or till it begins to sparkle; then take it from the Fire, and let it cool: when it is cold, it will be a hard Mass, which make into fine Powder, and keep for use.

This is by many accounted a Specifick in a Gonorrhea, and indeed if any thing does exceed the yellow Precipitate in its Efficacy this way, it is the green. Its Dose is the same as that, from iii to vi gr.

Arcanum Corallinum.

Take of red Precipitate 3 iv. put it into a Retort, and to it Spirit of Nitre 3 viii. Set it in a Sand-Furnace, and draw off the Spirit in a gradual Heat, to the fourth degree. This Operation will be perform'd in five or fix hours. Return that Spirit of Nitre with 3 iv. of new upon the Precipitate, and draw off as before. Repeat the same Operation with 3 iv. of new Spirit; and at last let it continue at least two hours, in the fourth degree of Fire: then let all cool, and there will be a very red and subtile Powder, which put into a Crucible, and set in a Fire of Charcoal, but not exceeding a worm Red, half a quarter of an hour. Then put it into a Matrass, and to it to iii. of distill'd Fountain or Rain-Water : fet it in a Sand-Furnace, and give it a gradual Fire till it boils, and fo keep it half an hour. Pour off that Water by Inclination, and dry the the

the Powder gently: then put to it of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine 3 xii.
and in a gentle Heat draw it off, and so proceed to two Cohabations. Then put to it 3 xii. of fresh tartariz'd Spirit of Wine; fit a Glass to the mouth of the

Cucurbit, to make it a Circulatory: let it stand in a gentle Heat of Sand forty eight hours; and at the last of all, let it summer a

little, then let all cool: decant the Spirit of Wine, and dry the Pow-

der.

This does not greatly differ from the Prince's Powder. Some effects this the best and safest of this Tribe: It operates chiefly by Stool. Its Dose is from iii. to x gr. This is also reckon'd good in the Gous, Dropfy, Scurvy, and Uch, as well as Venereal Insections.

Æthiops Mineral.

Take Flowers of Sulphur, and crude clean Mercury, of each equal quantities; grind them together in an Iron Mortar, till they are incorporated into a black Powder.

There are other ways of making this by Deflagration, but this is the most simple and natural, and therefore to be prefer'd; unless for expedition the Sulphur be melted, and the Mercury stirr'd into it : which way was first taught me by (that Ornament of the Chymical Pharmacy, to whom the University of Aberdeen have done just honour, at the instances of Dr. Pitcairne) Dr. Stringer of Epsom. For the rubbing in the first way ought to be continu'd five or fix hours, else the Mercury will not be sufficiently mix'd. This is a fafe Medicine, and may be given to young Children, for the Worms, and all Crudities, and Acrimony of the Humours. It is infallible against

the Itch, and curaneous Diseases. Its Dose is from gr. x. to 3 L.

Native Cinnabar. Because this always stands amongst the Metals, in Writings of this kind, we have given it a place here; but as there is no Preparation of it under the Direction of Pharmacy, but reducing it into a fine Powder fit for use, which is too easy to want any Directions about it; we shall refer the Reader to what has already been said of its Virtues, under Sell, 1.

541. ANTIMONIUM, Antimony. This is a heavy metalline Substance, compacted, as it were, of long shining Needles. It is in many places in Europe; but what is generally in the Shops, is not the true mineral Antimony, but has been melted, and cast into pyramidal and conical Forms. Its metalline Parts approach near to the nature of Lead; but those Virtues which give it such a large share in Medicine, altogether arise from its sulphureous Parts. In crude Substance it is much used in Diet-Drinks of the Woods, and fuch things as are intended against the Scurvy, and to promote the matural Transpiration. It is also given in substance as a Diaphoretick and a Deobstruent, but it is very apt to change with the Humours it meets with in the Stomach into a kind of Regulus, and prove violently Emerick: for by many Preparations of this Mineral, and a Comparison of their Effects with those of crude Antimony, it is manifest that somewhat very active in its Composition is inclos'd in more gross Parts, which hinder their Exertion; but when any proper Menstruum or Dissolvent sets those Principles at 5 4

liberty, their Power is foon difcover'd by their Operation. And that part in which we fay confifts those medicinal Virtues, is term'd its Sulphur; because it is most drawn out, or fet in Exertion by those Menstruums, which are most fuited to join with fuch a Substance: but yet this is not of that gross kind as the common Sulphurs, but feems to be of a volatile fort, and to wrap up some active volatile Salts along with it. For after the groffer Sulphurs are diffipated in making it into a Regulus, there is a strong Emetick Quality to be drawn out by an indifferent Menstruum.

Regulus Antimonii, Regulus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony to i. Tartar 3 xii. Nitre 3 vi. powder them fine, and mix them exactly together; then place a Crucible into a melting Furnace, let the Fire increase gradually till the Crucible is red-hot, before the Mixture is put in, which is to be done by a small Spoonful at a time, till all is in: then increase the Fire, and stop the door of the Furnace, and there let it continue in Fusion half or three quarters of an hour, till its sparkling in the Crucible is well fpent: then pour it into a little Mortar, being first made clean, and afterwards heated, and greafed with a little Butter, Tallow, or Wax. Let it fland till cold, and then turn it out : beat off the Scoria, and put it by in an earthen Pan, to make the Sulphur Auratum withal; then melt the Regulus again, and throw into it of Nitre in Powder 3 i. Let it stand in Fusion a quarter of an hour, and call it out into the Mortar heated and greafed as before, and it will be more pure.

This may yet be render'd finer by repeating the last Operation, but still saving the Scoria for other Uses. It may be cast into any Form of Cups, or Pills, and will give an Emetick Quality, in ten or twelve hours time, to Wine; and will have the same Effects as the Crocus Metallorum.

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii, Gold Sulphur of Antimony.

Boil the Scoria of the Regulus, in twenty times its weight of Fountain-Water, the space of one hour; fir it often, and whilft hot run it through a fine Straining-Cloth: ' then put distill'd Vinegar to it, and there will precipitate a red Powder. Let it stand to settle, and drop more distill'd Vinegar into it; and if it turns the clean Liquor muddy, let it fettle, and drop yet more distill'd Vinegar into it: and so proceed, till the subfiding Liquor will not turn muddy by putting distill'd Vinegar into it. Wash it with many warm Waters, till it is without Tafte or Smell; then put it into a Coffin of Paper, to drain off as much Water as can be. And last of all, put it into a flat earthen Dish, and fet it in a gentle Warmth to dry.' It is Emetick and Cathartick, as

Regulus Antimonii Martialis, Regulus of Antimony with Steel.

many of the Antimonial Prepara-

tions are. Its Dose is from i. to vi

or viii gr.

Take of finall Nails the i. s. put them into a large Crucible placed upon a Tile in a melting Furnace, let the Fire kindle about them gradually, till the Nails are ready to melt: then project (by a good Spoonful at a time) of Antimony the Nitre 3 iv. and Tartar 3 ii, pow-

· powder'd and mix'd well together. Bury the Crucible in Charcoal, fhut the door of the Furnace, and · let it stand in the strongest Fusion, till it has done sparkling. Then take it from the Fire, and pour it into an Iron Mortar, hot and greafed as usual. When it is cold, beat off the Scoria, and melt it again; and put to it (by a Spoons ful at a time) of Nitre in gross Powder 3 ii. or 3 iii. Let it stand in strong Fusion, as before, till it cease to sparkle; then remove it from the fire, and pour it into a warm Mortar, as before. Repeat the fame Operation the third and fourth time, always casting in 3 hi. of Nitre; but the fourth time let the Regulus melt well, before the Salt-Petre is put in. When cold, beat off the Scoria, and there will appear a perfect Star upon the Surface of the Regulus."

This goes downward more by Stool than the former. Its Dofe is from ii. to viii gr. It is given only in strong Constitutions, and in obstinate chronical Distempers.

Vitrum Antimonii, Glass of Anti-

Take a Pound of Antimony, and reduce it into fine Powder, and fet it over a gentle Fire; calcine it in an unglaz'd Pan, till it comes to be of an Ash-colour, and ceases to fume: it must be kept continually ftirring, and if it should run into Lumps, they " must be powder'd again, and then the Calcination be finish'd. When that is done, put the calcin'd Antimony into a Crucible; set it upon a Tile in a Wind-Furnace: put a thin Tile on the top, and cover it all over with Coals, and when it is brought to Fusion, keep it fo in a strong Fire for an hour;

then put into it an Iron Rod, and when the melted Antimony which adheres to it, is transparent, pour it upon a smooth hot Marble, and

when it is cold, put it up for use. This is call'd also Stibium. It is

This is call'd also Stibium. It is the strongest Emetick of any Preparation of Antimony. It is too rough to take in substance, tho some allot its Dose from ii. to viii gr.

Crocus Metallorum, Saffron of

Take of Antimony to. Nitre

Xxiv. and common Salt Xii. powder them fine, and mix them well
together. Set a Crucible in the
fire; when it is red-hot, put in the
Mixture by a Spoonful at a time;
when all is in, thut the door of
the Furnace; let the Matter fland
in a strong Fusion half antiour,
then take it from the fire, and
cast it into a warm greated Mortar.

The Operation of this is Emetick: but the Insusion of it in White-Wine or Canary is generally used, and is the officinal Vinum Benedictum; § i. of the Crocus to this. of Wine. Its Dose is from § ii. to § i. for grown Persons; for Children it is too strong: and indeed all these Antimonial Emeticks begin to be in neglect, for their Roughness.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, Diaphoretick Antimony.

Take of Antimony thi. SaltPetre thiii. powder and mix them
exactly, then put them into a redhot Crucible, by a Spoonful at a
time, and let it stand half an hour:
remove it before it is quite cold,
and put it into a large earthen
Pan, almost full either of hot or
cold Water. Let it remain there
ten or twelve hours, to dissolve

the Salt; then take it out, and if any of the calcin'd Antimony adheres to the Crucible, scrape it off with a Knife. Stir the white Matter about with a clean Stick, and when 'tis settled, decant the Wae ter by Inclination; put on more warm Water, and decant as before: thus repeat the Ablution, until the Antimony is infipid. • When this is done, put more fresh Water, stir it about, and present-Iy pour it off into another Pan: put on more, and pour off as before; and so do till all the tinest part of the Preparation is walh'd off, and by this means it will be · feparated from the groffer dirty parts. Having thus separated the finer part, leave it to fettle, and e gently pour off the Water by Inclination. Put the Antimonium Diaphoreticum upon a clean Sheet of whited-brown Paper, and lay it upon a Chalk-stone to suck up the Moisture. Remove it into a very gentle Heat to be perfectly dry'd, and keep it for use in a close Veffel.

The Operation of this is Diaphoretick, if it be kept close from the Air; otherwise with keeping, the nitrous Particles in the Air will get into it, and render it Emetick. It is fometimes given with Alexipharmicks in malignant Fevers, and in the Small-Pox and Measles: And likewise in Scorbutick and Venereal Diseases, to sweeten and cleanse the Blood. Its Dose is generally small in common Practice, being from v gr. to 3 is. But Mr. George Wilfon, an experienc'd and faithful Chymist, says, he has known it given by half an Ounce at a Dose, and repeated two or three times a day, for some days together without hurt. If the first Washings are preferv'd and evaporated, there will

be a Sal Prunella, possessing the same Virtues as the Sal Polychrestum; for it is nothing but the nitrous Salts, with some small Portion of the Antimony along with it.

Tineture of Diaphoretick Antimony.

Take of Antimonium Diaphoreticum th i. Salt-Petre th iii. let them be finely powder'd and well mix'd; then by a Spoonful at a time put them into a red-hot Crucible: let it stand half an hour in a strong melting Heat, then pour it into a warm Iron Mortar; beat it to Powder, and before it attracts the Air, return it into a Matrafs, and add to it of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine to iii. Let it digest three days and nights, and there will be a glorious Tincture, pleasant to the Tafte, very fragrant, and far excelling all other Antimonial Tinctures.'

The Dose is from ten to sixty Drops. It is very Diuretick, as well as Sudorifick, and good in all kinds of Cachexies, and chronical Distempers. The Cerus of Antimony is made with the Regulus and Nitre, in the same proportions and manner as the Antimonium Diaphoreticum; is given in the same quantities, and is of the same Virtues, but not so often prescribed. Or thus:

Cerussa Antimonii.

Fake Regulus of Antimony finely powder'd ziv. put it into a Retort, and add (by an Ounce at a time) Spirit of Nitre zxii, then shake it, place it in a Sand-Furnace, lute on a Receiver, and give it a gentle Fire till it begins to drop: then increase the Fire gradually to the fourth degree, keep it so till no drops fall from the nose of the Retort, or Fumes sty

into the Receiver. Let it cool, and take out the Remains from the Retort: powder and wash it fweet as the other Cerus, and

dry it.

It is Diapheretick, and by fome reckon'd to equal Bezear Mineral in its Virtues. Its Dose is from x gr. to 3 i.

Magistery of Antimony.

Take of Antimony in very fine Powder 3 iv. put it into a large Matrafs, pour upon it one Pound of Aqua Regis by 3 iv. at a time; fet it upon a Sand-Heat in a Chime ney, that the Fumes may afcend without offence. Make a small Fire, and let it stand in a Heat of Digeftion ten or twelve hours, haking it once in two or three hours: then let it cool, and put to it a Gallon of Fountain-Water, which you must pour off before it settles. Put to it more Water, flir it and pour it to the other before it settles; repeat this Operation till nothing remains in the Matrass but a yellowish Powder, which is the combustible Sulphur of Antimony. Let the white Powder settle, and decant the Water, until by feveral Ablutions the Magistery becomes insipid: dry and keep it for use.'

The Operation of this is more Cathartick than Emerick, and it fometimes operates by Sweat. It is given in Apoplexies, Palfies, and all nervous and hypocondriacal Diffempers. Its Dose is from v. to xv gr.

Poterius's Cordial.

Take Regulus Martis in fine
Powder 3 iv. Gold dislov'd in Aq.
Regis 3 is. Let the Aqua Regis
be drawn from the Gold, and then
mix it with the Regulus. Put to

the Gold and Regulus, of Nitre

xii. mix all exactly, and put it
into a red-hot Crucible by a Spoonful at a time: let it stand in a
melting Heat an hour, then let it
cool, and proceed as before in the

" Ceruffa Antimonii."

The Operation of this is Diaphoretich, and is said to be a Purifier of the Blood, a Strengthner of the Heart and Stomach, good against malignant Fevers, the Small-Pox, and the Plague. Mr. Wilson says, he has been inform'd that it has cured likewise the Venereal Pox, the Gout, King's-Evil, and Leprosy. He also says, he has made it both with Gold and the Anodyne Sulphur of Mars; and that the latter has been approv'd of as the better Medicine. The Dose is from 9 ss. to 9 ii.

Antimonium Catharticum, Purging Antimony.

Take of the Glass of Antimemy 3 iv. finely powder'd, put to it gradually of Oil of Vitriol & xii. let it digest forty eight hours, diftil it in a Sand-Heat, let it cool; then wash the Powder, S. A. till all the Acrimony is loft. Dry it and grind with an equal weight of Sal Mirabile, and of Sal Enixum, a double quantity. Put this Mixture into a Crucible, which place in a Wind-Furnace; after it has flood a quarter of an hour in a gentle Fusion, take it from the Fire: when cold, wash the Powder, dry it, and keep it for use."

It is the most certain Cathartich that is made with Antimony, and good in all scorbutick and chronick Distempers. Its Dose is from 9 fs. to 9 ii. Mr. Wilson tells us, that he knew three confirm'd Poxes cured with this Medicine, in a small space

Tindura

Tinctura Metallorum, Tincture of Metals.

Take of Regulus Martis to Is. of Spittle-Dust (which is the Scoria that falls from hot Plates of " Copper quench'd in Water) 3 iv. (or the like quantity of Caput Mortuum of the Spirit of Verdigrease) of Salt-Petre thii. of Tartar the s. Powder and mix them well, and put them into a redhot Crucible by Spoonfuls: after it has stood melting half an hour, remove it from the Fire, and powder it in a clean warm Mortar. Before it attracts the Air, return it into a Marraís, and add two Pound s of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine: make a circulating Veilel of the Matrass, and let it digest two days. When cool and fettled, decant the Liquor by Inclination.

Notwithstanding the sounding Name, this is not much used in the present Practice. It is reckon'd an efficacious Alterative in all chronick Cases. The Dose is from twen-

ty to an hundred Drops.

Flores Antimonii, Flowers of Antimony.

Prepare a Set of fubliming Pots, and let the lowermost be of the I shape of an earthen Body: it " must be twelve or fourteen Inches high, and its Mouth three Inches diameter. In the middle of this Body must be a Perforation of an Inch and a quarter diameter, exactly fitted with a Stopple of good " Earth: place this upon an Iron Bar in a naked Furnace, nine or ten Inches above the Grate, and close the Body to the Perforation with Lute and Tiles, only leaving three or four Registers of an Inch and a quarter diameter, at an equal distance. Then fit to it three

or four Aludels of Earth, one above another, and upon the uppermost Aludel fit a Glass with a Beak: Jute the Junctures of the Aludels, Body and Head; and to the Beak fit a small Receiver un-' luted. Kindle the Fire, and when the lower Pot is red-hot, put in of Antimony in Powder about a Spoonful, with a Latin-Ware Scoop, made for that purpole. Keep up the Fire well, and when no more Fume rifes into the Head, put in another Spoonful; and fo continue until there be as many Flowers as defired. When all is cold, take off the Aludels carefully, and with a Feather wipe off the Flowers upon a Sheet of Paper, and put them up for use."

In this Preparation there seem to be the most active Sales and Sulphur that the Antimony contains; and therefore is its Operation very violent, chiefly by Vomit. It is an excellent Medicine in Maniacks, who can bear its Violence; and is the Herculean Remedy, by which some have got such great Reputation in those Cases: particularly Burton, some time ago, of Norwich. Its Dose is from ii. to v. or vi gr.

Flores Reguli Antimonii cum Sale Ammoniaco, Flowers of Regulus of Antimony with Sal Armoniac.

of Antimony with Sal Armoniac.

Take Regulus of Antimony, and clean Sal Armoniac, and the sal powder and mix them well; and in all things proceed as in making the other Flowers. When the Flowers are wiped from the Aludels, put them into clean Water to dissolve the Sal Armoniac, and wash the Flowers from the Salt: dry them, and put them up for use.

These are good in the same Cases as the former, but operate some-

what

what gentler. If but a fmall quantity of the Flowers are wanted, the Operation may be perform'd in a Sand-Furnace, by putting the Mat-ter into a Retort, fitting to it a Receiver, and proceeding with gradual Fire, as in the Preparation of Ems Venerus.

Antimonium Refuscitatum, Antimony Revived.

Take the Flowers of Antimony and Sal Armoniac, without Separation; put them into a Cucurbit, and to every iv. of these Flowers, oput of distill'd Vinegar thi. Let them stand upon warm Sand in Digestion eight days: then exhale the diffill'd Vinegar, and by Ablution sweeten the Flowers, which

then will be of the pristine colour

of Antimony.'

This works by Vomit, and fometimes too by Sweat. It is milder than either of the former, and good in the like cases. In short, there are no Medicines in Pharmacy which are to be compared to these in Mamiacal Affections; for there are no Emeticks or Catharticks of any other Tribe, that are strong enough for fuch Patients, unless in an Over-Dose, which would be dangerous. Mercurials operate by their Salts, which they obtain in Preparation; and therefore in an Over-Dose would be apt to destroy the Textures of the Parts themselves, as was before explain'd of Sublimate. But Antimonials, tho of prodigious efficacy to shake the Solids, yet they are too foft to wound and destroy their Make.

Panacæa Antimonii.

Take of Antimony 3 vi. Nitre 3 x. of common Salt 3 ifs. and of Charcoal 3 i. Let them all be made into a fine Powder, and

well mix'd, and be put into a redhot Crucible, by half a Spoonful at a time : continue the Fire a quarter of an hour after. Then either put it into a Cone, or let it cool in the Crucible, and there will be three Substances, viz. in the bottom a little Regulus; above that a compact Matter, fomething bike the Liver of Antimony; and upon the Surface, a more spongy Mass. Separate them from one another, and put by the Regulas ; o powder the other two, and wash them apart, till they have no tafte of the Salts: dry them gently, and keep for use.

The uppermost Substance is counted the best, and is of a fine golden colour, when 'tis wash'd; the middle Substance is not of so pleasant a colour, and works more churlishly. The Regulus is equal with the Regulus of Antimony. The Operation is Emerick and Cathartick, and it is given in the Pox, Gout, Dropfy. Scurvy, and all obflinate chronick Cases. The Dose is from ii. to v. This is the Basis of or vi gr. Mr. Lockyer's Pills, which have fo long been a celebrated Purge. If gr. x. of the finer fort of this Panacea be mix'd with white Sugar-Candy 3 i. in a fine Powder, and made up into a Mass with the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, it may be divided into a hundred small Pills; of which, one, two, or three may be taken at a time, and they will gently work by Vomit and Stool.

Panacæa Antimonii altera.

4 Take of Antimony Tiv. grind it to a most subtile Powder; put it into a Matrass, and pour upon it one Pound of strong capital Lees of the Soap-boilers. Set them to digest on warm Sand four or five Days, and shake them often; then.

then add forme warm Fountain Water, shake it well about, let it fand two or three Seconds of Time, and pour it off into a clean Pan: repeat that Ablution till all the brown Powder is feparated from that which appears like crude

· Antimony; to which put more capital Lees, and proceed in all things as before, till all the Anti-

mony is brought into a subtile brown Powder; which wash well from its Salts, dry it, and keep

for use.

This is not diftinguishable from the Ruffel's Powder in its Operation; and as the present state of the Fluids is, it proves either Emetick, Cathartick, Diaphoretick, or Dinretick. Its Dofe from v. to xxx gr.

Almost all the foregoing Preparations of Antimony, how severe foever alone, may be fo manag'd in a skilful Hand, as to operate little, or not at all, in the Prima Via; nor be perceiv'd until they are got into the smallest Vessels. And then it is those mighty things are to be effected which cure the Gout, Pox, Evil, and all those Diseases that are too much the Opprobria Medicorum. And it certainly is the want only of this knack of converting the most efficacious Catharticks into Alteratives, that makes the common Practice in chronick Cases so little to the purpose. There are at this time in the hands of some Empiricks, Medicines upon this Basis, which are too much a shame to Learning and Education. But how can it be otherwise, when Practice is calculated rather for the Ease and Dispatch of a great deal of Business, than to cure Patients? whereby Cases of Difficulty are not worth the Cure of any but Quacks, and fuch as venture at random.

Butyrum Antimonii, Butter of Antimony.

" Take of Antimony and Mer-4 cury Sublimate, and to ii. powder and mix them well, put them into a coated Retort, which must onot be charg'd above a third part; fet it upon an Iron Bar, in a little flat Dish with some Sand in it, in an open Furnace: make a small · Fire at first, but increase gradually in the fecond degree; and the Butter will rife in the Neck of the Retort, which melt into the Receiver with live Coals. Keep the Fire still in that degree, till the Neck of the Retort is ting'd red : then change the Receiver, and increase the Fire to the third degree, where keep it two Hours; after that give two Hours Fire of the fourth, and it will raise the Cinnabar into the Neck of the Retort: when all is cold, take it out of the Furnace, break the Retort, and take out the Cinnabar.

In this Process there is both the Butter and a Cinnabar made at once. The former is only us'd externally, being very Caustick. It is a mighty Secret among some to stop a Mortification. This Cinnabar is feldom to be met with in the Shops. It is Diaphoretick, and a powerful Alierative in all chronick Cases, Its Dose from vi. to xx gr. The common Cinnabar of the Shops has a great deal of Sulphur in it, which gives it a beautiful Colour, but makes it not so efficacious.

Cinnabar Antimonii.

Take crude Mercury 3 xv. of common Sulphur 3 v. Antimony crude & ifs, mix them well together, and fublime them in a luted Bolt-head in a naked Fire; let the · Fire ft

;

n

c

.

C

Ĉ

r

.

e

S

Fire be high enough to make be Bolt-head red hot.

This may be given in a larger Dose than the former, and is good in the same Intentions from 9 is. to 9 ii.

Mercurius Vita.

Let the Butter, just now defcrib'd, be melted, either by expoling it to the Air, or a gentle Heat : put it into a clean Retort; " fet it in a Sand Furnace; and by a Fire of the second degree distil it: the Butter will be made more white and pure; and by this Rectification be separated from some dirty Faces, which will remain in the bottom of the Retort. Melt all the rectify'd Butter into the Receiver, and put to it warm Fountain Water; ftir it well with a clean Stick : when 'tis fettled, pour off by Inclination, and keep the first by it self. Put on more Water, ftir, and let it fettle; and fo do till the Powder is freed from all faltish Tafte; then dry it gently, and keep it for use.'

Its Virtues are the fame with the Flowers of Antimony; its Dose

from ii. to viii Grains.

Bezoardicum Minerale, Mineral Bezoar.

Take of rectify'd Butter of Antimony 3 iv. put it into a Retort, and to it Spirit of Nitre 3 xii.
or 3 xvi. of Aqua Stygia by 3 ii.
or 3 iii. at a time. Place the Retort in a Chimney, to avoid the hurtful Fumes. When all the Spirit of Nitre is in, and the Vehemence of its Action over, put it in a Sand Furnace; fit and lute a Receiver to it, and give a gradual Fire to the third degree. When it ceases to drop, let out the Fire; and when cold, take it out and

keep it in a Glass well stopp'd from the Air.

The Furnes of the first mixing are very hurtful, and therefore to be carefully avoided. Its Operation is by Sweat, tho it will also sometimes purge. It is much more efficacious than the Antimonium Diaphoresicum, and it will eradicate even Leprofies, and the most obstinate Cases of that kind, if rightly managed. Some account it a Relifter of Poisons, and commend it in pestilential Distempers. Its Dole is from x gr. to 3 fs. Some calcine it in a Crucible, after it is taken out of the Retort; others think it better to let that part of the Spirit of Nitre it holds, to remain with it; but its Operation is certainly milder for fuch a management.

Lute not on the Receiver, till the Violence of the Fumes are over, left when the Fire augments its Motion, it break the Retort and Receiver. Do not exceed the third degree of Fire, nor let it fland long after the Spirit of Nitre is drawn off, to prevent discolouring the Medicine. The Spirit of Nitre being now impregnated with common Salt which was in the Butyrum, is become an Aqua Regia, and will dissolve Gold, and is call'd Spiritus Nitri Bezoardicus.

Essentia Antimonii, Essente of Antimony.

Take the Flowers of Antimony, or Mercurius Vita, and
Sal Mirabile, and \$i. of clean
Chrystals of Tartar \$ii. powder
and grind them well together;
put them in a clean Pan with
three Pints of Spring-water; let
them simmer over a Fire for eight
or ten Hours, and stir them often.
Filter the Liquor whilst it is warm,
and evaporate it in a gentle Heat

10

272 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

to the Consistence of a Syrup.

Then put to it a Pint of Spirit of
Wine; let it stand in Digestion
in a Matrass well stopt three Days,

in which time it will be ting'd:
then by gentle Inclination pour
off the Tincture into a Body; to

which fit a Head and Receiver, and draw off one half of the Spirit of Wine; that which remains in

the Body, put into a Phial, and

keep for use.'

This has the Virtues of most other Antimonial Preparations; it is Emetick, Cathartick and Sudorifick, according to the Circumstance and Temper of the Patient. Its form makes it convenient to take in any Liquor; and even to Children where it can be ventur'd. Its Dose from 5 Drops to 50.

Tinctura Antimonii, Tincture of Antimony.

Put the s. of Salt of Tartar into a Crucible; fet it in a melting Furnace, and hear it until it melts; then put to it by a Spoonful at a stime of Antimony in Powder * 3 iv. let it stand in a strong melting heat for the space of an Hour: take it from the Fire, and put it into a warm Mortar; beat it into a Powder, and whilst warm put it into a Matrass. Pour upon it startariz'd Spirit of Wine to i. and invert a Glass into the Mouth of the Crucible; lute it well, and fet it in Digestion three or four Days, in which time the Spirit of Wine will be ting'd; take it from the Heat, fet it on one side to lettle, and decant it into a dry " Phial, which keep well stopt for " use."

This lofes its Colour with keeping long, fo that it will almost come to be limpid as Water. It

operates by Sweat and Urine, and is seckon'd a good Deobstruent, especially in Hypocondriacal Cases. It is conveniently given in any common Liquor. Its Dose is from x. to l. or lx Drops.

Tinctura Regalis, The Royal Tincture.

Take of Copper in little pieces 3 ii. put it into a Crucible, and fet it in a melting Furnace; when it is red hot, put to it (in gross Powder) of Regulus Fovis 3 xiv. let them melt well together the ' space of a quarter of an hour; then cast them into a warm greas'd Cone: when cold, beat them into a Powder, which must be put (by a Spoonful at a time) into double its weight of melted Salt of Tartar; when it is all in, shut the Door of the melting Furnace, and keep it in the strongest Fire can be given it for two or three hours. Then take it from the Fire, and pour it into a clean warm Mortar: beat it to Powder whilst warm, and before it attracts any Air, put it into a Matrass where there is to i. of Spirit of Wine tartariz'd. Lute it as in the Tinetura Antimonii; and in all things proceed as in that Tincture,'

Some are so fond of this, as to cry it up for a universal Medicine, and indeed it deserves a great deal; for it is very efficacious in all chronick Diseases. It is Sudorifick and Diuretick. Its Dose the same as the soregoing Tincture. In the room of 3 ii, of Copper, there may be us'd 3 iis. of the Scoria of Copper, which the Brassers call Spill-Dust, and the Tincture will be more beautiful. Some are of opinion, that the Emetick Quality of Antimony is not to be destroy'd, so as not to return

again;

ter

Ho

fort

Tra

COOL

POr:

tain

Gem

Cou

there

Four

Worl

from

again; but if these Tinctures are kept ever so long, they will not prove Emetick.

Sulphur Metallorum, Sulphur of Metals.

'Take of Nitre 3 iv. of Salt of Tartar 3 i. powder and mix them well. Then take of the Regulus of Mars and Venus (purify'd by repeated Fusions) 3 iv. powder the Regulus also very finely, and mix it exactly with the other Pow-

der : put the mixture into a red-

Spoonful at a time. When it has stood half a quarter of an hour in Fusion, remove it, and when cold reduce it into a fine Powder; then put it into a Glass Body, and add two Quarts of Spring Water; set it in a Sand-Heat to dissolve the Sals and Sulphur: Filter the Dissolution, and precipitate the Sulphur with any Acid; wash and dry it for use. This is Diaphoretick and Anodyne. Its Dose from 9 ss. to 9 ii.

hot Crucible, by a quarter of a

SECT. XVI.

Of Salts.

I'T has been already observed in the first Part of Principles, that Salt is the main Basis of all compound Bodies, as they principally give to them Weight and Solidity. In proportion therefore to those Qualities, must their Efficacies be in Medicines, as has been already taken notice of in the preceding Section.

542. SAL COMMUNE, Common Sale. This is the quinteffential part of Salt Water, viz. of the Sea, or of Fountains, which remains after the Evaporation of the inlipid Humidity. Of this there are three fores; Sal Gem, fo call'd from its Transparency and Similitude to precious Stones; that made by the Evaporation of the Water of Salt Fountains; and of Sea-Water. The Sal Gem comes from the North Eaft Countries, as Poland, crc. where there are large Rocks of it; the Fountain Salt, out of Cheshire and Worcestershire; and that of the Sea from all Parts of the World near

d

e

n

d

h

ne

ıl.

e-

to

rn

1;

the Sea: and of it are two forts, that made by Evaporation with Fuel, and that dry'd by the Sun, the last of which is the strongest.

Salt is purify'd by separating it from its more earthy part, and accidental Dirt, by Dissolution, Filtration and Chrystallization. In decrepitating Salt, put what quantity of common Salt you please into a Crucible, or any other earthen Vessel which will endure Fire, give it such a Heat as will make it crackle, but not melt; continue it in that degree of Fire, now and then stirring it with an Iron Hook, till it cracks no more; and this may be done either before or after Purification.

Spiritus Salis, Spirit of Sale.

Take of common Salt & is, of burnt Tobacco Pipes or Fuller's Earth & iv is, let the Salt and Earth be well dry'd, and beaten into a very fine Powder; then mix them exactly, and put them into an Earth then or Glais Retort luted, which T ought

ought not to be quite two thirds full. Place the Vessel in a Reverberatory Furnace; cover it with its Dome; fit and lute on a Receiver, make under it 2 Fire of the first degree, and continue it about two hours, in which time the Lute will be dry; then encrease the Fire to the fecond degree, and continue it so three hours, and so proceed to the third, and there keep four hours; urge it further to the fourth for five hours longer, in which time (the Fire being exactly manag'd) the Operation will be ended, which may be perceiv'd by the disappearance of the white Clouds in the Receiver; let it cool, and take off the Spirit. · Put the Spirit into a clean Cucurbit or Retort; place it in Sand in a gentle Heat; fit a Receiver o nor luted; give it a gentle Fire, to raife the inlipid Phlegm; when the Drops begin to have an acid Tafte, put away that which is in the Receiver, which put on again

In the Retort will be left the heavy Spirit of Salt, which is improperly call'd its Oil; which may be also rectify'd, and rendred more grateful, by encreasing the Fire to the third and fourth degree, till nothing is left in the Retort, but a

and lute; keep it in a Fire of the

fecond degree, till there is a mi-

nute's space of time between the

falling of each Drop. Then take

off the Spirit, and keep it for use,

which is much more grateful than

Stiptick yellow Earth.

. before Rectification.'

The Operation of this is Diuretick, and is us'd in any Vehicle, so make it of a pleafant Acidity. Is is given in Fevers, Obstructions of the Liver, and Spleen, Dropfies, Faundice, and to quench Thirft. Its Dose from x. to lx or lxx Drops.

Spiritus Salis cum Oleo Vitriolis Spirit of Salt, with Oil of Vitriol.

Take of clean common Salt and Fountain Water ana th ii. Oil of Vitriol the same quantity, and mix them thus : First, put the Water into an earthen Veilel; then put the Oil to it, by two or three Ounces at a time; if more, it will endanger the breaking the Veffel by its Violence. Then put the Salt into a Glass Retort, and put the Oil and Water to it; fet it in a fand Furnace; fit a Receiver to it, and make a Fire of the first degree for one hour, and advance it to a fecond, keep it three hours; encrease to the third four hours, and fo to the fourth, till no more Fumes or Drops come into the Receiver.'

This without any Rectification is more grareful than the former, and equal to it, if not exceeding in Virtue. About the middle of the Diftillation the Matter in the Retort will bubble, and make a noise; then be careful that you do not augment the Fire too fast, lest the Retort or the

Receiver breaks.

Sal Mirabile Glauberi.

Take the Salt left in the Retore after the Distillation of the aforefaid Spirit of Salt; diffolve and filter it; evaporate part of the Water, and fet the other in a cold place to chrystallize. In cold Weather it will shoot in forty eight hours, and in warm Weather in three or four days,'

Its Operation is Cathartick and Diuretick, and answers all the uses of most of the purging Waters. Its Dose is from half an Ounce to an Ounce, in a Pint or a Quart of purging Spring-Water. This is vaftly di

C

T

Ea

EA

CO

CO

of

Sal

For

ma

de s

ting

a better Medicine than that common Cheat before taken notice of, under the Name of Epfom Salt.

If the Retort perform the Operation without cracking, you may put Water to the Salt which is in it, and diffolve and filter, and fo fave the Retort; the Evaporation is most properly perform'd in a clean Iron Kettle, or an earthen one.

This is observed to be more penetrating than common Sea-Salt; which is ascribed by Lemery to its having never been dissolved in Water, whereby it keeps its native Keenness: whereas those who have been so broke, do in some measure lose their Edges. There is no Preparations of this in any Authors worth notice, or at all now in use; nor is it per se of any account in the prefent Practice, unless sometimes it is ordered in Clysters to affist their Irritations and Operation.

544. NITRUM, Salt-Petre. This is a Salt extracted out of the Earth, yet abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. It also cleaves to Stone-Walls, Rocks, Clefis, and Caverns under ground. That which is extracted out of fat Earth is made in most Countries in Europe ; but our greatest quantities come from the East-Indies. It is compos'd of near an equal quantity of fixed and volatile nitrous Aerial Salts, bitterish and pungent in Tafte. For further Information the Reader may turn to Dr. Mayow's Tractatus de Spiritu Nitro- Aereo, and the Writings of Natural Historians,

C-

re ve

of

12

In

rty

ea-

and

fes

Its

an

pur-

ally

Purification of Salt-Petre.

Take any quantity of Nitre at pleasure, dissolve it in warm Water; filter, evaporate and chry-

fallize, as is done in other

This is an Operation not absolutely necessary amongst us, the Refiners of Salt-Petre giving it well purify'd to our hands. Some effects the chrystalline Nitre best, and others the Lump: but the difference between them is not discertiable, especially as to any Medicinal Efficacies; the one being the top, and the Lump the bottom of the Pan, in which the nitrous Liquor was put to shoot.

Sal Prunella, Chryffal Mineral.

Melt any quantity of Salt-Petre in an earthen Pot, or very clean Iron Kettle; when it is well melted, caft a little Flower of Sulphur upon it; when that is burnt, put on more, and fo do till the Nitre flows as clear as Rock Water, without any Scum: then with a clean Iron or Brass Ladle take it out of the Pot, and put it into a warm Brass Pan or Mould; when that is coagulated put it by, and with the Ladle take out more; and so do till all the melted Salt is cast, which keep for use.

If it be yet desir'd more pure," dissolve it in clean warm Water; filter the Diffolution, and evaporate till a thin skin appears at the top ; then fer it to chrystallize. It is Dine retick and cooling, and often given in Fevers; and is very proper where a Discharge by Urine is to be encourag'd. It is likewise very good in Gonorrhea's, especially when the Water scalds by its Heat; for it both cleanses and cools those Parts. It is also of good service in sore Throats, and Inflammations of the Tonfile being gently melted in the Mouth, and fwallow'd with a little fine Sugar. Its Dose is from gr. vi. to 3 i.

T 2

Sal Polychrestum.

Mix equal Parts of Sulphur and Nitre in fine Powder, and put them into a red-hot Crucible, by a Spoonful at a time; as foon as the Flame of one Spoonful is confurned, put in another, and fo continue till all the Mixture is in: put a Tile over the top, cover it all over with Coals, and keep it in Fusion four or five hours, and then pour it into a warm Copper Veffel; and when cold, powder and dissolve it in warm Water ; filter the Dissolution, and evaporate till it is dry.'

If the Salt be not so white as defired, put it into a Crucible, and let it in a strong Fire three or four hours longer, continually stirring it till it is very white. Then again diffolye, filter, and coagulate, and there will be a pure Sal Polychrestum. If to \$ vi. of this there be put \$ i. of fublimed Sal Armoniack, and 3 fs. of Sal Mirabile Glauberi, and then dissolve, filter, and chrystallize together; the Composition will be much more agreeable, and better de-Serve the name of Polychrestum than the other. This Dose is from \$ s. to 3 i. and its Operation is Cathartick and Diuretick.

Nitrum Catharticum.

Put th i. of Spirit of Nitre into a Crucible, set it in a Wind-Fure nace, and give it a gradual Fire e till it melts; then put into it a e live Charcoal, about a quarter of an inch diameter; when it has done flaming, put in another, and s so continue to do till the Coal causeth no flame; this is call'd Nitrum Fixatum. Pour this into a warm Mortar, beat it to Powder, and dissolve it in distill'd Vinegar; filter and evaporate in a

wide-mouth'd Glass; dissolve it again in fresh distill'd Vinegar, filter and coagulate the third time : ' then dissolve it in high rectify'd Spirit of Wine, which afterwards distil from it; and there will be a Salt easy of Dissolution, and pleasant in Taste and Operation.'

Some of the foregoing Preparations, and particularly that of Sal Prunella, our Chymists have got a trick of spoiling with Alum; as they stick at nothing for the Increase of their own Gains, and as their Preparations often go through many hands before they are exhibited, they are not much follicitous about their Success, if they have but the external figns of being genuine, while in their own hands. And thus as Alum gives this Preparation a commendable Whiteness, which is valu'd in the Sal Prunella; and because it makes the Medicine come out cheaper, in it is dash'd, without giving them any pain for the Patient who is to take it. The same Suspicion is but too well grounded, against those who pass for wholefale Apothecaries, and all fuch who place their Advantage more in the present Profit, than the Credit of a Cure, or the Satisfaction of doing good.

This last is Cathartick and Din. retick, and accounted a good O pener in all inward Obstructions Its Dose is from 9 ii. to 3 iv. or 3 v.

Nitrum Saturnifatum.

" Take Saccharum Saturni, and purify'd Nitre, equal quantities; dissolve them in distill'd Vinegar,

filter the Dissolution, and set it in a cool place to chrystallize.'

This in internal Use is preferable to all the Intentions for which Saccharum Saturni is pretended to be given; because the Nitre makes it

more

.

.

· t

4 5

(W

ufo

der

con

to (

Pre

Spir

" gl:

· of

· W

c the

Sp

more aperient. In Ashma's some much commend it. Its Dose is gr. v. vi. or vii. There are many other Impregnations of Nitre some Authors mention; as with Tin, Sulphur, and Tartar, which make the Nitrum Joviale, Sulphuratum, and Hermaphryditicum: but these are quite out of use, even in the Chymical Shops.

Spiritus Nitri, Spirit of Nitre.

· Take of Nitre in fine Powder " Bi. of clean Tobacco-Pipes Biv. or of Fullers Earth dry'd and beaten to a fine Powder; mix them well, and put them into a good earthen or coated glass Retort; place it in an open Furnace, lure a Receiver, and kindle a fire under it, which keep in the first degree till some red Fumes appear in the Recipient, neither augment it till those Fumes disap-' pear; then increase to the second, which will raise more red Fumes; when they begin to decrease, raise it to the third, and so on to the fourth, and most extreme degree of Heat, till no more Clouds come over; then let out the Fire, and as foon as it is cool enough, take off the Receiver, and put the 4 Spirit into a Glass, with a glass or wax Stopple.'

This Spirit is too corrolive to be used much internally, tho some order it from 10 to 50 Drops, in any convenient Vehicle. Its chief Use is to dissolve Metals, and fit them for

Preparation.

0

2

g

.

nd

5;

ır,

in

ble

ac-

be

s it

ore

Spiritus Nitri cum Oleo Vitrioli, Spirit of Nitre with Oil of Vitriol.

Put the i. of Salt-Petre into a glass Retort, and pour upon it the i. of Oil of Vitriol, and of Spring-Water 3 xii. mix them, but avoid the Furnes: then place the Mixture

in a Sand-Furnace; lute on a Receiver, and give a Fire of the first degree two hours, advance to the second, where keep it two hours longer, and so on to the third and fourth, giving two hours to each degree, in which time the Operation will be ended. When it is cold, take off the Receiver, and put the Spirit in a Phial stopt with

" Wax, or a glass Stopple."

This Spirit answers all the Ends of the former, and is much better in internal Use, where it is very diaresick, and a good Cleanser of the Viscera. Its Dose is from 10 to 50 Drops, in some soft Vehicle: for these corrosive sharp Diaresicks ought to be given in such things, whereby their Points are better guarded from Mischief, and their Esticacies also rather promoted than hinder'd. Vid. Explication of the Operation of Diaresicks, Sect. 5.

This is also made with much less trouble than the former; for in that, if the Nitre is not very pure and dry, and thorowly separated from common Salt, which is in all unrefined Nitre, it will produce an Aqua Regia. And if it be not dry, it cannot be made into such a fine Powder as is requisite to keep it from melting together, by which the Emission of its Spirits would be hinder'd. And to answer the Charge of the Oil of Vitriol, there will be procured at the same time the

Sal Enixum Paracelfi,

This is only the Residue of the former Spirit, which remains in the Retort, of a white Colour and pleasant acid Taste. If it be dissolved in hot Water, and chrystallized, it will be yet a more elegant Medicine, and endu'd with the same Virtues as the Tartarum Vitriolatum.

278 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

Its Operation is Diuretick. The Dose is from 3 i. to 3 i. in Broth or Water-gruel.

Spiritus Nitri Dulcis, Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

Put into a Retort, of Spirit of Wine tartariz'd the fs. to which add Spirit of Nitre 3 iv. by a little at a time : a crackling will enfue upon the mixture; and when that is over put in more, and so proceed till all is in. Then shake them well together, and place the Retort in a Sand-Furnace; fit a Receiver, not luted, or but flightby; make a fire of the first degree, proceed from thence to the lecond, where keep it one hour and a half; and then one hour more of the third will finish the " Operation."

In this Process the bustle which is made at first mixing much breaks the Points of the Nitre; and the addition of the Volatile Sulphur in the Spirit of Wine, renders their Operations much milder. makes a pleasant-scented as well as tafted Spirit, infomuch that fome have got a takk of mixing it in small quantities with ordinary Spirits, and putting them off for French Brandy. And there is a smack of this discernible in most that is now fold for such. It is diuretick, and may be given from 20 Drops to 100 OF 120.

Single Aqua Fortis.

Take crude Vitriol # iii. Nitre

the ii. beat and mix them well; put

the Mixture into an earthen Por,

call'd, a Long-Neck; place it upon

a fire, fit to it a Receiver, which

lute well with Clay, Sand, and cut

Flax wrought together: give a

Fire of the first degree for three

hours; in that time there will

come fome red Fumes into the Receiver, which will again disappear; then raise the Fire to the fecond degree, where keep it three hours longer; go on to the third and fourth, where keep it till the Receiver is free from Fumes. When all is cold, take the Receiver off carefully, and keep the Agua Fortis for use.

This is used in Medicine only as a Menstruum in other Preparations, but is much consumed by Dyers, Refiners, and Varnishers: for they cannot strike some Colours without it, especially the Scarlet from Cochineel; altho the Cloths dyed into those Colours, where it is used, are reckon'd to be made somewhat rotten, by the Corrosion of the Aqua Fortis.

Double Aqua Fortis.

Take Vitriol calcin'd almost to a Redness thiv. of Nitro this. both made into fine Powder and well mix'd: put the Mixture into an earthen long Neck, or Glass Retort luted, set it in a Reverberatory Furnace; fit and lute on a Receiver to it: kindle a Fire, and proceed exactly as in the single Aqua Fortis.

Some mix Clay with the calcin'd Vitriol and Nitre, but it is altogether unnecessary.

Arcanum Duplex, seu Duplicatum.

Take any quantity of the Caput Mortuum of Aqua Fortis made
with equal parts of Nitre and Vitriol, and dissolve it in hot Water
by standing some hours, and now
and then stirring the Mixture. Let
the Water be filter'd; evaporate
to the appearance of a Skin upon
the Surface, and leave it to shoot,
or even to a Dryness.

S

it

.

1-

0

n

.

a

d

e

d

e-

1-

le

1-

er

W

et

te

n

t,

15

This is also in some Authors by the name of Nurum Vitriolatum, and Sal Ducis Holfaria; and is greatly extoll'd for a Diuretick, Sudorifick, and, as the Humours are dispos'd; fometimes for a Cathartick too: but we hardly ever meet with it in Prescription. Its Dose is from 9 is. to 3 is.

Tinctura Nitri.

Take Nitrum Fixatum thi. melt it in a Crucible with a strong Heat for three or four hours; then put it into a warm Mortar: powder it, and whillt warm, pour upon it half a Pound of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine; fet the Mixture in a Matrass upon warm Sand, gradually increasing the Fire, till the Spirit of Wine simmer, and so continue for 2 or 3 hours in which time the fix'd Nitre will have communicated its Tincture to the · Spirit of Wine: decant and put on more, and digest so long as it ' yields any more Tineture.'

This operates both by a Diaphorefis and Urine, but chiefly the latter way. It is accounted a great Purifier of the Blood, and a good Antiscorbutick. Its Dose is from

20 Drops to 60.

Pulvis Fulminans.

Take Nitre three parts, Salt of · Tartar two parts, and Sulphur one part; mix them well in a warm Mortar, and the Pettle a · little warm; and with all expedie tion possible, that it may not attract the Air; which the Salt of " Tartar foon does."

The Operation of this is Diapheretick and Diuretick, but it is hardly ever prescribed, and therefore not made, unless to play tricks with: for one Dram of this Powder held over the fire in a Spoon or Shovel, will

first melt, and then go off with an Explosion, not inferiour to that of

a well-charg'd Musket.

Note, That in the Rectification of all the acid Spirits under this Article, the Phlegm comes over firth, because it is the lightest part of the whole: whereas in vinous Spirits it rifes laft, because it is there the heaviest.

545. ALUMEN, Alim. This has been mention'd under the Class of Aftringents, Sect. 2. Nº 152. There are no Preparations of it in the Shaps, but the Alumen Ullum ; which is melting it in a Fire-Shovel, or a Crucible, and letting it bubble until it comes to a white hard Substance, which is used as an Escharotick: it gently eats proud Flesh, but it leaves fuch a Hardness upon the Part, as makes it little effeem'd in that Intention. Many mix a little of it with the Sugar they dulcify their Cordial Waters with, which fines them down, and throws the Milkiness to the bottom, from which they may be pour'd by Inclination, or rack'd off with a Crane.

Aqua Aluminosa Magistralis.

Take of Alum roch'd and white Sublimate, ana 3 ii. boil them in Rofe and Plantain Water, ana Bi. ' till half is consumed; filter the ' remainder, and keep it for use.'

This is prescribed against Deformities of the Skin, and often for the lich; but it is an uncertain Remedy, and not to be used without

Caution.

546. AMMONIACUM, Sal Armoniac. This is brought from Alexandria in Egypt, Venice, Antwerp, &c. It is either natural or artificial: The natural is found in very hot Countries, where the Earth The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

has imbibed the Urine of Animals; but of this little or none comes

Sal Ammoniacum Factitium.

Take of Urine thx. of Sea-Salt Bii. and Wood-Soot Bi. boil these together into a Mass, then put them into a Subliming-Pot with a oroper Head, and there will rife up what forms those Cakes this is

met with in, in the Shops.'

The marine Salt so fixes what is volatile in the Urine and Soot, that this Mass discovers nothing to the Smell, but taftes somewhat pungent. This is purify'd by dissolving it in Water hot, which is to be filter'd, and evaporated to a Pellicle upon the Surface; and it will shoot in a cold Place and a proper Vessel into a fine white Salt, which operates both by Sweat and Urine, and is a good Aperient in all kinds of Obstructions. Its Dose is from xx gr. to 3 i fs.

Sublimation of Sal Armoniac.

Put any quantity of Sal Armoe niac in gross Powder into a Retort, or Matrass with its Head;

e place it in a Sand-Furnace, fit a

Receiver to it, and give a gradual Fire to the third degree, in which

it must be kept till all is sublimed,

which may be perceiv'd by the " Sublimate's rifing clear above the

" Sand."

This has the like Virtues as the purify'd, and may be given in the same Dose.

Sal Ammoniacum Volatile, Volatile Sal Armoniac.

Take Sal Armoniac, and Salt of Tartar, each equal quantities; and fublime, as in the foregoing,

but in a Vessel that is not above

one third or a quarter full, else the

Glass will be apt to burft."

Some instead of Salt of Tartar put Lime, and others Chalk or common Whiting. If the Sal Armo-niac be good, it will sublime this way above twelve Ounces, which will be extremely volatile, and is good for Pocker Smelling-Bottles, For which purposes some put Spices into the Retort, which makes it more grateful. It is prescribed in malignant Fevers as a Sudorifick, in the form of a Bole, with other convenient Ingredients; for it is not fit for Powders, its Volatility foon wasting it: in Pills it will ferment them, and it does so in Boles, but there it does not destroy the Form, and Conveniency of taking. The Dose is from gr. v. to x.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci.

' Powder and mix together equal parts of Sal Armoniac in Powder. and Sea-Salt decrepitated: put this Mixture into an earthen Cucurbit, and having placed it in Sand, fit to it a blind Head. The Fire must be gentle at first, and increas'd by little and little, fo long as the Sal Armoniac can be perceiv'd to rife like Meal, and flick to the Head. Then let the Vesfel cool, and fweep the Flowers out upon a Sheet of Paper with a Feather, and afterwards keep them in a Glass close stopt.'

The Virtues of these are like the fublimated Sal Armoniac, but somewhat more powerful; and therefore are to be given only from vi. to

xvi gr.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiati, · Flowers of Sal Armoniac with Steel.

If in the former Process Iron or Steel powder'd be used instead of the Sea-Salt, the Flowers will be of a yellow colour, from their

' Tinge of Iron.'

These are more penetrating and deobstruent than the tormer, and therefore they are greatly recommended by some in all kinds of Obstructions, Cachexies, Jaundice, Dropsies, and Uterine Affections. In many cases it is the best Preparation with Steel, because it is so much volatilized with the Sal Armoniac, that it passes the Stomach much better, and gets in great plenty into the Blood, ready broke and digested for its last Offices. Dose the same as the former.

Aqua Regia.

Take equal quantities of Nitre and Sal Armoniae, and put them into a Retort, big enough to remain above two thirds empty; place it in Sand, and raife under it a Fire of the fecond degree, which keep while any thing continues to come over.

Another.

Take of Sal Armoniac 3 iv.

put it in Powder into a Matrass or
Glass Vessel of a good bigness,
and pour upon it sixteen Ounces of
Spirit of Nitre: place the Vessel
in a warm Sand-Digestion till all
the Sal Armoniac is dissolv'd;
then pour it into a Bottle, and
keep it stopt with Wax or a glass
Stopple.

This is honour'd with the Appellation of Aqua Regia, because it will dissolve Gold, the Chymist's King of Metals; but it is of no other use in Medicine, than as a Menstruum in

fome Preparations.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci cum Tartaro, Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Tartar.

' Take of Sal Armoniac and Salt' of Tartar, and Bi. powder and " mix shem well together, and put them prefently into a Cucurbic, or rather into a Retort, because there is but one Joint to close; sprinkle it with twelve Ounces of Phlegm of Wine, or of Spring or Rain-Water wiii. Place it in Sand, and luting its Receiver well with a Bladder; give it fire of the first degree, one hour and a half; increase it to the second, and keep it fo for two hours; go on to the third, and keep it there till you fee the Salt begin to diffolve in the Neck of the Retort, or Head of the Cucurbit: let all cool, and put the Spirit into a Phial by it felf, and the Salt into another.

This Salt agrees in Smell and Virtues with the Sal Ammoniaci Volatile in a former Process. The Spirit is fudorifick: it is given also in Epilepsies, Palsies, and all nervous Cases; because such fiery irritating Volatiles stimulate and shake the Fibres, and promote the Derivations and due Motions of their necessary Fluids. The Dose of this is from x Drops to 3 i. or lx Drops, in any Vehicle.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci cum Calce, Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Quick-Lime.

Take of Sal Armoniac in fine Powder to i. of Quick-Lime, which has lain in the Air until it has broke into a Powder # iii. mix them well, and put them presently into a Retort, to which put two Pounds of River, Rain, or Spring-Water; shake it to mix the Powder and Water, and place it in a Sand-Furnace, lute well the Juncture of the Receiver, and give Fire of the first degree one hour and a half, augment it to the second, where it may be kept till about 3 xii. of the Spirit be distill'd. Then take it off, and keep in a Phial well ftopt.

If the Receiver be again luted on, three or four Ounces more may be drawn off pretty ftrong. The Virtues and Doses of this are the fame as the former, but it is not fo good for inward Use, through the Heat is has from the Lime; but that makes it the quicker in Scent, and therefore best for smelling to: and as this is also the cheapest Process, few Chymists can be trusted for making the other, when it is order'd. When any alkaline Salts are mix'd with the Sal Armoniae for these Preparations, the Operator must be very nimble, else the Sal Armoniac opens and exhales so suddenly, that there will be a great waste of it; and if the Lime was not to run a little in the Air before mixture in the laft Process, it would be difficult to get it into the Vessel. In the former Preparation to is. of Pot-Ashes would do as well as the Salt of Tartar, if they be clean'd by Dissolution, Filtration, and Evaporation; for then they would little differ from it.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Dulcis, Sweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac.

Take of Sal Armoniac, Salt of Tartar, and 3 iv. powder them se-

parately, and mix them well in a

glass or marble Mortar; put this Mixture into a glass Body, pour

upon of rectify'd Spirit of Wine

Spatula, and fit to the Body a

" Head and Receiver, lute well the

Junctures, place the Vessel in a

Sand-Furnace, and give it a very

s little Fire to warm the Body. The

e volatile Salt will rife, and flick to

the Head and Neck of the Re-

ceiver. Increase the Fire a little,

and continue it, until there distils

onothing more. The whole will be ended in four or five hours.

Let the Vessels cool, and unlute

them. There will a little volatile

Salt stick to the Head, and be a Spirit in the Receiver. Put quick-

Iy both the one and the other into

a Retort in Sand; and having fit-

ted another Retort to it to ferve

for a Receiver, and luted the

Junetures, distil the whole with a

finall Fire. Cohabate it again three times, then keep what has been

diftill'd in a Bottle well ftopt; al-

most all the volatile Salt will be

diffolv'd in the Spirit of Wine, and

that which remains undiffolv'd will receive a perfect Diffolution in the

Bottle.

This Lemery recommends as a very good Medicine for the Lethargy, the Palfy, Scurvy, malignant Fevers, and byflerical Maladies: It may be given instead of the Spirit of Sal Armoniac, before described; and it is pleasanter to the Taste. It promotes Sweat and insensible Transpiration. The Dose is from 12 Drops to 30. It is also good outwardly apply'd to paralytick Limbs, and for many nervous Aches.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Succinatus, Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Amber.

* Either digest thi. of Spirit of Sal Armoniac with 3i. of Oil of Amber; or in the drawing the

last Process, put Spirit of Amber instead of so much rectify'd Spirit

of Wine.

This is reckon'd to be yet more Cephalick, and better fuited to all nervous Indispositions, but it is much more unpleasant. Its Dose is from 10 Drops to 40.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Chalybeatus, Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Steel, or Iron.

This is made from the Caput Mortunm of the Flores Ammo-

miaci

.

a

O

-

e

e

2

t

t

t

until it begins to fufe; and then

manag'd, as in drawing the Spirit x gr. to 3 l.

with Tartar or Lime.

This is accounted the most aperient and deterfive of any of the Spirits made from this Salt. It is therefore given from v Drops to xx, in a convenient Vehicle, against all kinds of Obstructions, but particularly those of the Kidneys and Uterus.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci acidus, The acid Spirit of Sal Armoniac.

Take the Caput Mortuum of the Spirit of Sal Armoniae with ' Tartar one part, and of Fuller's · Earth three parts, both beaten into fine Powder, and well mix'd; put them into an Earthen Long-neck, and place it in a Reverberatory: fit and lute on the Receiver; make a Fire of the first degree for one Hour; increase it to the second, and keep it there three Hours longer, and so the third and fourth, till the Receiver comes clear without Fumes. Then let all cool; take off the Receiver, and put up the Spirit for use.'

This is little different from the Spirit of Salt. The common Salt not rifing with the Heat of the former Process, fuses and comes over

in this.

Sal Ammoniaci Diureticum, Diuretick Sal Armoniac.

* Take the grey Salt which remains in the Vessel after Distillation, of either of the Spirits made with Sal Armoniac and Tartar; diffolve, filter and evaporate, either to a Pellicle, fo as to shoot into Chrystals, or to a dry bot-" tom."

This operates powerfully by Urine, is given in Gravel; and pre-

" niaci Martiati, expos'd in the Air tended by some to dissolve even the Stone in the Bladder. Its Dole from

Sal Volatile Oleofurn.

Take of Sal. Armonias, and Salt of Tartar and B fs. powder them apart, and mix them; put the mixture into a Retort; put also into the Retort the Leaves of Marum Syriacum & fs. and of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine to ifs. impregnated with the effential Oils of Cloves 3 is. Cinnamon 9 i. Nutmegs 9 ii. of Marjeram, Le-" mons and Oranges, and 3 i. put to them of clean Water to it, and fee 'all in a Sand-Furnace; lute on a Receiver, and give Fire of the first degree one Hour and an half; increase to the second, in which continue five or fix Hours, or until the white Salt which first shot at the top of the Receiver, begins to mek down: then put out the Fire, and pour the Spirit, which will have a great deal of loose Salt in it, into a Phial by it felf for use; and the Salt harden'd upon the upper ' part of the Receiver, into ano-

This Preparation, which Sylvins first made common, is mightily now in use; and for its preferable Fragrancy, has almost excluded the use of Spirit of Harts-Horn, and the plain one of Sal Armoniac. It is a most noble Cephalick and Cordial, either to finell to, or drink inwardly. Its Dose is from to Drops to 100 or upwards, in Wine or any common Vehicle. It is much varied, according to the different Humours of the Makers, so that there would be no end of giving all the Recipe's common about it. This is one of the best; and whosoever pleases may omit any of their Aromaticks,

and put others in their room, if it may better fuit any particular Intention. A Sal Volatile thus made with Marum Syriacum alone, is wonderfully penetrating, grateful and ferviceable to the Head; and diluted to a convenient Strength, is one of the best Sternutatories that can be invented. It is easy to impregnate this with Steel, as either with the Flores Ammoniaci Martiati, or the Regulus Martis; which is the most delicate way of giving that Mineral to nice Constitutions, and where it requires a previous Comminution into the finest Parts. The slower the Fire is, the more Salt crusts upon the top of the Receiver and Neck; and therefore if care be taken not to draw it too near, whereby that Salt is melted down, a great deal may be preferv'd, which is vaftly preferable to all of this kind; not only for Fragrancy of Scent in smelling Bottles, but for Efficacy internally us'd in all nervous Cases. It is a great pity this is not more known in the Shops. But as Phyficians feldom stoop to such low regards, the Chymists are too avaritious and cunning to bring it into acquaintance; for it requires a much flower Fire, and not to be drawn so far, both which makes the Medicine come out dearer. I have been so nice in this one Particular, as to contrive a little Copper Furnace which goes with a Lamp, and will carry a Pottle Retort. It may stand upon a Table, or in a Window, while at work; and it is impossible to contrive any Heat so much under command as this, whereby it makes this Medicine to the greatest perfection.

The hidden Spirit of Sal Armoniac.

Take of pure Spring-Water th v. Pot-Ashes this. Sal Armoniac this

put them into an uncut Body, and frop it with a Bolt-head firmly luted; let them frand three or four days in a gentle Heat of Sand to digeft, fhaking them two or three times every day. Then let the mixture fettle; filter and keep the Water for use.

This is of a strong urinous Scent; for immediately upon the mixture of any alkaline Salt, as has been observ'd in many of the preceding Processes, the Acid of the Sea-Salt, which fix'd the volatile ones of the Sal Armoniac, being destroy'd, suffers the latter to exhale, and strike the Organs of Smelling with great force. The Sal Volatile Oleofum, disguis'd with the swelling Epithets of a Modern Enthuliast of note, and now fecur'd by Patent to the Successor of a Brother Prophet, is not one jot better than this mean Preparation; and would be thrown out of doors by any who could be made sensible of the Cozenage.

It may not be improper to close the Preparations under this Article with the

Distillation of Urine.

Take of the Urine of a found young Man, newly made, as much as you please; put it into an Iron Kettle, and evaporate it to the Confumption of one half in a gentle Heat. Put the remainder into a Stone Bottle; stop it well, and fet it by to ferment about two Months: Open the Bottle, and if it fmell quick and strong, put it into a large Glass Retort; lute on a Receiver, and give Fire of the first degree for an hour; then increase to the second, which will raise its Salt and Spirit; continue that degree till the Salt begins to dissolve, and let all cool. ' take take off the Receiver, and put all that is come over there into a Cucurbit; fer it in Sand, lute on its Head and Receiver, and give a gentle Heat at first; and the Salt, and some part of the Phlegm, which we call Spirit, will rife. Continue the Fire till the Head is fill'd with Salt; which, when it decreases, let all cool, and put what is in the Receiver into a Phial well stopt.

The Dose of this is from 5 to 50 Drops, and is reckon'd Diaphore-

tick and Disretick.

In the Evaporation observe to do it by a gentle Heat, lest some of its Volatile Salts, by too great an Agitation, should fly before its Fermentation. The use of the Fermentation is to separate the Phlegm, which would take up too much room to no purpose. If the Urine be not sufficiently fermented, which may be known by its quick Scent, stop it again, and let it stand longer.

If the Salt and Spirit are defired apart after the Rectification, then pour off the Spirit into a Phial, and tie a double Paper over the Mouth of the Receiver; fet it downward, and let it drain till the Salt is dry; then scrape it off from the sides with a crooked Hoop stick, and put it into a Phial well stopt. If a greater quantity of Salt is sought for, put both it and the Spirit together into a long Body; lute on the Head and Receiver, and let it stand in a digesting Heat of Sand, that the Salt may gently sublime.

The Spirit may be made without Fermentation, by evaporating to the Confistence of a Syrup, and giving it gradual Fire to the third and fourth degree. In this Operation the Phlegm comes first, and then

fome Volatile Salt ; afterwards more Volatile Salt will appear in white Furnes, with the Spirit and a little stinking Oil, which must be separated from the Salt and Spirit before Rectification. After one Rectification, the Volatile Salt and Spirit may be separated as in the former; but it is not efteem'd of equal Goodness with the fermented Spirit, because all the Salt of Urine is volatiliz'd by the Fermentation. In the Caput Mortuum, as fome call it, there will remain a strong lixivial Salt; and if the volatilizing fixed and lixivial Salts deferve that Encomium the most celebrated Authors give, the Salt of fermented Urine must be the best Medicine: and indeed there is a perceptible difference between them, the fermented Spirit and Salt being more pleafant and penetrating, both in Smell and Tafte, than the unfermented. This Salt is extremely penetrating, and is not only efficacious inwardly in Rheumatifins from gr. v. to xvi. and Arthritick Pains; but also wonderfully searches and diffipates the Flatus's and Acrimony which occasion those Pains, and elevate the Part into a Tumour, when us'd ourwardly in Liquors or Unquents, and rubbed well into the Flesh.

There are fix forts of this Salt vendible amongst us, viz. Hungarian, Dantzick, Roman or Cyprus, English and German, and likewise White Vitriol. It is said these are all compos'd of an acid Salt and a sulphurous Earth; but it is most certain, that there is a proportion of Metal in them, as it evidently appears by rubbing Dantzick, Hungarian, Roman and White Vitriol,

upon the Blade of a Knife, which they will leave ting'd of a Copper colour. And in London it is well known, that most of the old Iron, which is gather'd by many poor People, is sold to the Copperas Houses at Rotherhith and Deptford, which they boil up with a Dissolution of the Marchasite Pyritis, or Fire Stone; and let the Liquor run out into convenient Vessels or Cisterns, in which it shoots into those Forms we meet with it in amongst the

Druggifts.

In Colour the Hungarian and Dantzick are Green; but the first is the deeper; the Roman or Cyprus is Blue; the English is yet of a paler Green than either. The White takes its Name from its Colour. There is also a Red Vitriol which is from Germany, and yet of no great use amongst us. It is suppos'd to be a Green Vitriol, calcin'd by a Subterranean Heat. Dr. Brown, in his Travels, tells us, that at Friburg in Germany they take the Ore, out of which Brimstone has been melted, and burn it again in open Air; then putting it into a large Vat, they pour Water upon it, fo as to imbibe and drink in the Vitriol: this Water is afterwards boil'd to a fufficient height, and let out into Coolers; where Sticks are fet in it, as in the making of Sugar-Candy: the purest chrystalliz'd Vitriol sticks to the Wood, and the rest to the Sides and the Bottom.

Vitriolum Purificatum, Purifica-

All Vitriols are made pure by Diffolution, Filtration, Evaporation, Coagulation, or Chrystallization, And their highest degree of Purity is, when there, are no

Faces fettle in their Diffoltion.'

Vitriolum Calcinatum, Calcination of Vitriol.

Put any quantity of Green Vitriol into an earthen Pot; make a gradual Fire under it, and as it heats, it will diffolve; continue the Fire, and encrease it till the Liquor is again coagulated, and the Mass of a greyish Colour.

This Calcination will fit the Vitriol for some uses; but if it be design'd for the Distillation of the Oil, or for the Chalcanthum Rubefactum, the Fire must be continu'd until it looks red. It is us'd as a Styptick, to stop Blood apply'd to the Wound.

Oleum & Spiritus Vitrioli, Oil and Spirit of Vitriol.

th

t

fi

Beat the Colcothar to Powder, and fift it thro' a coarse Hair Sieve; then put into those Pors call'd Long-Necks, five or fix Found a piece of calcin'd Vitriol, and place them in a Reverberatory Furnace; lute on the Receiver with Lutes made of Clay, Sand, and cut Flax; then make a fmall Fire under the Grate with Charcoal and Small-Coal: ftop the Fire-hole of the Furnace, and the Ash-hole slightly; let the Fire smother so fix or eight Hours, to dry the Furnace and Junctures of the Receivers: then put the Fire upon the Grate, and keep it in the first degree fix or eight Hours; increase it to the second four or five Hours, and fo to the third, which will raife white Clouds in the Receiver; continue fo long as the white Clouds come over: when they begin to abate, augment it to the fourth degree in its extremity, and continue it till the Vitriol emits no more Fumes. • Then

' Then let all cool, and carefully take off the Receivers, and put the Diftillation into a Retort, which place in a Sand-Furnace; fit a Receiver without luting : make a gentle Fire, which will raife a little infipid Phlegm of a Sulphurous Smell; put that into a Phial and stop it. Put on the Receiver again, and continue the fecond degree of Fire; and fo pass on to the third, which continue till Fumes rife into the Receiver, and the Oil in the Resort be clear and white as Rock-water; then e let all cool, and put the Spirit by it felf, and the Oil left in the Retort by it felf alfo.'

The Sulphurous Spirit is given in Palfies and Diseases of the Lungs. The Spirit is sometimes us'd to acidulate Gargarisms and Juleps; and the Oil chiefly serves as a Menstruum in some metalline Preparations. It is extremely Caustick, and therefore is to be kept under a Wax or a Glass Stopple; for a Cork it will burn to a Cinder.

Gilla feu Sal Vitrioli, Salt of Vitriol.

Dissolve any quantity of white Vitriol in warm Water; filter it, and let it stand twenty four Hours warm to settle its Faces: decant it off from the Sediment, and evaporate it to a Pellicle in an earthen Pan. If some Faces yet remain at the bottom of the Pan, pour it out into a clean Vessel, by gentle Inclination, and set it two or three days in a cold place to shoot into Chrystals.'

It works by Vomit, and is a gentle Puke enough for young Children, from iii. to viii Gr. and to grown People from 9 i. to 3 i. It corrugates the Stomach into Contraction to foon, that it is reckon'd to come all up again every Ejectment; and

therefore fome give as many Dofes of it as they would have the Patient vomit, giving each in a Postinger or. Basin of Posses-Drink or Carduns-Tea.

There is a Salt to be extracted our of the Caput Mortuum of Gil of Vitriol akin to this, but is not yet directed to any particular use.

Salt of Vitriol.

Dissolve any quantity of common martial Vitriol in warm Water; filter the Dissolution, and put it into a Matrass; fet it in digestion fifteen days. If any Faces fall in that time, carefully decant the Liquor from them into a clean Vessel; and drop into it as much oil of Tartar as will precipitate all its Sulphur, which will fall in a brown Powder; let it settle, and pour off the clear Liquor. Evaporate it to a Pellicle, and set it by in a cold place to shoot into Chrystals.

The Chrystal works by Stool, and also by Urine; and is accounted a very aperitive and cleansing Medicine. Its Dose is from x Gr. to 9 ii. or 3 i. The Sulphur is the same as that of Mars before-mention'd, but not much in use.

Aqua Stiptica.

Take Colcothar, burnt Alums and Sugar Candy, and g i. Urine of a found Person, and Rose-Water and 3 i. Plantain Water 3 iv. grind all well together in a Mortar till it is without the least Lump; then put it into a Matrass, and let it stand in Digestion twentry four Hours; let it settle, and pour from the Faces. If you would have it more Stiptick, put one Dram of the Liquor lest after

the last shooting of Sal Martis, or

· Vitriolum Martis, to it.'

This is us'd to stop bleeding in fresh Wounds, by washing them with it warm, or wetting Lint with it, and tying upon them; and also to snuff up, to stop Hemorrhages of the Nose.

Spiritus Vitrioli Dulcis, Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.

Put into a Matrass Spirit of Wine

bii. and pour into it by a little at

a time of Oil of Vitriol to i. fit and lute on a Head and Receiver;

kindle a Fire, which increase gra-

dually to the third degree, till no Drops fall from the Nose of the

Head; then take it from the Fire, and put what is distill'd into

a Phial well ftopt.'

Some return the Spirit upon the black Matter left in the Body, and draw it over again; and so do it three or four times till nothing is left but a dry black Crust. It is given from 20 to 100 Drops, in any Vehicle, as a Provoker of Urine, and of Sweat.

Vitriolum Diaphoreticum, Diaphoretick Vitriol.

Take Salt of Tartar and burnt · Harts-horn ana 3 ii. put them into a Matrais, and add to them by e little and little, half a Pound of s the foregoing Spiritus Vitrioli Dulcis; fet the mixture in a Sand-Furnace: fit to it a Head and Receiver, lute well the Junctures, and draw it off to a dry bottom, in a Fire of the second degree; then take off the Spirit, and put to it Saffron and Cochineel ana 3 i. Virginia Snake-Root 3 fs. stop the Vessel well; set it upon warm Sand to digeft twenty four Hours, fometimes shaking it; afterwards

let it settle, and keep it in a Phial well stopt.

This is said to operate powerfully by a Diaphoresis, and is much recommended in Fevers, and even in such as are pestilential. It has commendations likewise for an Opener of Obstructions; and therefore to be good in the Jaundice, Dropsies, and Stuffings of the Lungs, as in Assima's. Its Dose is from 30 Drops to 100 and 120.

Lapis Medicamentosus, the Medicinal Stone.

Take common Green Vitriol the fs. and the fame quantity of White Vitriol, of Alum 3 xii. Anatron or Sandiver, and common Salt, ana 3 ifs. Salt of Tartar 3 ii. beat them grofly; mix them with 3 iv. of Vinegar, and put all into an earthen Pan, which will contain three times their quantity; fet them in a Fire to melt, and ftir them often : when they begin to thicken, mix diligently of Venice Cerusi giv. and of the best Armenian Bole gii. both in fine · Powder; keep them in the Fire continually flirring, till they grow hard; then let all cool, break the Pot, and put up the Stone for " ufc."

The Vessel in which this is made, must be three or four times bigger than will hold the Ingredients, by reason of the great Ebullition which will arise from the mingling the Acid of Vitriol and distill'd Vinegar, with the Salt of Tartar and Calx of Lead; but especially when the Ceruss is put in, which must therefore be done very warily, and be kept down by continual stirring. This is said to saften the Teeth, preserve the Gums, heal and dry up Ulcers and Wounds, and is also us'd in Injections, and many Compositions for fore Eyes.

Pulvis

n

n

15

n

ti

Pulvis Sympatheticus, The Sympathetick Powder.

Take good English Vitriel, fuch as we call Bow Copperas, purity it as before directed by two or three Dissolutions, Filtrations and Chrystallizations; set those Chryfals in a clean Pan in the Sun, either in June, July or August, fo long as they are calcin'd to Whiteness: when one side is calcin'd, turn the other, and in a few days the Chrystals will crumble into Powder; if they do not, they may be again beat and expos'd to the Sun, and stirred three or four times every day. beat them into a very fine Powder, and again fet them in the Sun, firring as before for two or three days more, in which time they will be very white; then take in the Matter while the Sun shines hot upon it, and keep it from the Air in Glasses well stope, and in a dry place."

It is a mild, but powerful Stiptick, very successfully apply'd in the stopping of Blood, either at the Nose, or Wounds, and will incarnate and heal up, where the Bone is not unfound. We have a great many furprizing, and even romantick Stories of its efficacy by some Writers, in that way by which it has obtain'd its Name; and particularly Sir Kenelme Digby : but the prefent Practice owns no such Chi-

mera's.

The Royal Stiptick.

Upon the Sympathetick Powder 4 3 iv. infuse of good Oil of Vitriol s fs. stir them well in a Glass Mortar with a Peftle of the same, and let them stand twenty four Hours on warm Sand, in a wide-mouth'd Glass; grind this mixture again with a little Spirit of Wine, and put it into a Matrafs; pour upon it more Spirit of Wine, to make that already us'd a Pint. Lute it well, and let it fland forty eight Hours in Digestion, often ' shaking it: then let it stand to cool and fettle, and decant the Spirit of Wine, which keep well ftopt. Remove the Cucurbit or " Matrafs into a Sand Furnace; lute on its Head and Receiver, and drive over the Helm all that will rife in the third degree of Fire, " which also keep by it self: let all cool, and take out what is left at the bottom; powder it, and put it into a Cucurbit, and pour upon it distill'd Rain-Water thi. set it on warm Sand forry eight Hours, and ' shake it often; then let it settle, decant and keep it for use.'

The impregnated Spirit and Water may be us'd apart or mix'd; and if the mixture be defir'd stronger, there may be put to it some of the acid Spirit drawn off, after the Spirit of Wine was decanted; but equal parts of the impregnated Spirit of Wine and Water, evaporated to a dryness, make the best Stipties of This is commended for a very powerful Stiptick, and to be one of the best Vulneraries in the World; it curing all fresh Wounds by the first Intention (as is boasted so much of, by Colbatch's grand Stiptick, before given in the Preparations of Iron) i. e. without Suppuration and

Digestion.

548. ARSENICUM, Arfenic. This is a ponderous Mineral, confifting of a Sulphur loaded with corrofive Salts. There are three forts; the Yellow, call'd Orpimens, much known amongst the Painters; Red, call'd Sandarach; and the White, which is most properly call'd ArjeArsenick. It is made of the Red by relying equal parts of Sandarach and common Salt, and subliming

them together.

We meet with many Preparations of this in Chymical Writers; but they all turn upon this, by frequent Sublimations and Ablutions to blunt fo far the Salts, as to change them from a Poison into a Medicine of Safety; as it is managed with White Sublimate. But the Advantage hereby procur'd does not feem to be worth the pains, because we are better and more eafily furnish'd from the Mercurial Preparations for the same Intentions, as these are pretended for. And as they are likewife neither in the Shops, nor ever taken notice of in Prescription, they are not worth room here.

549. SUCCINUM, Amber. This is suppos'd to be a bituminous Juice or Refin of the Earth, foft and vifcous; or at first in a kind of Fluor; because there are often found in it Straws, Flies, &c. It has many Names, as Carabe, and Gleffum, besides what it stands here under. It is found in the Persian Gulph, or the Italian Shore; also in the Currents near the Baltick Sea, and the Dutchy of Prussia. It is of different Colours, White, Yellow and Black; but those who work it into Beads, and other Things, make many more forts. The White is most esteem'd for medicinal Uses, as being best digefted, of the most odoriferous Smell, and containing the greatest quantity of Volatile Salt. The Yellow is next in Goodness, and most valued by the Amber Workers, by reason of its Transparency. The Black is least in esteem of all. Amber by Agitation fends forth an agreeable Smell; and being ground into fine Powder, is given in Gonorrhaa's, and in fuch

Cases by some of great account; as also in Spitting of Blood, the Bloody Flux, and an immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids, Menses, dec. also to stop the Violence of Catarrhs, if the Fume of it, burn'd upon Coals, be receiv'd by the Nose.

It is found in pieces of different fizes, from the bigness of a great Pin's Head, to those of five, fix, or feven Inches Diameter. The greater pieces are wrought into Cabinets, Cups, and several Figures, and are valued according to their Bigness and Transparency. What we now meet with in the Shops, is generally by the Druggists dispos'd of into two forts, by separating the white and yellow Pieces, from those that are full of scurf and black, which they diffinguish by the Names of fine and coarse; the fine levigated is for phyfical Uses, and the coarse for Distillation.

Oil, Volatile Salt, and Spirit of Amber.

Take of coarse Amber in fine Powder to i. of Tobacco Pipes, Bricks, Sand, or Bole, also in fine Powder & iii. mix them well, and with the mixture fill a Retort half full; fet it in a Sand-Furnace; fit to it a Receiver (not luted) make to it a Fire of the first degree for one Hour, increase it to the second, and so keep it two Hours, then to the third, in which keep it four ' Hours. In the first degree some of the Acid Water, we call Spic'rit, with a little of the finest oil, will distil. In the second, the Spirit and Oil will continue dropping, and some of its Volatile Salt will rife into the Neck of the Retort. The third will elevate more Salt with a groffer Oil; and if the Fire be enlarg'd to the fourth degree gree

gree, it will raise a thick Balfam. As the Salt rifes into the Neck of the Retort, it ought to be scrap'd out with a clean flat Stick, and e put upon brown Paper to fuck up the Oil: the Salt by this means will be white; and if it be defired more fine, it may be diffolv'd, s filter'd and evaporated, and it will e leave a very white salt. When the Diffillation is over and all cool, · separate the Oil and Spirit by a · Funnel, or other separating Glass. If the Oil is defir'd to be rectify'd, it may be put into a long-bodied Retort, and placed in Sand; and by gradual raising the Fire to the s fecond degree, there will diffil a fine yellow, and clear Oil. But if a pure white and ethereal Oil would be had, it must be put into a Cucurbit, with three times the quantity of Water to that of Oil, (with which the Vellel must not be quite half full) and then fit on the Head and Receiver, and gradually bring up the Fire to the · fecond degree, or fo as to make the Oil and Water bubble; and there will diftil a pure ethereal Oil, which must be separated as before. Separate the Water from the Oil that is left in the Retort; and because it will be impregnated with fome Salt, put it into the Receiver, into which was made the first Difillation, and shake it well to f rince out the Salt. Then pour all into a Cucurbit, fit to it a Head and Receiver; give a gentle Fire to evaporate the Water, till the Drops fall a little acid; then Let it cool, and put it to the Spirit which separated in the first Distillafion; rectify them together, and there will be a Spirit of Amber.

n

.

ot

C

)-

0

ie

11

ac

11-

ft:

he

alt

c-

re

he

de-

ce

We have included three Medicines in one Process, because they so naturally arise out of the same.

The rectify'd Oil is sometimes internally prescrib'd in all nervous Cases, join'd with Spirit of Sal Armoniac, or of Lavender, or other Liquors, from 5 to 15 Drops. The thicker Oil is most us'd externally in fix'd Rheumatick Pains and Aches, as also to paralytick Limbs; but some do commend it inwardly in old Gleets, and fay it answers even when the best Turpentine Balfams fail. The Spirit is us'd much to the fame purpose; both internally and externally, from 10 Drops to 3 i. in any convenient Vehicle inwardly, and outwardly rubbed in per se, or mix'd with other suitable Liquors. But the Volatile Salt is the main part, and fo much in use, that the other are of little value with respect to it; the Demand for this being vaftly greater than the other, in proportion to what necessarily every Process produces of each, This is a most admirable Cophalick Detergent, in that sense as has been explain'd in the first Class of the first Section. It extremely attenuates, cuts and penetrates into the most remote and minute Recesses; whereby the whole Nervous System is, as it were, new fcour'd by its Operation. Its chief Tendency in Secretion, and what it carries along with it, is by Urine. In the convullive Deliriums of Fevers it is mightily prescrib'd, and is reckon'd not inferior to any thing in fuch Intentions; because, besides its peculiar Efficacy upon the Nerves, it also conduces much with Alexipharmicks to promote a Diaphoresis; in all chronick Cases likewise, as Epilepsies, Palsies, and the like, it is scarce ever left out of Prescription; the Dose is usually from gr. iii, to This Salt has further one ufe-XV. ful Property, which feems attended to but by few; and that is, quicken-U 2

ing the Operation of some Catharticks, especially of the Aloetick and Resinous kind. A few Grains, with any of the milder officinal Pills, as Russi, and the like, will make them brisker by much in Operation, and yet rather milder: and this it seems to do, by dividing the Parts of those Medicines so readily in the Stomach, that they begin to exert themselves sooner than they otherwise would.

The great Confumption of this Medicine, in comparison to what the Amber produces of it, and the Price upon that account it bears, is fo tempting upon the Avarice of the present degenerate Race of Chymists, that it is most abominably adulterated; and therefore not to be trusted to from any Hands, but those who make it for their own use, as in the Company of Apothecaries Elaboratory at their own Hall. Some of these, once otherwise inspired, Philosophers sophisticate it with Sal Armoniack, with Nure, fome with Cream of Tartar, and others with Sals of Coral. first of these Cheats may be discover'd by a strong Urinous Scent, if it be rubb'd with Salt of Tartar; the second by its Nitrous Tafte; the third by Solution in clear Water: for the Salt of Amber will much fooner dissolve than the Tartar, and therefore manifestly leave that behind to view; and the last is discoverable by trying it upon a red-hot Iron; for the genuine Salt will fly away, the Vinegar the Coral had abforb'd, will be destroy'd, and nothing but an infipid Earth left upon the Iron.

This Salt much best fits the forms of Boles, Pills, or Electuaries for taking; because in Juleps and Draughts, in which sometimes it is inadvertently order'd, it is extremely

nauseous; the genuine Salt having a mix'd relish of Salt and Sulphur, which, in a liquid form, lies so naked to the Palate, that it often urges the Patient to reject it immediately after taking by Vomit.

Tinctura Succini, Tincture of Amber.

Put 3 iv. of Amber (in very fine Powder) into a Bolt-Head; pour upon it Spirit of Wine 3 xii. ' invert a small Bolt-Head into the ' Mouth of the bigger; lute well the ' Juncture, and fet it to digest upon a Hear of Sand four or five Days, flaking it about two or three times ' in a Day. When the Spirit is well ting'd of an Amber Colour, pour it into a Phial, and put half a ' Pound more of Spirit of Wine; ' digest as before, which also will extract a Tincture; both which put into a Matrass, and in a gentle Heat of Ashes, draw off one half of the Spirit of Wine, which will ferve again for the fame use; and put the Tincture into a Phial well ftopt.

This is prescrib'd for the same Intentions, as the precedent Preparations, and is given from 10 to 70, or 80 Drops in any proper Vehicle.

Potestates Succini, Powers of Amber.

b

6

b

h

tl

b

0

Take Oil of Amber 3 i. Volatile Sal Armoniac 3 ss. grind the Oil and Salt well together in a little Mortar; pour to them Spirit of Wine tartariz'd 18 ss. and put them afterwards into a Bolt-Head; invert a little Glass to make it sit for Circulation. Lute well the Joint, and put it in warm Sand to stand in Digestion for four or sive days, shaking it two or three times every day; in which time the Spirit of Wine will have

1

;

n

1-

it

C

n

1

0

11

have imbibed the Oil and Salt:
fet it by, and when it is cool, put
it in a Phial well stopt for use.

This has the Virtues of the Oil, and is fitter for Prescription internally, because it better mixes with any Vehicle for the Conveniency of taking. Its Dose is from 10 Drops to 30 or 40.

550. SPERMA CETI, Parmacitry. The Preparations or Management of this for Use is in the hands only of a few Druggists, of which Mr. Morton in Leadenball-street is accounted the most dextrous. The Art is to produce a clean white flaky Substance from a brown fetid Oil. But this is so carefully kept a Mystery, that I am not able to give an account of it. As for what else concerns this Drug, turn back to Section 4. Class 3. of Animals, N° 316.

551. ASPHALTUM. This is both native and factitious: the former, Diascorides mentions to be wash'd off from some Hills, particularly the Ceraunian, by the Currents into the Sea; and by its Fatness, swimming upon the Waters, it lies beating against the shores, till 'tis harden'd like Pitch or Amber. The factitious is made of this, with a mixture of common black Pitch, and is therefore call'd Bitumen; and what comes from that Country, bears the name of Bitumen Judaicum, or Jews Pitch, from the abundance of these People who inhabited the Country of Judea. It is capable of giving a thick Oil, like that in the Distillation of Amber; but it is never to be found in Practice, and therefore not made by any.

552. NAPTHA. This is also an oily mineral Exudation, about the

antient Balylon, which place was most noted for its Production. It is remarkable for its combustible Qualities, and therefore has had a share in the Contrivance of Lamps, but not in Medicine.

553. PETROLEUM, Oil of Pe-This is a Mineral thrown up, and diftill'd as it were by a fubterranean Heat, in feveral Mountains in Italy and Naples; from whence it drains down, and lies upon the Surface of Lakes and Fountains, on fome of which, Naturalists report. it continues burning, and particularly near the antient City of Balylon, and also at Mejanum, a Village in the Parmefan. It is much commended in many outward Complaints, as Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains, and Paralytick Limbs; because it is very warm and penetrating. Some Persons with these Mineral Oils have lately fer up for Empiricks in the Gout; but even thefe, as well as all other Mediciner, will not answer the Pretensions of fuch as know not how to use them. We have directions to rectify this Oil in Schroder, and some others; and to make some other Preparations of it: but they can be of no fervice to the Reader, because they are neither prescribed nor made by any in the present Practice.

554. OLEUM TERRE, Mineral Oil. This feems to be only a general Name for the foregoing, and to fignify nothing particularly.

This is a fulphureous Marcafite, or Recrement of a Metal, being fome mineral Matter impregnated with Tin; and therefore 'tis call'd Tin-Glass. But what we have from the Druggists now, is statitious; and U 3

294 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

compos'd of Tin, Tartar, and Arfenick, made in the northern Parts of Germany, from whence it is brought to England. It is fmooth, white, brittle, and breaks in large Flakes, like Regulus Martis.

Flores Bismuthi, Flowers of Bismuth.

Beat the Bismuth into very fine Powder, and to 3 iv. of it, put

the fs. of Nitre also in fine Powder:
put in that Mixture by half a

Spoonful at a time into an earthen
Body perforated in the fide; when

the Body is red-hot, and the Operation is over, take away the

· Aludels, and wipe off the Flowers

with a Feather.

These are very white, and used as an excellent Fucus, mix'd with Pomatum, or Rose-water : but they must not be too bufy with it, who try it upon their Complexions; for the faline Parts of the Arfenick may do mischief many ways. But if the Nitre and the arfenical Salts are wash'd away by frequent Solutions in warm Water, it will not only continue to be a good Cosmetick, but also may with safety be given internally, and by fome is reckon'd a good Diaphoretick. Yet as the Materia Medica is large enough in its Supply for that Intention, there

is no occasion to torture a Poison to make a Medicine of it. Its Dose and Virtue, as it is faid, is the same as Mineral Bezoar.

Magistery of Bismuth.

Put Spirit of Nitre to i. (made with Oil of Virriol) into a great Body uncut, and add to it as much Powder of Tin-Glass, or Bismuth, by \$ i. at a time, as the Spirit is capable of diffolving; which will be about 3 vii. or 3 viii. Then take two Gallons of Water, and diffolve in it iv. of common Salt: filter the whole, and put it into a clean earthen Pan. Pour upon it the Diffolution of Bismuth, and im-" mediately it will turn milky, and a Precipitate will fall. Permit it to stand till fettled, and by gentle Inclination pour out the Water from the Magistery. Put on more fresh Water, stir it well, and when well fettled, pour it off; and fo continue the Ablutions, till the Magistery is insipid: which dry gently, and keep for use.'

This has the same Virtue as the Flowers, and is used only as a Cosmetick. The Vessel in which the Dissolution is made, ought to be placed in a Chimny, to avoid the Fumes, which are very noxious and

fuffocating.

Preparations of Simples.

Thought proper concerning the Virtues of Simples, it will be necessary before we treat of Officinal or Extemporaneous Forms, to deliver substances, as are required to render them fit Ingredients in the various Compositions that may be used in

Physich.

11

n

C

.

d

it

Those of the Minerals, we have before taught under each Metal; but have here referv'd a distinct place for the Preparations that belong to the other Divisions of the Materia Medica; by reason one Management is often common to many Simples of the same Texture and Disposition of Parts. For these purposes, as there are many Instruments to be used, it may be expetted that we should bestow some time in their description. But we are prevented from that, upon two accounts. The intended Compass of this Work would not permit us to be large enough upon this Head, to convey any tolerable Notion of our Utenfils to the Reader. main Reason of our omitting this Particular, was, That we are of opinion the largest Description is to very little effect. The only way to have a distinct Idea of such things, is to frequent the Shops and Laboratories of Artifts.

Of Spirits.

The first thing which arises most naturally in the Preparation of Simples, is separating their more spirituous Parts; because they are most laxly united, and therefore most easi-

ly drawn off. By Spirits here are meant, fust of all, such as become to in Vegetation, and from the Production of Nature; and then, fuch as are made fo by Fermentation and Art. Of the former kind there is none, strictly speaking, but in Vegetables; and amongst those, only in fuch as discover it in the Scent, and Quickness of Smell. But even these abound not in fuch a degree and manner, as to give a Spirit over the Helm, of the nature of those drawn by the help of Fermentation; but by proper Management may be collected in such quantities, as to make a Liquor very powerfully scented, and impregnated with the volatile Part of the Plant: for a great deal of Phlegm comes over with it, and therefore it has not that intoxicating Property of vinous or fermented Spirits; altho it will strike the Nose and Palate more strongly, and exert it felf more efficaciously in many medicinal Intentions.

Of this kind are all odoriferous Vegetables, whether fweet or ferid; which should be distill'd green or dry, as the Texture of the vegetable Substance is fitted to lofe or retain those volatile Parts, which is best known by Experience; for those Plants whose volatile Parts are so loose in their Combinations, that they fly off in drying, ought to be committed to the Still as foon as gather'd, as Lillies of the Valley, Eawm, and those of a tender Scent; whereas those which preferve their Volatility, as Mar oram, Rosemary, and the stronger Aromaticks, may be trufted when dry, if they have not been kept too long.

U 4 Theie

These are all best raised in the Alembick with a Crane-Head, the higher the better; and if a Handful or two of Pot-Ashes are thrown in, they will both help to load and keep down the groffer Phlegm, and feparate and volatilize the finer Parts. As by the common way of running what comes off into an open Receiver, many of the finer Parts fly off and are loft; by the Contrivance of a Bladder and a Funnel, it may be convey'd into a Bottle as close as into a Receiver with a Retort. Take a strong Bottle of any convenient bigness, into which put a Funnel; tye to the Worm a Bladder, in the same manner as it is fitted to a Clyster-Pipe; cut open what covers the Aperture of the Worm, and draw the Bladder back over the Funnel, fo that it can be close ty'd about the neck of the Bottle. By this means not a Particle can be loft: but the Fire must be more moderate than in open Distillation, otherwise it will force up the Still-Head, or burst the Bladder or Bottle. It is worth the while for those who are curious, to manage all their Distillations of odoriferous Plants this way; for the Waters when they are drawn low enough to pass under that rank, are much the better for it.

The Spirits of vegetable Substances, especially Herbs made by Fermentation, cannot be depended upon to have much of the Virtue of the Plant in them: for in Fermentation of an odoriferons Plant, the Spirit Nature has made, slies away in that intestine Motion, so that what is afterwards produced has no advantage beyond those made from inodorous Substances by the same Artisice. Those Writers therefore exceedingly err, who teach to ser-

ment any Plant whatsoever, in order to draw out any medicinal Virtues, because by the very Action of Fermentation the Spirit is made, as has been before demonstrated in the First Part, under that Head, Sect. 4. So that it signifies not so much what Substances such a Spirit is drawn from, as what Properties are obtain'd to a Spirit made by such Contrivance.

In this Limitation of the Term, we have no Spirits from either Animals or Minerals; all under this Denomination obtain'd from them, being either not properly fo, or procured by such artificial Helps, as will come to be explain'd under their respective Preparations.

All that has been here advanc'd, is very eafily apply'd to Waters: we shall therefore only subjoin, that all the Waters exhaled from inodorous Plants are not worth Distillation, because they cannot raise any thing but Phlegm, unless a very small Portion of a nitrous Salt, which is ftrain'd into them with their Nourishment from the Earth, or imbibed from the Air and Dews: and fo many ways as there are to procure all the medicinal Efficacies of fuch a Sale to much better advantage, can never justify the Trouble and Expence of distilling of Plants to obtain it from Where therefore a Person has fuch an opinion of those Herbs which are term'd cold, as Plantain, Scabious, and the like, as not to be eafy without them, he had better take them in his Sallets and Broths, than distil them. This further may be worth remarking, that all those Plants which are deem'd cold, are best when they shoot up rank and large; but of the hot, they are strongest when least succubent, and when the Leaves shoot small,

Of Effential Oils.

Take any quantity of Gum, Berry, Seed, Herb, or Wood, fuch as are proper to be bruifed or powder'd; let them be put into a Copper Still, and to them put eight or ten times their weight of common Water: lute the Head to the Still, and its Refrigeratory or Worm; raise fire under it to make it boil, and in a little time the Water and Oil will run into the Receiver, which is call'd a Spout-Receiver. When all the Oil is apprehended to be come off, hold a Spoon under the note of the Worm: and if any Oil comes with the Water into the Spoon, continue the Fire longer; if no Oil appears in the Spoon, let out the Fire, and separate the Water from the Oil. Few of these Oils are worth Distillation, except in great quantities; that is to fay, fe-And then when veral Stills full. the Oil is drawn from the first quantity, the same Water must be saved, to be refunded into the Still; by which means also, if it be often repeated, such a Water will be impregnated enough with the Ingredient, as to be worth keeping, under the title of the Simple Water of fuch an Herb, Seed, er.

Exactly the same Method will draw the essential Oil from any Substance whatsoever that contains it; and those of some Woods, as Cinnamon, Sassafras, Cloves, and the like, because they are heavier than Water, will fall to the bottom, but are as easily separated by decanting the Water by gentle Inclination. Because that of Aniseeds, with some few others, will coagulate towards the latter end of the Diffillation, the Water in the Worm-Tub should cease to be renew'd, that it may grow

warm, and diffolve away all that has condens'd in its Paffage.

Of Effential Salts.

These are made by expressing the Juice of any Plant, and setting it in a Cellar to shoot; which some do in small quantities, but this is so disficult to procure, especially near from Filth and Dirt, that these are never kept in the Shops, nor required in Prescription.

Of Fixed Sales.

Take any Plant, and burn it upon a clean Hearth, and rake the Afhes as long as any Fire appears amongst them; put those Afhes into an unglazed Pan, which set in a calcining Furnace: make fire about it sill the Pan is red-hot, where keep it, continually stirring the Ashes, without any blackness. Then put them into a clean Pan, and pour hot Water to them; when that Water is sufficiently impregnated with Salt, filter it, and evaporate to a Dryness, and until the Ashes are left intipid.

We meet in the chymical Shops with these fixed Salts of a great many Plants, and the common Prescriptions take some notice of the different kinds : But the Practitioner, who thinks there is any real difference between them corresponding with the Plants they are obtain'd from, may rest farisfy'd that those dextrous and conscientious Artificers the Chymifts, can furnish him with a lixivial Sale of any Plant, made from the Cineres Clavelati, or Pot-Alhes, It would however be well enough. did we lie open but in this particular only to fuch Impolitions; for let the Plant be what it will, before it is reduced to Ashes, the Fire brings it to that Texture and Make of Parts, into which it reduces any other;

298 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II

for that a Salt made out of the Lixivium of any Ashes whatsoever, will be always the same: they who are incredulous herein, may try Experiments ten thousand ways, if so many can be invented; but will never find any specifick Difference.

There is a Form of Preparation, which Salmon chiefly introduced for the fake of his Brother Empiricks, and those who were for cutting the shortest way into their Profits, that is call'd Posestas or Power. This is an Incorporation of the Effential Oil of any Vegetable with Spirit, by the Intermediation of Sal Armoniac; and this was chiefly delign'd for the extemporaneous making of Waters; for with the help of a small quantity of such Medicines, and common Water, there was always in readiness whatfoever of that kind could be call'd for. The OEleofachara likewife have been contriv'd for the same purposes, which is a mixture of an Effential Oil with Sugar; whereby it will dissolve in a strong Spirit, and fo make on a fudden, without the Help and Expence of a Still, either Cinnamon, Orange, or any other Water that is requir'd. So that by these Artifices here may be all the Simple and Compound Waters of a Shop, inclos'd in a small Cupboard: an admirable Contrivance for Chamber-Practice! but very injurious and detrimental to the Patient: for there is no way of mixture imaginable, that can fo well incorporate the volatile oily part of a Plant with its Phlegm, as Distillation does. So that the Waters made this way will not only be more unfit for present use, but also be much fooner flimy, vapid and four. They who think it worth their while to fall into this way, may make the Potestates of any thing in the same

manner as is directed in the Preparations of Amber, at N° 549. of the Simples.

The Purification of Aloes, and all Substances of the like kind.

If the Aloes is not fine thro any mixture of Straws, Sticks, or gritty Matter, very gently dissolve it in Water enough, to pass it conveniently thro a Flannel Cloth when warm; afterwards evaporate to a Consistence.

Some for this purpose use Spirit of Wine, and others Spirit of Tartar, under the Notion of better correcting the Aloes; but that Dissolvent is better for the Apothecary, which leaves the Drug in its most natural Qualities, after Refinement from Filth, and for the Physician afterwards to correct in Prescription as he pleases.

Gums and Refins of all forts are to be clear'd from any foreign Mixtures by the like means; care being taken to let the Dissolvent be as near as can be, to the nature of the thing to be strain'd; and that Evaporation afterwards be not too hafty, for fear of carrying off any Volatile Parts of the Drug; which is very apt to happen, in Aromatick Substances especially. There are many Gums to be conveniently strain'd by the help of Water, which will not mix with them; but upon cooling separate, and form into a clean Mass ready for use, as Galbanum, Tacamahacca, and the like.

Effence or Tineture of Amber-Greafe.

'Take of Amber-grease 3 ii. the fame quantity of Sugar-Candy, Musk 3 ss. and Civet gr. ii. beat them together, and put the mixture into a Phial: pour upon it of tarrariz'd Spirit of Wine 3 iv. ftop the Phial close, and set it in

a flow Sand-Digeftion four or five days, and then decant the clear for use. If it be of Consistence enough to congeal, or not run, when cold put more Spirit of Wine upon the remainder for another Digeftion; and afterwards mix the Liquors, until they will continue fluid."

This certainly makes the best of Perfumes; and is in very convenient form, either for any officinal ule, or to mix immediately with any Medicine, or for extemporaneous Prescription: the least touch of it leaves its Scent upon any thing a prodigious time. The Sugar is only added, the better to separate the adhesive parts of the Amber-grease, and other Ingredients, and make them more ea-fily join with the Spirit. In Constitutions where fuch Sweets are not offensive to the Head; as in some, especially Hysterical Persons, they are; there is nothing can be more immediately a Cordial.

Tincture of Benjamin.

* Powder 3 iv. of felect Benja
* min; put it into a Matrafs, and

* put to it tartariz'd Spirit of Wine

* hi. fit the Matrafs for a Cucurbit:

* Lute the Joint, and fet it in a

* warm Sand three or four days,

* now and then shaking it about; in

* that time it will acquire a fine

* Tincture, which decant and keep

* for use.

This is good in Afthma's, and other Diftempers of the Lungs, given from 20 to 60, or 70 Drops, in any convenient Vehicle. But it is most us'd externally to smooth the Skin, and take Spots out of the Face: 3 i. of it put into 3 iv. of clean Water, turns it white, and is call'd Virgins Milk. To this Tincture may be added of Styrax 3 i. and Balsam of Peru 3 i. which will render not only the Scent more grate-

ful, and make a deeper Tinge in the Spirit; but be also better for inward use.

Flowers of Benjamin.

Put into a subliming Pot wil. or Jiii. of Benjamin in groß Powder; fet on its Cover, without luting, and keep it in the fecond degree of Fire in Sand, or immediately over a small Fire of Charcoal: the Flowers will prefently begin to rife into the Cover. which once in an Hour, or Hour and half, must be taken off, and wiped out upon a clean Sheet of Paper with a Feather. There ought to be two Covers to one Bottom in readiness, that one may be clapp'd on as foon as the other is off. When the Flowers begin to rife yellow, take the melted Benjamin out of the Pot, with a Spoon; and put into it more powder'd Benjamin, as at the first, and fo proceed until there are as ' many Flowers as defir'd.'

In this Operation care must be taken, that the Fire be not too big, because it will throw up some Oil, and discolour the Flowers. These are a wonderful Petteral, and particularly in Ashma's; for they greatly attenuate and open the viscous Obstructions, and cleanse the Bronchia. They are convenient almost in any Form, and give a very grateful Scent to any Composition. Their Dose is from iii. to x. or xii gr.

Oil and Spirit of Benjamin.

Take of the black melted Benjamin, which remains after the Sublimation of the Flowers this put it into a Retort, which place in a Sand-Furnace; cover it well with Sand; lute on its Receiver, and make the Fire of the first degree for one Hour; then encrease to the scond,

300 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

cond, in which there will be fome
Oil and Spirit, with fome discolour'd Flowers: augment the Fire to
the third degree, and at last to the
fourth, till no Fumes appear, and
there will be a blackish Oil with
an acid Spirit; and the Neck of
the Retort will be fill'd with the
discolour'd Flowers, which may
be taken out, and put upon a clean
brown Paper to suck up the Oil.

These Flowers, the not so beautiful, are as good for use as the former; and the both the

Oil, Spirit and Flowers, have acquir'd at present an Empyreumatical Scent, in fix or eight Months

that will wear off, and they be-

come very fragrant.

After the same manner may be made the Oil, Spirit and Flowers, or Volatile Salt of any Balfams, as Tolu, Peru, and the like. The Spirit is Diuretick, but not very pleasant, by reason of its Empyreuma. The Oil is accounted a good Vulnerary both in external and internal Application: and for inward use, if 3 ii or 3 iii. of it be put into a Cucurbit, which is capable of holding a Gallon of Liquor; and to it the v. or the vi. of Water, and fet in a Sand Furnace, luting on its Head and Receiver, with a gradual Fire till the Water is ready to boil; the Spirituous Part of the Oil will come over with the Water, of a fine Amber Colour, and a fragrant Scent: which is an admirable internal Medicine, a powerful Diuretick, and by some reckon'd a Specifick against the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys and Bladder. Its Dose is from 5 to 15 Drops, in a little refin'd Sugar.

Preparation of Lapis Calaminaris.

Take any quantity of this, and levigate it upon a hard Marble with Rose Water; dry it when reduc'd

into an impalpable Powder, in little Drops, as it will fall from a Spatula upon a Chalk Stone.

In the same manner is prepar'd Tuery, and all hard friable Substances

of the like kind.

Magistery of Calamine.

Take Calamine 3 iv. beat it into fine Powder, or as levigated above; put it into a Matrass, and pour upon it of Spirit of Salt this let them digest upon warm Sand forty eight Hours; filter the Dissolution, and precipitate the Magistery with Spirit of Urine; free it from its Salt by several Ablutions, and dry it gently for use. It is Emetick and Cathartick, and

It is Emetick and Cathartick, and given in the like Cases as Antimonial Emeticks. Its Dose from iii. to

viii gr.

Diaphoretick Calamine,

Beat 3 iv. of Calamine into fine
Powder; put it into a Matrass,
which place in a Chimney, and
put to it by 3 iii. or 3 iv. at a time
of Spirit of Nitre 16 i. let it stand
cover'd from Dirt falling into it
twenty four Hours; then decant
the Liquor, which put into a Retort; set it in a Sand-Furnace, and
give it a gradual Heat to the third
degree, and so keep it till no
Drops sall from it. When all is
cold, take it out of the Retort,
and keep for use.

Some say it is a good Suderifick; but it is little us'd. Its Dose is from gr. x. to 3 s. 3 i. of it infus'd in the s. of Spirit of Wine, makes an admirable Collyrium; and does great service, by dropping it into the Eye, three or four times a day. Some likewise make a good Collyrium, by quenching a Lump of Calamine of about 3 iv. ten or twelve times in the

of White Wine,

Effence or Tincture of Cantharides.

· Put & iv. of bruis'd Cantharides into a Cucurbit, and pour upon them by little at a time of Spirit of Nitre 3 xii. and let them stand in Digestion twelve Hours: then with a Glass Spoon or Spamla, s take off a black Scum from the 4 Surface of the Spirit, which caft away: pour gradually upon them of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine to i. ' mix them well by shaking, and s place them in a Sand-Furnace; · lute on a Head and Receiver, kindle the Fire, which gradually encrease to the second degree; and in that Heat draw off this, of Spirit, which keep for use."

To that which remains in the 4 Cucurbit, put by little at a time fo much Salt-Petre as will fatiate its · Acidity, which may be known by the Ebullition ceasing. Then put that mixture into a Glass or Marble Mortar; put to it of Camphire 3 i. and grind them till they are well incorporated, and return them again into the Cucurbit; rince out the Mortar with fome Spirit of Wine, which was drawn off from them, and pour into the 6 Body, with the remaining part of the Spirit of Wine: shake them well, and fet them into a digestive · Heat; make the Cucurbit a Circulatory; lute the Joint close, and let them fland in that Heat eight or ten Days, shaking them well about every Day: then let it cool and fland to fettle; pour off the Tincture into a clean Cucurbit, and in a very gentle Heat draw off one half, or more, of the Spirit, which again put upon the mixture, to extract more Tincture; and when that Spirit is again ting'd, draw off " two thirds; which put the third time to extract more Tincture,

and diffil as before, still putting the Tincture remaining after Diffil-Lation of the Spirit to the first Tincture. Then take of Ambergreafe 3 i. Musk 3 fs. White Sugar-Candy 3 ii. grind them well cogether, with a little of the Spirit · last drawn off; pour them into a Matrais, and to them put Fiv. of the aforefaid Spirit; close the Matrass well, and set it to digest four or five Days; then put it to the Tincture of Cantharides. (aifo in a Matrafs) and let them circulate together four or five Days more; then pour it into a clean dry Bottle, which keep well

ftopt for ule.' The Materials must be put together, fo as to prevent the Fumes being offensive in every part of the Process. This may be pronounced a most excellent Medicine, in Cases where we have not its Succedaneum, nor any thing tending that way. It is a most stimulating Cordial, and cannot fail to excite to conjugal Intercourles; where a Constitution, by any Misfortune, has fallen into a Coldness or Indifferency that way; for (if the Expression may be allow'd) where there is Fuel, it will infallibly kindle it. The Satyrion, and all of that Tribe, are not to be compar'd to it. In many Cales allo, where floughy and cold Humours have clogg'd the Reins and Genital Parts, and thereby occasion'd other Mischiefs, besides an Inability to Coition; this Medicine is of mighty fervice, and will answer where the most efficacious Balfams and Turpentines fail. It may be given from 10 to 100 Drops, in a Glass of Canary, or any other Liquor a Patient may better like. But notwithstanding these Commendations of this Medicine, which indeed cannot be greater than it deserves; yet none

but the truly skilful must dare to meddle with it; for by an injudicious Administration, it may occasion Stranguries, Erosions, Exceriations, and even Convulsions: such is the difference of an efficacious Medicine in the hands of a good Physician, and an Empirick. This therefore, as well as all the best Remedies, will for ever continue a Secret in the hands of the Learned, notwithstanding its Preparation is in the knowledge and power of every Person, and all the Directions that can be given about it.

Preparation of Coral, and all the Testacea.

This is done by Levigation upon a Marble with Rose-Water, till it cannot be perceived in the least gritty between the Teeth, as was before directed in the Lapis Calaminaris.

After the same manner are any of the Testacea prepared to be taken in Substance. And they who would have them as fine as possible, may after fuch Levigation as prevents their gritting upon the Teeth, mix the whole with Water enough to fuspend it some time : after a little standing, pour off the upper part, and the bottom levigate again; and fo do until the whole will remain fo fuspended in Water for some time, without letting any fall. Then by standing some Days, the whole will get down to the bottom, and the Liquor may be pour'd off clear, and the levigated Substances dropp'd with an Ivory Spatula upon a Chalk Stone to dry. This way there is no fear of taking away any of their Salts, or better Parts; for the Water thus us'd will not be perceiv'd to have alter'd either its Tafte or Colour. All things of this kind must never come near Iron, or any other

Metals; especially Pearls, and those which are valued for their whiteness, because they will take a tinge from it, and lose their Beauty, as well as hazard their Virtues.

Salt and Magistery of Coral.

" Take any quantity of red Coral in fine Powder; put it into a clean fmooth earthen Dish, or widemouth'd Glass; mix with it difill'd Vinegar, and there will prefently arise a strong Ebullition: when it is over, put more diftill'd Vinegar to it; and so continue to do, as long as any Fermentation continues: then fet it upon a warm Sand, stirring it now and then with a clean Tobacco Pipe, ' till the Heat excites no Effervescency; then filter the Liquor, put by a Moiety of it for the Magiftery, and the other part evaporate to dryness, in a gentle Heat, which is the Salt of Coral.

After the same manner may be made the Salt of Crabs-Eyes, or of any restaceous Powder. This is said to operate both by Sweat and Urine, to be Cardiack, stop Fluxes, Hemorrhages, and result Poisons. Its Dose from gr. x. to 3 i. but it is seldom us'd now.

The Magistery is made, by purting to the other part of the Liquor Oil of Tartar per Deliquium by Drops, until there appears a white Curd, which in a little time will fall to the bottom: when the Liquor is clear, drop in more; and if it turns the Liquor white as before, let it settle, and fo continue till the Liquor will onot curdle by the Oil of Tartar any more. When the Magistery is all fettled, decant the Liquor, and put clean Water to the Magiftery; thake it about, let it fettle, and

and decant as before, and fo do five or fix times till the Magistery has loft all its falt Tafte, and dry

it for ufe."

This is of the fame Virtues as the Salt, but is directed in larger Dofes.

Tincture of Coral.

This is made feveral ways, and with divers Menstruums, which by Time and Hear become red: it is thought by some, that the Tincture proceeds more from the Spirit than the Coral. The best way seems to

be the following.

1

Reduce Bis. of red Coral into an impalpable Powder, and mix it with its equal weight of fublim'd Sal Armoniac in Powder; put the mixture into a Retort, which place in Sand; fit to it a Receiver, and having well luted the Junctures, make a Fire of the first degree one Hour; proceed to the fecond wo Hours; go on to the third, where keep it three Hours, or till all the Sal Armoniac is fublim'd. It will be ting'd with a variety of Colours, as Red, Green, Blue, cre. and contains in it the true Tiricture of Coral, which is apparent by its Body, being left white at the bottom of the Retort. Put all these sublim'd Flowers into a Matrass, and to every 3 iv. of the Flowers, put 3 x. of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine; fet them upon warm Sand in a double Veffel, to digeft for three or four Days, and fhake them every Day two or three times. When the Spirit of Wine is well ting'd, put on more, and let it fland as before : then o put the ting'd Spirits together, (being 3xx.) into a Matrafs; draw off Txii. or Txiv. and the fix or eight remaining will be deeply ting'd with the Sulphur of Coral.'

The Operation is by Diapherefis and Urine. Its Dose is from 10 Drops to 3 i. The fame Preparations may be made from any other of the Testaceous Drugs in the like manner; but they are so very little prescrib'd in extemporaneous Practice, that they are feldom met with in the Shops; altho in Substance they are in constant use.

Refin of Jallap, and other like Substances.

" Take of select (that is what is blackeft, most heavy and found) Jallap powder'd & i. put to it of rectify'd Spirit of Wine Bvi. invert a Bolt-head, and lute it; fet it upon warm Sand three or four Days, and shake it every Day two or three times; when the Spirit is well ting'd, decant it carefully thro a Hair Sieve into a Cucurbit ; fet it in a gentle Heat of Sand, and draw off the Spirit of Wine to one Pint, which may be return'd upon the Jallap to make a fecond Extraction: decant the Spirit as formerly; Jute on its Head and Receiver, and diffil as before. Let all cool, and in the Cucurbit there will be a Resin in the Form of Turpentine; which wash in three or four Waters, and in a gentle Heat dry it, till it will beat into Powder.'

Some only put to the Tinchure common Water which turns it milky, and let fall the Resin to the bottom; for Relins will not be fuspended in any Menstruum lower than Spirit, as has been demonstrated in Part I. Many Knavish Chymists, when Jallap is dear, have a Trick of putting Scammony, which is of it felf almost all Refin, amongst it; and sometimes Gamboge, whereby they fell it cheaper than it can be honeftly made for.

The

304 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

The Virtues are the same as those of the Root, which fee in Section 8. Class 2. Nº 411. but it works rougher, because all such Substances flick to and hang upon the Coats of the Stomach and Intestines, so as to be the Authors of a great deal of Pain and Uneafiness; and for this reason, this is corrected with Sugar, Cream of Tartar, or such like things; whereby it is brought into the same state as Nature presented it to us first in the Root. For some purpoles indeed, where the Form is requir'd to be small, as often in Administration to Children; this is best comply'd with, and most convenient. Its Dose from iii. gr. to 9 i.

After the fame manner are made the Resins of Guaiacum, Scammony, Turpith, and all Simples which have in their Composition any

thing of the like kind.

Tincture of Honey.

' Take to i. of pure Virgin Honey, despume it in a clean earthen Pan, and put to it \ iii. of clear Salt of Tartar (or any other fix'd Salt) ' finely pulveriz'd; stir them well together, and an Ebullition will " arife; stay till it is over, and take s off the Scum, and put the Mixture into a Cucurbit uncut, and pour upon it this. of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine; close the Mouth, and set it in the Heat of Digestion forty eight Hours: agitate the Matter three or four times a Day, and in that time the Spirit of Wine will have charg'd it felf with the purest part of the Honey. Decant it from the Faces into a new Cucurbit; lute on the Head and ' Receiver, and draw off one half of the Spirit of Wine in a gentle

This is recommended to be an

be a fweet thick Tincture.

That which remains will

· Heat.

excellent pectoral Medicine, and very powerfully to promote Expectoration. Its Dose from 40 Drops to 3 ii. or a Tea-Spoonful, in any warm Liquor, especially at going to bed.

Spirit of Honey.

Mix to i. of Honey with to iii. of clean Sand, and put it into a Retort in a Sand-Furnace; make a Fire of the first degree for two Hours; encrease it to the second for two Hours more, and so go on to the third; where let it remain till no more Fumes nor Drops will fall. There will be come over an Empyreumatical Spirit and Oil; put them both into a Cucurbit, and with a Fire of the first degree draw off the insipid Water, and the second will raise the Spirit.

This is a Spirit only in the same sense that other Acids are; for this is so, and will dissolve Coral or Pearl, as distill'd Vinegar. It is affirm'd to be good to make the Hair grow, and us'd so much for that purpose by rubbing any bald place with it, that it is to be met with almost in every Shop, although it is of no account for any one thing

elfe.

Sweet Honey-Water, from Mr. George Wilson.

Take of good French Brandy

fi

R

h

R

So

ch

dr

ex

IW

Ni

bat

laft

full

oth

tie

Con. i. of the best Virgin Honey and Coriander Seeds, and Bi. Cloves Jiss. Nutmegs Ji. Benjamin and Styrax, and Ji. Benilloes, No. 4. the yellow Rind of three large Lemons; bruise the Cloves, Nutmegs, Coriander Seed and Benjamin, cut the Benilloes into simal pieces; put all into a Cucurbit, and pour the Brandy to them; and after they have digested forty eight Hours, distil off the

Spirit in a Retort with a gentle

ter add of Damask Rose-Water, and Orange Flower-Water, and Biss. of Musk and Ambergrease, and gr. v. first grind well the Musk and Ambergrease with some of the Water, and asterwards put all together into a large Matrass; shake them well together, and let them circulate three days and three nights in a gentle Heat: then let all cool; silter and keep the Water in a Phial well stopt for use.

The Person, who we take this Water from, says he often made it for King James II. and that it is an Anti-paralytick, smooths the Skin, and gives one of the most agreeable Scents that can be smelt. Forry or fifty Drops put into a Pint of clean Water, are enough to wash the Hands and Face with; and the same Proportion to Punch, or any Cordial-water, gives a most pleasant Flavour.

In the Tincture of Honey the Veffel must be big enough to hold eight times the quantity, elfe the Ebullition will be apt to boil it over. In the Spirit of Honey, the Sand is to prevent it from boiling over; notwithflanding which it will fwell and bubble, fo that the Retort ought not to be fill'd above half full. In its Rectification, fit a Receiver without luting; and as foon as the Acidity is perceivable, change the Receiver, lute it, and draw off the Spirit in a Heat not exceeding the third degree; and if a twelfth or fixteenth Part of Spirit of Nitre dulcify'd be added, it will abate its unpleasant Scent. In the last Process the Honey more powerfully opens the Aromaticks, which otherwise would afford but very little Odour.

d

0

1-

0

d

10

rit

Section 7

Tinchure of Japan Earth.

Powder finely Jiv. of Japan Earth, of Cinnamon Ji. of Peruvian Bark Jifs. Musk and Ambergrease, and gr. vi. rub the two last with Sugar-Candy Ji. put them all into a Matrass, and put to them Spirit of Wine Jaxiv. may of the Matrass a Circulating Vessel : lute well the Juncture; set it upon warm Sand to digest four or five days, shaking it about two or three times in a day; then set it by to settle, and by gentle Inclination pour it into a Phial for use.

This is of good fervice in all Defluxions, Catarrhs, Fluxes of the Belly, Dyfentery, and overflowing of the Menfes; and even in a Generihea and old Gleets, where the Virulence has been already conquer'd. It is likewife faid to be a good Succedaneum to the Bark, and that it will cure Intermittents. Its Dose is from half a Spoonful to three or four in rough Wine, or any other proper Vehicle,

Catechu.

Make any quantity of Japan Earth into Powder; dissolve it in Barley Cinnamon Water; pour off the Dissolution from the Faces, and dry it gently; when it is dry, mix § ii. of it with Sugar-Candy § iii. Spirit of Rofes 15 Drops, Ambergrease 9 ss. Musk gr. xv. grind them all together till they are impalpable; and with the Maxilage of Gum Tragacanth, make them into little Pills of the bigness of Pearl Barley.

One of these held in the Mouth causes a sweet Breath, and renders all Liquors very palatable. Forty or fifty may be swallow'd in a day for Catarrhs, Diarrhea's, Gonorrhea's, and Defluxions of all kinds; they an-

306 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

fwer all the ends of the Earth it felf, describ'd in Section 2. Class 3. of Minerals, No. 155.

Infusion of Jesuits Bark.

Take of the Bark in Powder 3 ii.

put it to the ii. of Red Wine, in a
Matrafs fitted for Circulation, and

fet it upon warm Sand, or in Bal-

about two or three times in a day;

then let it cool, and pour off the Infusion (thro a Strainer) into a

Phial, and keep it for use.

The rougher the Wine, the most proper it is for this use. Sir Charles Tabor put 3 iv. into the like quantity of Wine; but then he put on fresh Wine till it was reduced to about the same Strength; as likewise did Dr. Smith, who was his Succeffor at Paris. Dr. Jones gives the Method of his Practice in his Book de Febribus Intermittentibus, under the Tide of Arcana Taboriana. ; ii. or ; iii. of this Infusion are to be given every 3 or 4 hours, between the Paroxysms in an Ague; and will frequently answer, altho not with fo much certainty as the Bark in Sub-Stance. And this Form is fafer in some ticklish Circumstances, where the Substance might be too astringent; as about the time of the men-Arual Discharges, which are not infrequently obstructed thereby.

Tinctura Corticis, Tincture of the Bark.

Take of the Bark in Powder ; jiv. put it into a Bolt-head; put

to it rectify'd Spirit of Wine 3 xii.

fit it for Circulation, and fet it in a gentle Sand-Digeftion four or

five days, shaking it often; then decant the Spirit carefully into a

" Phial for use."

If some hours before it is taken out of Digestion, there be put to

it of Spiritus Sulphuit: per Campanam & ii. the Medicine will be much the better; because the Acid greatly affifts, and adds to the roughness of the Bark, which the Tincture takes up; and likewise by giving a greater Confiftency to the Spirit, enables it to fustain more than it could by it felf: so that this way the finest part is all in the Tincture, that the Bark it felf may be in a manner deem'd to be given in Substance. This is visible by letting some of it dry on a clean Tile; for it will leave behind good quantity of an impalpable Powder. This way I have often made it, and found its efficacy as well as conveniency of Administration, in a great many Instances. It is belt given in red Wine, from 20 Drops to 100; and to be repeated every four hours between the Fits, or oftner according to the urgency of the Symptoms.

Extractum Corticis, Extract of the Bark.

Put the fish of Bark into a large Matrals; put to it of the simple distill'd Water of Wormwood the vish or more; let it boil gently in a Sand-Heat two or three hours; strain it, put more Water to the Bark; boil and strain as before; put the Infusions together, and in a Glass or Earthen Vessel evaporate to the Consistence of an Extract.

If this, as the former, be actuated also with § i. or § ii. of Spirit of Sulphur, the Extract will be the better, and endued with the Virtues of the former Tincture. Its Dose from gr. xv. to § i.

Preparation of Millepedes.

When they are clear'd as much as can be from Din, pour White Wine enough upon them in an earthen

White Gla

u

ni

do

it

it

do

earthen Pot to cover them; then over a gentle Heat evaporate the Wine until they are dry enough to

powder.

The Evaporation must be very gentle, lest it carries up any of their volatile Sale, with which they much abound. They grievously err who pour off the Wine, and keep it separately, which is very customary to do; because it robs the Millepedes of a great deal, which Evaporation leaves behind. Their Dose is from gr. x. to 9 ii.

Vinum Millepedum, Wine of Hog-Lice.

Take giv, or a Quarter of a Pint of Millepedes alive, infuse them in this. of White Wine, with 3i. of English Saffron; shake them often, and let them stand two or three Weeks; then filter

the Wine for use."

The Bottle must have vent given always when shaked, else it will be apt to fly. The Wine will have a brackish pungent Taste, not much unlike what Salt of Amber gives to any Liquor. It is an admirable Cleanfer of all the Viscera; and gives place to nothing in a Jaundice, or any Obstructions of the Kidneys, or Urinary Passages, which makes it a great pity that it is not more in ule: for there is hardly any chronick Distemper, wherein it will not do service; and even in Scrophula's and strumous Swellings, a Course of it will greatly waste them, if not quite carry them away: and in De-Auxions of Rheum upon the Eyes it will do wonders, by rurning downwards those hot Salts, by their natural Outlet the Kidneys, which had forced their way thro the Glands about the Eyes. It may be given from \$ fs. to \$ ii. in a

Spirit, Volatile Salt, and Oil of Hog-Lice.

Put any quantity of Millepedes into a long-bodied Retort, so that it be not above half full; place it in a Sand-Furnace; lute on its Receiver, and give it the first degree of Fire till the Retort is thorowly hot : then encrease the Fire to the fecond, in which keep it two or three hours, according to the quantity of Lice, and some Liquor will drop into the Receiver, and the Volatile Salt will begin to rife ; encrease it to the third and fourth degree; then cease and take off the Receiver, when it is cool; where there will be a Spirit, an Oil, and a Salt, which must be separated and rectify'd apart; or put all together into a long-neck'd Matrafs, luting on a Head and Receiver; and separate the Salt by Sublimation, as that of Vipers.

The Volatile Salt is the only pare this Process produces that is of value; and this has the Virtues of the Millepedes in Substance, and is good for all the purposes of the foregoing Wine. Its Dose from iv. to kvi.gr. in a Bole is the best form for its

Administration.

Tinctura Myrrha, Tincture of Myrrh.

Put into a Matras of fine Myrrh in Powder this of Spirit of Wine this invert another Glass into the Mouth of the Matras to make a double Vessel; lute the Juncture, and set it in a gentle Heat of Sand to extract its Tincture.

This has the Virtues of the Gum, describ'd Section 1. Class 3. No 70. of the Simples; but is seldom given inwardly: externally it is of great

X 2

efteem

much White in an earthen

ee

ter

be-

er,

0

an

ated

of

the

rtucs

Dole

308 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

efteem amongst our Surgeons, for cleaning foul Ulcers, and to exfoliate carious Bones.

Oleum Myrrhæ, Oil of Myrrb.

Fill a Retort half full of coarse Myrrh; put to it a Receiver, when in a Sand-Furnace; give it Fire by degrees to the greatest height: when the Fumes cease, let out the Fire, and in the Receiver there will be a fetid Oil, and an acid

Spirit.

After the same manner are to be obtain'd the Oils of all such like Substances; and they may be rectify'd as before directed in the Oil of Benjamin, which makes them much pleasanter for use. This is reckon'd Diaphoretick and Diuretick, but is seldom prescrib'd; externally it brings bad Ulcers to a kind Suppuration. Dose from 8 to 24 Drops in any proper Liquor.

Oleum Myrrhæ per Deliquium.

Gold Eggs till they are hard, fplit them in the middle, and take out the Yolks; fill the Cavity with fine Myrrh in Powder; place them upon little Sticks about an Inch and a quarter long, three or four of them being prick'd into the Egg; fet them in a clean Pan in a Cellar, or fome fuch moift place, and there will drop from them into the Pan a Liquor, which is call'd Oil of Myrrh.

This is us'd only externally to take off Blemishes and Spots on the Skin, and is commended to be excellent

for fuch Purposes.

Preparations of Opium.

It would be endless to give all the Preparations we meet with of this most celebrated Drug in Dispensarry-Writers. A very large Collection of them may be found in the

Collectanea Chymica Leydensia; from whence Salmon has ttuffed his Works. We shall therefore here content our selves with those only which are now in the Shops, and prescrib'd in regular Practice.

Extractum Opii, Extract of Opium. ' Put 3 iv. of good Opium in thin flices into a Glass Body, wherein there are two Pounds of Spring-Water; fet it in Sand, and stop the Mouth of the Body with ano-' ther Glass; make Fire under it, till by gradual Heat it is made to boil, in which flate keep it two or three hours: then let out the Fire, and while the Diffolution is hot, ' run it through a Flannel Bag, and press it strongly into an earthen ' Vessel; put that which remains in the Bag into a Matrafs, in which there is a Quart of rectify'd Spirit of Wine; make a double Veffel of the Matrass, and let it stand in Digeftion twenty four hours, now and then shaking it. Then take it out, and when it is cool, run it also thro a Flannel: put the Spirit of Wine, which is charg'd with the gummous part of the Opium, that the Water was not capable of dissolving, into a Cucurbit; and in a gentle Heat draw off two thirds of the Spirit of Wine, which will serve again for the same use. Then put both the Extractions together; and in a clean earthen Pan, with a moderate Fire evaporate, till it is of a Confiftence fit to form into Pills, which keep in a Pot for use."

This is the most certain Opiate yet known, and is very convenient for any Compositions of Laudanum; and some prefer this to any of the liquid Preparations, because the Dose can more certainly be assigned. It is often prescrib'd by

the

the Title of Extractum Thebaicum. The Dole from gr. fs. to gr. ii.

Dr. Goddard's compound Extract of Opium.

' Take of Saffron and Nutmegs, ana gi. flice the Nutmegs thin, of Caftor & fs. pur them into a Matrafs with Tincture of Tartar s xii. fet them in a gentle Heat of Sand (with the Mouth of the " Matrass well stops) in Digestion " rwenty four hours, shaking it often then let it cool, and press it thro a Cloth into a clean earthen . Pan: what stays in the Bag put into the Matrals again, and put to it rectify'd Spirit of Wine " the fs. let it stand warm twelve hours, and strain it off to the other; into thefe Tinctures put of the Extract of Opium 3 v. and fet them over a gentle Fire to evaoporate into an Extract.'

This has the Virtues of the former, but may be ventur'd upon in fomewhat a larger Dofe, so far as

to iii. or iv. gr.

Laudanum Liquidum, cum Succo Cydoniorum , Liquid Laudanum, with Juice of Quinces.

. Take of Opium 3 ii. of English Saffron Fi. and of the Juice of · Quinces this. Let the Opium be thin fliced, and with the Saffron be put to the Juice of Quinces in a glass Body: forme add Yeast of · Ale to ferment it; fet them in a c gentle Heat of Sand, to digeft till the Fermentation is over, and the · Saffron sublides. Then express the fuice, and let it stand to fettle : when 'tis settled, pour it off by gentle Inclination; put the · Liquor into a Matrass, and put to it iii. of Cinnamon, of Cloves . 3 i fs. and Jamaica Pepper 3 i.

· let them be bruis'd, and put them

into the Liquor to stand in Digeftion fourteen Days. Then again express the Juice, gently evaporate it to a due Consistence, and put it up for use.

Its Dose from 10 to 40 or 50

Drops.

The foregoing Extract of Opium may as well be made with Brandy, or proof Spirit, as with Water and Spirit of Wine; there being Water enough in them to dissolve the faline Parts of the Opium, and also Spirit enough to dissolve the most resinous Parts. Care must be taken in drying the Extract, that it does not burn. In the Liquid Laudanum the Yeast is apt to make the Medicine muddy; and therefore may be substituted in its place, of Juniper-Berries Ju. which will render it more pleasing to the Eye, and take off its griping Quality.

Liquid Laudanum, with Tintfure of Tartar.

Take of choice Opium Til. Saffron 3 i. Cinnamon 3 ii, Nutmegs and Mace, ana 3 is to thefe Ingredients in a Matrais, put of Tincture of Tartar 3 xxiv. make the Matrass a double Vessel; lure well the Joints, and fet them in a Heat of Digestion three days, shaking them every day; then open the Vessel, and add to the mixture of Juniper-Berries bruis'd ; ii. let it stand in Digestion three days longer, then let it cool, and press it thro a Flannel. Put the expressed Liquor into a Cucurbit, and with its Head and Receiver luted, fet it over a gentle Fire of Alhes; draw off y viii of the Spirit; let that which remains cool, and decant it gently from the Faces into a Phial, which keep well stopt for use."

X 3

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

Its Virtues and Doses the same as the former.

Dr. Sydenham's liquid Laudanum.

Take of select Opium & ii. Saffron Fi. Cinnamon and Cloves o powder'd, ana 3 i. put them into a

Matrais, and pour upon them of good Canary Wine this let the Matrass be fitted for Circulation,

and fet them in a good Heat of Digeftion for three or four days:

then press them thro a Flannel;

let the Liquor fettle, and by gentle Inclination put it into a ' Phial, and keep it for use.'

Its Dose and Virtues as above. In this Preparation the Canary will bear a stronger Hear of Digestion than Spirit of Wine, or Tincture of Tarrar; because there is not Spirit enough in the Wine to extract the refinous Part of the Opium without If after three or four days Digestion with the other Ingredients it be pressed out; let it settle, pour it off by gentle Inclination, and then put to it I i. or gvi. Drams of the Extract of Opium, and it will be a better Medicine.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Spiritu Salis Nitri dulcis, Liquid Laudanum with dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre.

Take of the best Opium ii. which flice and put into a Matrass with Saffron 3 i. and to them Spiritus Nitri Dulcis th i. invert into the Mouth of the Matrass another Glass; lute it, and set it in Digestion five days (shaking it about every day) then let it cool, and drop into it (by degrees) of Sal " Volatile Oleofum 3 i fs. When the Fermentation is over, stop and Iute it up again, and let it stand three days longer in Digestion :

then let it cool, and fet it incli-

f ning to fettle, and gently decant it into a Phial for use."

If to this be added of Juniper-Berries & il. it will yet be more Carminative; and instead of crude Opium, if the Extract be us'd as in the former Observation, it will succeed in its Operation the better. This by some is preferr'd for a most certain and excellent Anodyne, and a great Expeller of Wind; and feldom or never offends the Stomach or Bowels, as many other Preparations of Opium do. Its Dose is the fame as the former.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Sale Volatili Oleoso, Liquid Laudanum with Sal Volatile.

Take of Opium in Extract 3 iv. put it into a Marble Morrar; grind it with Tincture of Tartar # fs. which must be put to it by little at a time; grind them till the Opium is well mixed with the Tincture of Tartar; then put them into a Matrals, and put to them of Sal Volatile Oleosum this upon which drop of sweet Spirit of Nitre 3 ss. shake them well together, which will raise a little Fermentation; when that is over, make a circulating Vessel of the Matrals; lute the Juncture well with the Bladder, and fet in a gentle Heat of Digestion six days, shaking it about Then let it fettle, and every day. decant into a clean Vessel, both which keep well stopt for use."

This is an excellent Laudanum, and may be ventur'd from 10 to 30 or 40 Drops. It is more Carminative than any of the former, and is most agreeable where there is any doubt of the Efficacy or Propriety of an Opiate, being admirably guarded against any Inconve-

niency.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Camphora, Liquid Laudanum with Camphire.

113389

Take of the best Opium Jiv.

put it into a Matras, and pour

upon it of Water th viii, place it

in a digesting Furnace, and keep

it scalding hot for three days; run

it through a Flannel, and press

out all the Liquor, which evapoporare to thii, which put by in a

Bottle.

Put of choice English Saffron into a Matrafs 3 i. and pour upon it tartariz'd Spirit of Wine Tvi. digest them in a gentle Hear till the Saffron looks pale. Into another Matrass put of Cinnamon 3 i. of Cloves 3 ii. Pimento and Gine ger, ana 3 i. pour upon them also of Spirit of Wine tartariz'd wi. and digest two or three days. Into a fourth Marrafs put & fs. of · Camphire moisten'd with a little of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine, and · let them digeft till the Camphire is diffolv'd. Press the Tinctures of Saffron and the Spices through Flannel, which mix with the Diffolution of Opium, and pour all into the Matrais with the diffolv'd " Camphire; let them fland two or

This is equal in all the Intentions of an Opiate to the former; and where a Diaphoresis is required, it is the best of all, because the Camphire much exerts it self that way. Its Dose is from 10 to 40 Drops.

three days in a gentle Heat, and

Guttæ Vitæ, Drops of Life.

Dissolve of the best Opium in Water (as in the former-Process)

5 iv. then take of English Saffron

5 i. of Russia Castor 3 is. Cochineel and Virginia Snake-Root, and

5 is. Nutmegs, Zedoary, and 5 ii.

of Camphire 3 i. powder these Ingredients, and put them into a Matrass; pour upon them Tincture of Antimony (made with Salt-Petre and Antimonium Diaphoretium) is i. let them stand three or four days in a gentle Heat, shaking the Matrass often, till a good Tincture is produced; which put to one Quart of the Dissolution of Opium; then let all stand in digestion 48 hours, and when settled, decant it for mse.

This is the Medicine which Salmon made to much noise with. It is an excellent Medicine in proper hands, and one of the best Preparations of this kind, tho tis not enough known to be much met with in Prescription. The Opium is fo well guarded with cordial Aromaricks, that it may be ventur'd upon in very confiderable Dofes, and there is no fear of Naufea's afterwards at the Stomach: it promotes Sweat very much, and is wonderfully Carminative. A Patient may take from to to 40, 50, and 60 Drops.

Mathews's Pill.

' Take of the Extract of Opinm, of black Hellebore, of Liquorice, and the Soap of Tartar, (describ'd under the Preparations of Threat) ana Jiv. Let the Hellebore and Liquorice be made into a subsile Powder, beat and mix these sour Ingredients very well; then with Til. or Till of this Mass, mix of English Saffron Ti. cut into finall pieces, and bear them well together till the Saffron is perfectly " mix'd with the Mass, so that no part of it is discernible from the rest. Then bear and mix that with the rest of the Mass as well. If the Mass be too dry, you may mix with it fome of the Oil X 4 " which The Compleat English Dispensatory.

which comes from the Soap, which it spues out when it stands by a long time; or in its fread fo much rectify'd Oil of Turpentine, as is

sufficient to make it into a Mass fit to form into Pills. Then put it into a wide-mouth'd Glass or

Gally-por ty'd over with a Bladder

or Leather.

There are many ways of making this Medicine; Bates puts in white Hellebore : but how much soever it may be imagin'd to stand corrected here, it is much fater left out, and the Medicine still left efficacious enough to all the Intentions it is order'd for. The Saffron in this is not in that of Bates, but much betters the Medicine in many cases. It is an admirable and fafe Opiate, and promotes the Discharges both by Sweat and Urine; and the Soap of Tartar is so aperient, that it makes it safe even in Ashma's when no other Preparation of Opium dare be ventur'd upon. It may be given from iii. to x gr. When it grows dry with keeping, it must be again moisten'd with fresh Oil of Turpentine; but the oftner it has had those Amendments, its Dose may be enlarg'd : for the Turpentine will not dry away so much, as not to leave enough behind to give some augmentation to its bulk.

Dr. Starkey's Pill.

Take Extract of Opium 3 iv. Nurmegs and Mineral Bezoar, ana 3 ii. Saffron and Virginia Snake-Root, ana 3 i. beat the Nutmegs and Saffron together into a Paste, fo that they cannot be diftinguish'd from one another. Let also the Mineral Bezoar and Snake-Root be in impalpable Powder. Then mix all together with #61s. of the Soap of Tartar, of Oil of Saffafras 3 fs. and 3 ii. of Tincture of

Antimony; let them be all well incorporated, by beating in a Mor-' tar: then keep them in a Glass or Gally-Pot, ty'd over with a Blad-

le

2

th

d

b

n

to

di

th

fu

di

ti

21

P

21

ch

1

der or Leather for use."

This Mr. George Wilson fays he had from Dr. Starkey's own mouth, in the Year 1665. a little before his Death; who then told him, he gave Mathews the former for a little Mony, but that this was what he fuccessfully made use of himself. It is both more Diaphoretick and more Anodyne than the former; and they who have made use of it in their Practice, affirm it to be the best Laudanum they ever met with. And yet this is not the fort which is kept in the Shops, and it is not by much in to constant Prescription as the former. Indeed there are hardly any of the Shops that prepare this; fo that a Physician may write for it in vain, while the other is fo ready for a Succedaneum. This may be given in a good handsom Dose, when Rest is wanting in Fevers, and is not so hazardous in its effects as common Opium, or any other of its Preparations; and the Alexipharmicks likewife in its Composition will sooner raise a Sweat with this, than without it, because at the same time they warm and attenuate the Fluids for Secretion, the Opium relaxes the Fibres, and makes more way for their Pallage through the cutaneous Pores.

Laudanum Londinense.

Take Extract of Opium made with Spirit of Wine 3 i. Extract of Saffron 3 is. Castor 3 i. let them be made up into a Mais with Tincture made of the Species Diambra & fs. with Spirit of Wine: then add Ambergrease and Musk, ana gr. vi. Oil of Nutmegs gut.x. and then with a gentle Heat eva-' porate porate to a due Confistence."

11264

This is the Landanum the College retain in their Difpensatory, and is endu'd with the Virtues of the former Preparations. To be given from i. to iv gr. either in a Pill, or diffolv'd in a Draught. Many prefer this to any liquid Form, because the Dose cannot so exactly be determin'd by so many Drops, as by fo much Weight; for Drops may contain more or lefs, according to the shape of the Phial they are dropt out of, and the flowness of their Drain; besides the Uncertainty of a Menstruum fustaining just fuch a quantity of Opium. This Medicine is very apt to grow too dry in the Shops, and also mouldy; both which may be prevented by a very fmall Portion of Salt of Tartar in its Composition, and proportioning the Dofe fo much larger accordingly. This is what is almost always order'd in the present Practice, and therefore the Shops are never without it; whereas the other are so seldom made, that when the Phylician prescribes any one fort, any other may ferve in its room, that happens to be at hand.

Laudanum Balfamicum, Balfamick Laudanum.

Liver of Sulphur § iv. Extract § ii.
Liver of Sulphur § iv. Extract of
Saffron and Liquorice, ana § i.
Flowers of Benjamin § is. Ballam
of Peru § ii. mix them by a very
gentle Warmth, so as just to stir
in the Flowers of Benjamin, in a
clean Panakin. If the Extracts
are too soft, boil or simmer them
up a little higher, before the Benjamin and Balsam of Peru are
put in.

This was communicated to me by a Gentleman of great Worth and Ingenuity in the Study of Medicine,

tho he never made it his Practice ; upon whose Recommendation I first ery'd it, and have been encourag'd by its great fuccels to use it many years. I have known it give liberty of Breath to afthmatick Perfons, who could not be trufted with any other kind of Opiare; and enable some Persons to pass their Winters here in Town with comfort, who without it were forc'd to fly into the Country for Breath. And belides the good Offices it does to the Lungs, further than the Good it infallibly procures as an Opiate, it is very efficacious in railing a Diapheresis, and by that means breathes out a great deal from the Muscles and remote Parts, which would occasion Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains, with many other bad Symptoms. Altho this was given me out of personal kindness, yet as no one whom that Gentleman has left, can fuffer or be disobliged thereby, I here make it publick; the Opportunity of doing which, with any thing of this kind under our notice, bringing more Satisfaction than can be expected from any private Regards; befides, I am well affured, that the Secret is in knowing how to use a good Medicine, and not in being able only to make it, the latter subjecting many ignorant rash People to do a great deal of mischief. And therefore the Thanks of fuch are not expected for any Prefents of this kind. Its Dose is from i. to x. or xii gr.

A Pettoral Sudorifick Liquid Laudanum.

Take of the Soap of Tantar mention'd in Starkey's Pill 3 iv. Extract of Opium 3 ii, of Saffron 3 fs. Ginger 3 ii, beat them in a Mortar, and add of Balfam of Sulphur annifated 3 ii, grind them till they are well united; put them

into

The Compleat English Dispensatory.

into a Matrais, and pour upon them of Sal Volatile Oleofum & fs. and of rectify'd Spirit of Wine

" Bil. let them digest forty eight hours in a gentle Heat, often tha-

king the Matrais; then add ftrong diftill'd Vinegar 3 iv. shake the · Vessel, and they will ferment a

blittle ; when that is over, close the Matrais again, and let it stand

three days and nights in a gentle Sand-Heat, shaking it as before;

when settled, decant the clear, filter the Sediment, and put them

together into a Bottle.'

This is the nearest of any liquid Form to the foregoing, and therefore may be prescrib'd in all the like Intentions, where the Patient cannot take a Pill or Bole; but for want of acquaintance with it, this is not in Prescription, or made in the Shops. This Recipe we take from Mr. Wilson, in whose Friendship the Communicator of the preceding Medicine was intimate. Its Dose is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops,

The Universal Anodyne.

Dissolve of the best Opium & iv. in a sufficient quantity of Water; evaporate to tis. to which put thi. of rectify'd French Brandy, of Saffron 3 ss. of Cochineel 3 ii. and of the Tincture of the volatile Salt of Tartar 3 ii. (or in its ftead ii. of the Soap of Tartar) of Sal Volatile Oleosum, and the Spirit that was drawn from the Soap of Tartar, ana 3 iii. digest these four or five days in a well-Iuted Matrass in a gentle Heat,

This Preparation has some time fince been in great account amongst some particular Persons, but it never obtain'd enough to be a Shop-Medicine. It is very good for all the

then strain it for use.'

Purposes of the former, and given from 10 to 50 Drops.

Preparations of Scammony.

There are various ways which Authors have contriv'd to prepare Scammony, and all with a view to make it a milder and fafer Cathartick. Most agree in doing this with Acids, to which purpose some bake or roast it inclosed in the Fruit of a Quince, and then it is call'd Diagridium; others wash it with the Juices of Lemons, Citrons, and with diftill'd Vinegar; but the following Preparation is most prescribed.

Scammonium cum Sulphure præparatum, Scammony prepared with Sulphur.

Lay the Powder of Scammony upon thick strong Paper, then hold it over Coals, upon which Sulphur is to be burn'd, until it turns white and melts. Afterwards rub it in a Mortar a little greafed, to a fine · Powder for use.

This is prescribed from gr. iii. to gr. viii, or x. and has the Virtues of the Scammony it felf, being little alter'd by this Preparation.

Refina Scammonii, Refin of Scammony.

Take any quantity of Scammony, and dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine; decant it, clear and put to it common Water, which will occasion it to turn milky; and let the Resin fall to the bottom, or put it into a Retort, and gently draw off the Spirit, as directed in making the Refin of ' Fallap :' from which it differs very little, but is somewhat stronger and rougher in Operation. Its Dole is from gr. ii. to vi, or vil.

Spi

le

Co

fo

m

.

Wil

and

the

bei

in I

eith

flat

الله

Ven

thre

adde

Spiritus Cochleariz, Spirit of Scurvy-Grafi.

. Til trans

I.

en

ch

ire

to

arith

ke

1

14-

ind

ol-

re-

pa-

ish

vac

old

hur

hite

in a

fine

. to

of

ittle

f

ony,

uan-

it it,

ater,

mil-

the

ton,

t, as

n of

iffers

nger Dole

Spi-

Take of Garden Scurvy-Graß in Flower (or fresh and newly gather'd at any other time) B xx. bruile it grolly, and put it into a Copper-Still, tinn'd within; put to it of the Grounds of Ale Cong. iii. with new Yeast this stir them well together: lute on the Head, and kindle a little Smallcoal under it, to give just a fermenting Warmth ; let it stand twenty four hours, and then give Fire to diffil the Spirit. That which comes first is the best, and must be kept by it felf: the other Running will ferve for more Grafs, in the room of common Water, another time.

The great Quickness and Volatility of the Herb seems so little to want any of this help, that it is to be fear'd it is the worse for it; for let the Head be ever so close luted, some will make its escape. Therefore we take the following to be much the better way.

Another way.

'Take the same quantity of Scur-'vy-Grass, and put to it of common 'Proof Brandy, Con. ii. a gentle 'Fire will bring over the Spirit, 'which may be drawn to near the quantity of Spirit of Wine put in.'

This will be strongly impregnated with the volatile Parts of the Grass, and keep much longer than the other; the Pungency of the Grass being naturally kept alive, as it were, in this Spirit, which of it self would either find an escape, or die and flatten; as it will do in time, with all the Contrivances that can be invented to prevent it. If two or three Pound of Horse-Radish be added to it, it will be much the

better. This is given in all foorbutick Cases in common Liquors, from 20 to 100 Drops; and possess the principal Virtues of the Herb it self in substance.

Spiritus Cochlearia Aureus, Golden Spirit of Scurvy-Grafs.

Take of the foregoing Spirit Bi.
and dissolve in it of Relin of Jallap, or Scammony, or Gamboge,
i. If there be any Sediment,
decant the tinged Spirit off carefully from it.

This is kept up in great efteem amongst the common People, by the great Pretensions of several Venders of it; but it is an indifferent and an useless Medicine, unless to arhierick Constitutions, and is very unfit to answer the Expectations its Name raises. Its Dose is from 20 to 60 Drops.

Flores Sulphuris, Flowers of Sulphur.

Take any quantity of Sulphur grofly powder'd, which put into a glass Body, and place in a small open Fire; and cover it with a Pot, or another Cucurbit turn'd upside down, so that the Neck of the one may enter into the Neck of the other. Change the upper Cucurbit every half hour, fitting another in its place; add likewise new Sulphur. Gather the Flowers which stick in the Cucurbit, and continue to do so, until there is as much as desired.

The great Consumption of this, and the Lowness of the Price it is got down to, make it necessary for those who would find a profit in it, to build a Furnace with Brick, big enough to burn a hundred weight of Sulphur at a time; and a few that have put themselves to such Expence, serve the rest of the Business. This Process is sufficient to let us into the

Nature

316 The Complete English Dispensatory. Part II.

Nature of these Flowers as a Medieine, and to inform us that they are the finest part of the Brimstone: tho with these there arises a great deal of Salt, as some further Proceffes will discover. They are used in Diseases of the Breast, and likewife in cutaneous Diftempers both internally and externally. They are certainly both Balfamick and Deterfive, and it is their plenty in a great measure that lessens their esteem. Every Preparation from this Mineral is very effectual in lowering a Salivation, and hindering the Operation of Mercury by those particular Glands; and also gives great ease to those troubled with the Hemorrhoids. It supplied with the at his

Flores Sulphuris albi, White Flowers of Sulphur.

Take of Salt-Petre fix'd with
Charcoal # fs. or but \(\frac{2}{3}\) iv. of clean
mineral Sulphur twice its quantity;
grind and mix them well together, then put them into a Retort,
and fet it in a Sand-Furnace; fit to
it a Receiver, but lute it not:
make a gentle Fire under it, which
gradually increase to the third degree, and so keep it till all the Flowers rise; which may be known by
the upper part of the Retort above the Sand being clear.

The Use of these is the same as the former; and may be given from

Di. to 3 ii.

Lac Sulphuris, Milk of Sulphur.

Take clean Salt of Tarrar thi.
Flowers of Sulphur 3 vi. (some use
but 3 iv.) grind them well together in a stone Mortar; then put
them into a strong earthen Pan,
and add of Fountain-Water the viii.
Set this Mixture over some live
Coals, and by degrees make it

boil till the Liquor is very red, which will require three or four hours : (as the Water wastes, supply it with new warm Water.) Take it from the Fire, and before it is quite cold, filter it; then drop into it diftill'd Vinegar, which will cause the red Liquor to be muddy, ' and a white Powder will precipitate. When the first Precipitation is fallen, drop in more Vinegar; and so proceed, till the Vie negar will not make the Liquor muddy any more. After this, let all fettle, and by gentle Inclination pour off the Liquor: put Fountain-Water to the Magiftery, ftir it well about, and let it fettle; pour off as before, and fo proceed with fix or eight Lotions, till the Powder is inlipid, and free from its urinous Tafte.

The Dose of this is from x gr. to 3 i. it is reckon'd more sudorifick than the Flowers, and is pretty often prescribed for that purpose.

Lac Sulphuris cum Calce viva, Milk of Sulphur with Quick-Lime.

Take one part Sulphur, and two parts Quick-Lime; grind them well together, put them into an Iron Kettle, with fix Quarts of Water to every thiii of the Mixture be as red as Blood; strain it while it is warm into a Vessel, either of Glass or Earth, and let it stand to settle: what is not very clear, filter; but if it be clear, decant it into a glass Vessel, and drop into it some warm Urine, which will precipitate the Dissolution; wash it as the former.

This answers to the same Purposes as the foregoing, and is given in like Doses, but not often prescribed for, or made by the Chymists.

Ral.

a

h

ti

n

Ballamum Sulphuris cum Oleo Olivarum, Ballam of Sulphur with Oil of Olives.

Partill

u-)epil,i--i-i-re:f-it

o

r.

k

n

k

0

n

n

of

(-

e

e

of

0

٠,

16

p

'n

;

.

1-

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur iv. Sallad-Oil Bi. put them into a Pipkin which will contain about three times their quantity; fet them over a Fire, and make the Matter to boil gently, keep it continually flirring with a wooden Spatula for the space of an hour and half, till it is quite cool; then put it up for use.

This is commended in Coughs, Afthma's, and Consumptions; and is used externally to heal Ulcers, but it is not often made. Its Dose is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Balfamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum, Balfam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine.

Take Flowers of Sulphur 3 iv.
and Oil of Turpentine 26 i. place
the Mixture in a Sand-Furnace,
ftop the Matrass loosely with another Glass; give a small Fire for
one hour, then increase it till the
Oil boils gently, in which degree
keep it three or four hours; then
let it cool, and pour off the impregnated Oil from that which is
not dissolv'd.

This is an excellent Medicine for all Diseases of the Breast, and likewise for Ulcerations and Obstructions of the Urinary Passages; but is nauseous to take at first, because of an Empyreuma, which wears off with long keeping. Its Dose is from 6 to 15 or 20 Drops. Upon fine powder'd Sugar, is the best way to take it, because it will not well mix with any Liquor. After the same manner is a Balsam made with any other Oils, as Anniseeds, which is much used in the same Dose, or any other the Physician may direct;

but care must always be taken lest it boil over, because it immediatelytakes fire, and burns so fiercely asto endanger a House. The Vessel ought therefore to be large enoughto be two thirds at least empty, to give it soom to rise without runningover.

Balfamum Sulphuris cum Oleo Lini, Balfam of Sulphur with Linjeed Oil.

Put thiv. of Linfeed Oil into an earthen glazed Body, set it in a Sand-Heat till it boil gently, then add thi. of Flowers of Sulphur, stir it till it swells and subsides: then remove it from the Fire, and when cold, pour upon it the v. of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine; mix them well, and put them into a glass Body, and by a gentle Fire in a Sand-Furnace draw off the Spirit of Wine.
When the Balsam is cold, put it into a Bottle for use.

The Use and Dose of this is the same as the other Balsams of Sulphur; but this is the most grateful of any of them.

Balfamum Sulphuris Martis, Balfam of the Sulphur of Iron.

Take clean Filings of Iron, or broken Needles thi. put them into a Cucurbit with Spirit of Salt 16 v. e let it stand in a digestive Heat five or fix day's, in which time the Iron will be almost dissolv'd : filter and remove it into a glass Retort, place it in the Furnace with a great deal of Sand about it, give hre of the first degree for one hour, augment it to the second, which continue till no more Drops Then change the Receiver, and increase the Fire to the third degree for one hour; and so pals on to the Extremity of the fourth, and there keep it four or five 6 hours,

318 The Complem English Difpensatory. Part II.

hours, in which time red Flowers
will ascend into the Neck of the
Retort, and some yellow Spirit
come into the Receiver. Let all
cool, and remove the Vellel. In

the Receiver there will be about \$ iv. of yellow Spirit; and if the Process be regular, about the same

quantity of foliated red Flowers in the Neck of the Retort. Take of

the Flowers 3 iii. of the yellow Spirit 3 i. put them into a Matrass, infuse upon them Oil of Turpen-

tine 3 viñ. let them digeft upon warm Sand 24 hours; then augment the Fire, fo as to make the

Matter firmmer for two hours: let all cool, and put it carefully from

the Faces for use."

This Process might with propriety have been put under the Preparations of Iron; but its Title, more than any thing elfe, has reminded us of it here. This Medicine is by some affirm'd to be one of the best Vulneraries in the world, both internally and externally. It is good in all Distempers of the Breast and Lungs, against Gravel and Ulcers in the Reins. It also cicatrizes and heals Ulcers, outwardly apply'd: but the Shops are strangers too much to this Remedy, and it is hardly ever prescribed, bur very well deserves a place in Practice. Its Dose is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

Hepar Sulphuris, Liver of Sulphur.

Take Flowers of Sulphur 3 iv.

flirring till they are as red as Blood, without any white Specks,

in an earthen Dish, as they melt

over a moderate Heat; then take tout the Mixture, and put it into a

Glafs ftopt close."

This is not used alone, but serves for other Preparations.

Sanguls Salphuris, Blood of Sulphur.

Grind of the Liver of Sulphur it. and of Oil of Tarrar ii. very well in a Morrar rogether: pur them into a Marrafs, and pour upon them of dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre 3 xii. Shake the Matrafs, and let it digeft close fropt seven or eight days: when cool, decant

the Liquor for ufe.'

The Dole of this is from 5 to 20 or 30 Drops, mix'd with Syrup, or upon Loaf-Sugar powder'd; drinking afterwards a Draught of Canary or Ale warm. It is an admirable Pettoral, and is also diurerick. But they do not make it in the Shops, and our Physicians hardly ever write for it.

Tinctura Sulphuris, Tincture of Sulphur.

Beat of the Liver of Sulphur 3 iv. (while it is warm) in a warm Mortar; put it presently into a Matrass, and to it Spirit of Wine 6 is, set them in a Digestion 24 hours, and there will be a very red Tincture; which keep in a Phial well stopt for use.

This is good in all the Intentions as the foregoing Balfams, but is much pleasanter to take, because it will mix with any Liquors: Canary Wine is the best Vehicle to give it in. Its Dose is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Another.

Take of Philosophical Soap
(that is what is made with Oil of
Turpentine and Salt of Tartar)
it iv. mix well with it of Balsam
of Sulphur i, put them into a
Matrass, and pour upon them of
tartariz'd Spirit of Wine bis.
make a circulating Vessel of the
Matrass,

Marraís, and let it digeft 24 hours in a gentle Heat : when cool, de-

cant the Tincture.'

This is efteem'd by some a more Pectoral Tincture than the other, tho the Dose is the same. In the former Process, the Liver of Sulphur must be reduc'd into a very fine Powder, in a warmingMortar, with all possible haste, to prevent its drawing the Air to it; and put into a Cucurbit with the Spirit of Wine, which must by another Vessel inverted be made a Circulatory, and the Juncture well lutted.

A Vulnerary Balfam of Sulphur.

Take of the Liver of Sulphur

yiv. of Aloes Succotrina yis, and

of Myrrh yi, all in fine Powder;

put them into an earthen Pot, and

pour upon them of Balsam of

Turpentine hi. with yii. of Saf
fron: fet them on a gentle Fire
in Sand, which encrease by degrees till the Oil simmer, and the

ingredients are dissolv'd; then let
them cool, and strain the Balsam
through Flannel into a Glass,

which keep for use.

It is by fome greatly commended for the Cure of Wounds and Ul-

cers

Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam, Oil of Sulphur by the Boll.

This is to be made of the yellow Mineral Sulphur. To the
Operation is required two wooden
Frames, one earthen Dish with a
hole in the middle, a flat Gallypot, an earthen Porringer to burn
the Sulphur in, a wide-mouth'd
Glass for a Receiver and the
Bell. Ser one of the wooden
Frames upon two Bricks, and
put the Dish with a hole in its
middle upon it, and the flat Gally-

pot in the middle of the Diff,

with the bottom upwards, upon which fer the Porringer which contains the Sulphur. Support the fecond wooden Frame upon rwo Bricks more, as the first; in which Frame a hole must be made fit for the Bell-Glass to rest in, so that the edges of the Bell be clear of the Wood; when the Porringer " charg'd with Sulphur is fitted, fer the Sulphur on fire with a red-hoe 'Iron; when it is all melted, flir it with a clean Tobacco-Pipe, or Iron-wire, to make it burn clear ; then cover it with the Bell, and in three or four hours time the Oil may be perceiv'd to condense about the Bell, and drop into the Difh, and fo into the Receiver. Whenever the Sulphur appears to burn dull, take off the Bell, and fir about the Sulphur with an Iron-wire as before; then fet the Glass again, and so proceed till there be as much Oil (or rather Spirit of Sulphur) as is desir'd."

This is a powerful Acid, and its Operation chiefly Diuretick; but is more commonly prescrib'd to give a palarable Acidity to some internal Medicines, than to answer any Intention by its proper Virtues. Its greatest use is in other Preparations. Its Dose for Palatableness is at pleasure, and as a Diwretick from 2 to 10 Drops in any proper Vehicle. Many question whether there be any real difference between this and Oil of Virriol, which is difficult to determine; so that they may speak as truly as pleafantly, who pronounce one to be a Vitriolic Spirit of Sulphur, and the other a Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol.

Sal Sulphuris, Sale of Sulphur.

Put of Sal Polycreflum (as prepar'd under the Article of Nitre, No. 544.) 3 iv. powder it in a The Compleat English Dispensatory.

Glass Mortar, with a Pestle of the Same; put it into a flat wide-

mouth'd Glass, and put to it of the Spirit of Sulphur 3 ii. ftir them

well together, and evaporate in a Sand-Heat; which will leave a

e pleasant acid Salt, which put up in

a Phial for use."

This is not, strictly speaking, the Salt of Sulphur, but Nitre fix'd by Sulphur, and afterwards impregnated with its Spirit. It is Diuretick, and if given in an outlide Dose Cathartick, as most Salts are, In the former Intention it is given from x gr. to 3 i. and in the latter up to 3 vi. diffolv'd in Broth, or any proper Vehicle warm.

Spiritus Sacchari, Spirit of Sugar. To bi. of powder'd Sugar put th iii. of Fullers Earth, also in Powder, or in its room fo much Sand clean wash'd; fill a Receiver a half full of the mixture; place it in a Sand-Furnace, and give it Fire of the first degree for two s hours; then encrease it to the second for two hours more; proceed to the third, where keep it s till no Fumes appear in the Receiver. Then let all cool, and in s the Receiver there will be found a fetid Oil and Spirit, which feparate as usual. Put the Spirit into a Retort or Cucurbit: fet to it a Receiver unluted; make Fire of the first degree, and there keep it till the Drops have a little Acidity: put away the Phlegm, lute on the Receiver; encrease the Fire to the fecond degree, where keep it till

This will diffolve Pearl or Coral, and is also accounted a good Medicine in the Stone and Gravel in the Bladder or Kidneys; but it is hardly ·made or prescrib'd. Dose from 10 to 50 drops. There is another Spirit

all is come off.

of Sugar, which the Chymists call Compound, that has half as much Sal Armoniac as Sugar. It makes a finer, and still more apenitive Spirit, but is not us'd.

Spiritus Sacchari Ardens, a burning Spirit of Sugar.

Take of coarfe Sugar, or Molossus, any quantity at pleasure in proportion to the Still; put to it ten or twelve times its weight of Water, and let them stand a sufficient time to ferment: as foon as the Fermentation is over, put the Liquor into a Copper Still with its Refrigeratory, and give it gradual Fire till it begins to drop. Obferve fo to manage the Fire, that the Spirit come from the Mouth of the Worm in a small Thred, and so continue till it runs insipid ? then let out the Fire, and rectify the Spirit by a fecond Distillation, either in a Glass Body or Head; or if the quantity be great, in a Copper Velfel, observing to separate the Spirit from the Phlegm, as in the first Distillation, which may be further rectify'd till it will burn all away, and then it is call'd Alcohol,'

This is of the same use as the Spirit of Wine, and is much preferable to our Malt Spirits, both for Softness and Flavour, and is exceeded by none but that of the Grape.

Chrystalli & Cremor Tartari, Chrystals and Cream of Tartar.

Take any quantity of crude Tartar, boil it in Water till the Parts which are capable of Solu-' tion be entirely diffolv'd; run the Liquor, whilft it is hot, through a flannel Bag into an earthen Pan, and evaporate till a Pellicle appears: then fet it in a cold place, and fuffer it to stand quiet two or three days; afterwards decant the Li-

quor,

DOC

into

Ch:

mel

time

quor, and there will be found Chrystals adhering to the side of the Pan; scrape them off, and evaporate the Liquor as before, and set it again to shoot into Chrystals; repeat the Evaporation till all the Chrystals are shot.

The Virtues of this are known to all. It is a cooling gentle Cathartick, and passes off pretty much, as most faline Purges do, by Urine. Its Dose from 5 is. to 3 i. dissolv'd in Broth.

Sal Tartari fixum, fix'd Salt of Tartar.

Take any quantity of crude Tartar; calcine it in a Pot or Glass-House: or three or four · Pounds of it may be put into ftrong brown Paper, which tie up with Thred, and wet it with Water: then put it upon some burning Coals, and bury it with more; there let it continue till all that is combustible is confum'd, and the calcin'd Tarrar will remain in an entire Lump. Diffolye it in warm Water, then filter and evaporate it to dryness in a clean Iron or earthen Pan; and that which remains is the fix'd Salt of Tartar, which may further be purify'd by repeated Diffolutions, Filtrations and Evaporations, till in the Diffolution it leaves no Faces.'

The first Evaporation may be made in a clean Iron Pan, in which the Liquor ought to be kept stirring when it begins to coagulate, till the salt is quite dry; and if a further Purification is intended, because it is not so white as wish'd for, put it into a Crucible, and set it on a little Charcoal Fire, (so that it do not melt) and in a quarter of an hour's time it will be very white. It must

1-

le

10

10

36

2

n,

s:

af-

ce

Li-

or,

be kept in a Glass well stope, otherwife it will attract the Air, and difsolve; and the Oleum Tartari per Deliquium, Oil of Tartar by melting, is made only by hanging the Salt up in a Cloth in a moift place, which will drop into any Veffel placed to receive it; and this Oil has all the Virtues of the Salt, and is us'd to fcour the Skin of Pimples. Freckles and Morphew, mix'd with a little Oil of Almonds, and formetimes with Rofe and Orange Wa-This Salt is aperitive, and us'd much to draw out the Tinctures of Vegerables, and is given in all kinds of Obstructions. This the Chymists, by some small difference of Management, make ferve for the lixivious Salts of all Plants; and it is much to be wish'd all their Frauds were as little detrimental : for whatfoever is reduc'd into fuch a Substance by Calcination, has no Qualities but what the Fire gives it; and therefore is Salt of Tarrar as good as the Salt of any Plant whatfoever procur'd the same way, as has been before taken notice of, No 517. of the Simples.

Tartar Solubile, Soluble Tortar.

Mix of Salt of Tartar § iv. with Cream of Tartar § viii. and pulverize them together; put them into an earthen Pan, whereunto
pour of Spring-water thii. boil
them till they are diffolv'd, and
remember now and then to flir
them. Filter the Diffolution whilf
it is warm, evaporate to dryness,
and keep it in a Glass well
ftopt.

It works both by Urine and Stool, is given in Obstructions, Cachexies, Jaundice and Dropsies. Its Dose from Di. to Dii. in any proper Vehicle.

Tartar Solubile Chalybeatum, Chalybeated Soluble Tartar.

Take of the Tincture of Tartar made with Steel, #6 is. and put
it into a glass Body; pour upon it
of the aforesaid Soluble Tartar § ii.
fet the Glass in a gentle Heat
of Sand to evaporate; stir it about sometimes with a clean
wooden Spatula; and when it is
dry, there will be a black Powder, which keep in a Phial well

It is a good Aperitive, and is endu'd with all the Virtues of the Tincture of Tartar with Iron. In Obftructions of the Menses it is almost a certain Remedy. Its Dose from 9 i.

to 3 ifs.

Tartar Chalybeatum, Chalybeated Tartar.

earthen Pan thiii. and fet it over the Fire to boil; as foon as it boils; put in of the Chrystals of Tartar the s. and of Vitriolum Martis 3 ss. (finely powder'd apart) and afterwards ground together. Let them boil a quarter of an hour, stirring them with a wooden Spatula till they are diffoly'd; then strain the Mixture boiling hot through a Cotton Bag

into a clean Pan, and fet it in a cold place, and it will shoot into

little greenish Chrystals.'

It is endued with the Qualities of the former: yet altho these are both safe and efficacious Medicines in all Obstructions of the Viscera, and may be prescrib'd in Forms very convenient for the Patients taking; they are little enquir'd after, and very rarely prescribed. The Dose of this is from gr. x. to 31.

Tartar Emeticum, Emetick Tartar.

' Take Cream of Tartar this. Crocus Metallorum 3 ii, let them be very finely powder'd; and after they are well mix'd, put them into a glaz'd Pot, and pour upon them of Spring-Water this let them boil seven or eight hours; stir them often, and as the Water waftes supply it : take off the mixture from the Fire boiling, and run it presently thro a Flannel Bag; then evaporate two thirds in a Glass-Body in Sand, and set it in a cold place to shoot; separate the superfluous Water, and evaporate as before; gather the Chryftals, dry them gently, and keep them in a Phial for use.'

It is a brisk Emetick, and will operate from ii. to viii gr. It may be made with Vitrum Antimonii, Flowers of Antimony, or Mercurius Vita. If in all the preceding Processes the Cream of Tartar be before baked in an Oven to a brownness, the Chrystals will shoot much fairer

and larger.

Tartar Emeticum & Catharticum, Emetick and Cathartick Tartar.

Take of Salt of Tartar # fs.
Crocus Metallorum # ii. make
them both into fine Powder, and
mix them well; put them into a
Crucible, and let them melt together half an hour: then take it
out from the Fire, and dissolve it
in clean Water; filter the Dissolution, and evaporate to a Pellicle
upon the Surface: then drop gradually into it Oil of Vitriol, till
the Ebullition ceases, and over a
gentle Heat of Sand evaporate to
a dryness.

This works both by Vomit and Stool, and agrees well enough with

fome

di

It

re

Qu

foc

.

· C

· ar

" W

" re

a i

dle

the

Wa

fome gross Constitutions that can bear thorow shaking, and whose Stomach and Glands of the Prima Vita are soul. It is proper in the beginning Approaches of a Dropsy, Scurvy, Jaundice; and also in Hypocondriacal Melancholy it cannot fail of doing good, by accelerating the Motions of the Fluids, and rouzing the Spirits. Its Dose from gr. iii, to xv.

Tartar Vitriolatum, Vitriolated

Put any quantity of Oil of Tartar per Deliquium into a glass Cucurbit; drop gradually upon it rectify'd Oil of Vitriol till the Ebullition ceases: then evaporate the Humidity in a gentle Sand-Heat, and there will reside a very white Matter, which keep in a wide-mouth'd

Glass well stopt.

5,

er

m,

fs.

ake

and

0 2

oge-

e it

ve it

iffo-

Hicle

gra

l, till

ver a

ate to

it and

with

fome

.

If instead of the Oil, restify'd Spirit of Vitriol is us'd, the remainder after Evaporation will be yet the whiter. It operates by Urine and Stool, but is too sharp and griping ever to be given alone; it is therefore generally us'd as an Alterative with other Deobstruents; and is particularly good in the Jaundice, and all Excesses of Choler. It makes a good Dentrifice, and will render black Teeth, that are not quite rotten, as white as Ivory very soon.

Sapo Tartari, Soap of Tartar.

Cream of Tartar, and Salt-Petre,
and Bi. in Powder; mix them
well together, and put them into a
red-hot Crucible by a Spoonful at
a time: when it is melted take out
the mixture with a little Iron-Ladle, and put it into a warm earthen Pan, adding to it so much
warm Water as is necessary to dif-

folve it; filter and dry it into a Salt, and grind it into an impalpable Powder, or as fine as it possibly can : then put it into a wide-mouth'd Glass, and expose it to the Air till it is a little moisten'd; which it will sufficiently be in 18, 20 or 24 Hours, according to the moistness or dryness of the Weather. Then put to each Pound of the Salt, of rectify'd Oil of Turpentine & iv. ftir them well together with a wooden Sparula, till they feem to be incorporated: then fet the mixture aside, and cover it to keep out the Duft; ftir it well two or three times a day, till they are thorowly imbodied, and of the Confistence of a Syrup; if it wants Oil to make it of that Consistence, add more.

This is also sometimes call'd Sape Philosophorum. Of it self it is an excellent Diuretick, and is conveniently enough mix'd into a Bole; it may be given from gr. x. to 3 ss. and is very good against the Gravel in the Kidneys or Bladder; but as it is hardly ever prescrib'd for these Purposes, it is not kept in the Shops, and only made for the Mathews's Pill, in which it is accounted the Corrector.

Oleum & Spiritus Tarrari, Oil and Spirit of Tartar.

Fill an earthen or coated glass Retort, half full with Cream of Tartar; place it in a Reverberatory Furnace, and lute to it a Receiver. Let the Fire of the first degree be for three or four hours; then increase it to the second three hours longer, and on to the third three or four hours more, at last to the fourth degree; where keep it till no more Fumes ascend into the Receiver, in which there will

324 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

be found a fetid Oil and Spirit.
Separate the Oil, by filtering it

through a Coffin of Paper; then put the Spirit in a long-bolled

Retort; and in a gentle Heat of Sand rectify it, and separate the Phlegm which comes over after a

' subtile Spirit.'

This Spirit is extremely aperitive; but to make it yet more fo, to three parts of the Oil and Spirit which were produced by Distillation, put one part of Spiritus Nitri Dulcis; shake them well in the Receiver, and put them carefully into a clean glass Retort, which set in a Sand-Furnace: fit and lute on a Receiver, and give it a Fire of the first degree, till the Lute be dry; then advance to the fecond, in which will come over a very penetrating and grateful Spirit, and which is a most powerful Diaphoretick, and also affifts by Urine. It is given from Dil. to 3 ii. in any proper Vehicle, in the most obstinate chronick Diseafes.

Sal Tartari Volatile, Volatile Salt of Tartar.

Take the Lees of Wine, and dry them gently; when dry, beat them into gross Powder: fill a glass coated, or earthen Retort, 6 half full with them : place it in a Reverberatory Furnace; give it a gentle Fire to drive off the Phlegm, which first comes over; and when the Fumes begin to rife, fit and · lute on the Receiver, augmenting the Fire gradually, till at last, with the most extreme degree, no " more Fumes will arise. Then let all cool, and take off the Receiver, in which there will be a whitish Liquor, which contains the Volatile Salt, and upon it will fwim a ' little ferid Oil; put it into a Phial,

and with a little clean Water

rince out the Salt which adheres to the sides of the Recipient, and put it to the reft. Then put them into a Coffin of brown Paper, and the Spirit with the Salt will pass through, and leave the Oil in the Coffin. Put the Spirit into a ' Matrass; fit to it a Head and Receiver; lute the Joints well, and with a gentle Heat of Sand Sub-' lime the Salt into the Head : when it is pretty well charg'd, take off that Head, and presently fit on another; and continue the same degree of Fire till the Salt begins to melt: then change the Head, and augment the Heat a little to distil the Volatile Spirit of Tartar: when the Drops are inlipid, take off the Receiver, and keep the Spirit from the Air in a Phial well stopt, because of its Volatility, as also the Salt; for if the least Portion of Air be admitted, the Salt will give.'

If fuch Lees can be had as the Juice is press'd out of, by those who make Vinegar, it will fave the labour of drying them; and will be altogether as good for this Opera-tion. And if in the Rectification more Salt be defir'd in a dry form, it must be carefully watched, that when the Salt discovers the least Tendency towards a Dissolution, the Head must be forthwith chang'd, and the Salt taken out and put into a dry Phial, well stopping it to preferve it from the Air. But if so much Water come over with it, as to render it in a liquid Form, it then has the same effect with the Salt, if given in a greater Dofe. It after the Rectification the Phlegm be separated from the Oil, and the Volatile Spirit return'd upon it, and to them be put a third of their weight of sweet Spirit of Nitre; digest them in a double Vessel three

cir

¢ 0

or four Days in a gentle Heat; then unlute the Veffels, and fit and lute on a Head with its Receiver; and there may be obtain'd, with a gentle Heat, a most excellent and penetrating Salt and Spirit,

Another.

Take the fatiated Salt of Tartar, (describ'd to make the true tartariz'd Spirit of Wine) and fill a coated Retort half full with it; place it in an open Furnace; lute on a Receiver, and give a gradual

Fire; observing the same method as in the former Operation, both

in the Diffilling and Rectification. The Volatile Salt of Tarrar, made either of these ways, is in great efteem amongst many Physicians, and is almost extoll'd for a universal Remedy; and particularly for all those Diseases which have their Seat in the Nerves, as Palfies, Apoplexies, Epilepfies, and the like. The Dose of the Salt from x gr. to 3 fs. of the Spirit from 10 to 60 Drops; but the present Practice seldom takes notice of it, and the Shops do not furnish us with it.

Tinctura Salis Tartari, Tincture of Salt of Tartar.

n

1,

at

ft

10

d,

ut

it

if

it,

it

he

If

m

the

and

risi

re;

rec

OT

Take of Salt of Tartar # i. and oput it into a Crucible: place it in a melting Furnace, and let it heat gradually, till it is of a white mel-' ring Hear; cover it well with Coals, and keep it in the most extreme degree of Fire five or fix hours: then pour it into a warm Mortar, and whilft warm, powder it, and o put it into a Matrafs, heated upon warm Sand to prevent its breaking with the hot Salt : then pour " upon it of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine * 3 xx. invert and lute well to it another Marrais to make it a double Veffel; make a gentle Fire,

and let it simmer fix or seven hours, and in that time it will acquire a good Tincture; which when cold, put into a Phial, and

' keep it well ftopt.'

This operates both by Sweat and Urine, and is an excellent Aperitive, and good in all Scorbuick Habits. and in Cachexies, Jaundice and Droplies. Its Dose from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

The Grand Corrector.

' Take Cream of Tarrar and purified Nitre, and thiil powder and mix them, and put them by Spoonfuls into a red-hot Crucible; when it is melted, dissolve it in warm Water; filter the Dissolution, and evaporate to a dry Salt, and put it into a clean glass Body, and add three times its weight of pure difill'd Vinegar (by half a Pint at a time) shake the Glass, and place it in a Sand Furnace; then draw off the Liquor, which will be an ' infipid Phlegm. Dissolve the Salt again in Spring-Water; filter and evaporate as before; powder the Salt, and put it into a clean Body, adding three times its weight of pure distill'd Vinegar, and draw it off as before. Repeat these Operations uil the Salt has no Faces, and the diffill'd Vinegar comes off as acid as when put on. And this is the foliated Salt of Tartar, which readily dissolves in Spirit of Wine. To this put so much Spirit of Wine as will dissolve it; e let it fettle and decant the Spirit, ' and draw the remaining Spirit by a gentle Heat. Take one Pound of this Salt, and of the Offa Alba " (made with Spirit of Wine and · Spirit of Urine) this. grind them well together, and add of Spirit of Wine this is, impregnated with any effential Oil (according to the in-" tended

326 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

tended use) as Oil of Juniper, Sassaffastas, Marjoram, e.c. put them into a Body with its Head and Receiver; lute the Joints, and draw off the Spirit of Wine with so very gentle a Heat in Ashes, as will only elevate the Spirit, and leave the Oil with the Salt; impregnate the Spirit with more Oil, and return it upon the Salt; and repeat the Operation till the Salt is become a Soap. And this is the Grand Corrector of Vegetables, Animals and Minerals.

Some of our Chymists have this in prodigious esteem. And Starkey in his Pyrotechny seems to think he cannot say enough in its Commendation; notwithstanding which, it has not been able to maintain its place in the Shops, and the present Practice is not acquainted with any such Medicine; tho the Difficulty and Tediousness of the Process may chiefly be in fault.

Oleum Terebinthine, Oil of Tur-

Take any quantity of Turpentine, and put it into a large Copper-Still with fix times its quantity of Water; draw off as usual, until there comes no more Oil with the Water, which separate with a Funnel made on purpose for such uses, as in the Distillation of any other essential Oil.

The Water of the first running will retain so much of the most spirituous part of the Turpentine, that it is worth saving, and has all the Virtues of the Turpentine it self. The Oil is very hot and penetrating, and exceedingly Diuretick; which makes it therefore so much depended upon in all Obstructions of the Urinary Passages, and so suddenly perceived in the Water by its Scent. Its efficacy this way is so remarkable, that

I have known a whole Company perceive it to alter the Smell of the Urine, by fitting long in a Room just painted, which was strong of the Oil mix'd with the Colours: As also may whole Families find the fame upon Observation, when a House is new painted. This Oil is also of great efficacy in external Applications; and to admiration will sometimes dislodge those Viscidities which clog the Joints, and occasion lafting Tumours and Pains. In Paralytick Limbs it likewise greatly promotes the Motion of the Nervous Fluid, and affifts in bringing them to their use by such means. In punctured Wounds, and some particular Circumstances of Ulcers' also, the Surgeons much efteem and use

A yellow Oil and Balsam of Turpentine.

Take of the Colophone which remains in a Copper-Still, after drawing off the Oil and Spirit, any quantity; break it into little pieces, and put it into a Retort not above half full: place it in a Sand-Furnace; heat it gradually to the fecond degree of Fire, and then some Oil will drop into the Receiver; augment that degree a little, and it will cause all the Oil to diffil: then change the Receiver, and urge the Fire to the third degree, which will cause yellow thick Drops to distil with some Fumes: when the Fumes decreafe, augment the Fire to the fourth degree, which will drive over its red Balfam; when the Receiver begins to cool, and the Fumes disappear, let Fire.

Neither of these are much us'd, tho commended for good Dressings in some Wounds and Ulcers; but

the

the manner by which they are produced shew how to fetch the same Substances out of Mastich, Frankincense, Galbanum, or any other Gum.

Preparations of Vinegar.

Vinegar is Wine made acid by a Diffolution and Mixture of its own Tartar; which is brought about by caufing it to ferment upon its Lees, until it has diffolv'd them, or fo far at least, as to receive from them the Acidity we find it has: but its Confumption, and the Price it bears, will not afford this way of making it, and therefore there are ways of procuring it from decay'd Raifins, and fuch like Fruit. The Country People make this of their homebrew'd Ale, by fetting it in the Sun until it fours, and then they call it Alegar; but that is not fo good as what is made from Wine, or the dry'd Grapes. It is cooling and grateful to the Stomach, in the fame manner, and for the same reasons, as were given under the 11th Section concerning the Fruits. It will so much aftringe the Fibres of the whole Body, if taken in Food, or medicinally to any considerable quantity, as to squeeze out what is near the Surface, and occasion Swear. Some have entertain'd a great Opinion of its relifting of Poilons, and being therefore good in all contagious and epidemical Fevers: for which reason we meet with it fo very often in Alexipharmick Prescriptions, and particularly in large quantity in the Aqua Theriacalis of the College. And in the late London Plague, People us'd it much with success; and we meet with many Instances of fuch a Destroyer being prevented, or shrown off by profule Sweats, which have been procur'd by wrapping the Patient up in a Sheet

wet with Vinegar: which cannot but be an infallible way of procuring Sweat, because it gives such a universal squeeze to the Solids, as must press and force the chinner Fluids thro the curaneous Glands, and at the same time gives them that Firmness and Tension, as will make them vibrate with too much Smartness to suffer the Fluids stagnating, or falling into any undue Cohesions from any foreign Taint.

Acerum Distillarum, Distill'à

Put of good Wine Vinegar into a large Retort, or Body fitted with a Head, what quantity you pleafe, fo that one third part remains empty: place it in a Sand-Furnace, and with a Fire of the first degree, draw off a fifth part, which keep by it felf; for it will serve for some uses : then increase the Fire to the second degree, and fo continue till all is distill'd, except a small quantity left in the bottom of the Vellel, of the Con-· fiftence of Honey. When all is cold, take off the Receiver, and if it is defir'd rectify'd, put it into a clean Vessel: set it in the same degree of Fire, to separate more Phlegm; and in every thing proceed as before, till the bottom is almost dry; which, however, must not be urged too far, for fear it should give an Fmpyreuma to that which is already dift.ll'd.

It is principally us'd in other Preparations for Dinolution or Precipitation.

Spiritus Aceti, Spirit of Vinegar.

Put distill'd Vinegar upon Filings of Copper, or to that Secria of Copper which the Brasiers call Spittle-Dust, and make it into a Y 4

Pafte: let it stand some time without Heat to penetrate the Copper; evaporate over a very gentle Fire till the Fumes of the Vinegar can be smelled: then take it prefently away and imbibe it again, and evaporate as before; do this fo often, that an eager Scent may be perceiv'd at the beginning of the Evaporation, which shews that the Copper is well fatiated with the distill'd Vinegar : pur this fatiated Calx into a Retort; place it in a Sand-Furnace, fit to it a Receiver, and lute well the Joint with a wet Bladder; give it the first degree of Fire for two hours, then increase it to the second two or three hours more, and fo to third three hours longer; at last give it the fourth degree for two hours more; then let all cool, and in the Receiver there will be a Spirit of Vinegar, of which the more phlegmy part may still be separated by Rectification.

This is much more penetrating than the former, and will perform any Operation with more force, and in much less quantity; but it is sel-

dom made.

Acetum Rosatum, Vinegar of Roses.

With the white, cut off as for making the Conferve, thi. and infuse them in the best White-Wine Vinegar th xii. for 40 or 50 days. Then press out the Roses, and

keep the Vinegar for use.'

This is feldom prescrib'd, but to embrocate the Head and Temples in some kinds of the Head-Ach, in which it frequently does great service. After the same manner is made Acetum Sambucinum, Anthosatum, &c. Vinegar of Elder, Rosemary, and the like, by an Insusion of their Flowers; and their

uses are manifest, from the Virtues of the Ingredients already describ'd. Some Dispensatory-Writers, especially the Germans, abound with medicated Vinegars, and most of them aim'd against pestilential Diseases: but neither the Diseases of our Climate, nor the Practice amongst us, ever call for such Medicines. Our College indeed retains fome few of them, and particularly the Acetum Theriacale Norimbergense, but it is never prescrib'd, or made. We shall therefore here give room only for one more, which is call'd

Acetum Rutaceum, Vinegar of Rue.

Infuse of the Leaves of Rue and Sordium, that is, Waser-Germander, pick'd from the thick Stalks, and m. iii. Juniper Berries and Angelica Roots, and § ii. Zedoary and Sevil Orange-Peals, and § i. in the best Vinegar the viii. let them digett a Month, and then press the Vinegar from the Ingredients, which keep for use.

This is not prescrib'd, or kept in the Shops, but is so easily made by any private Family, and is fo good a Medicine to procure Swear upon any threatnings of a Fever, or upon a Surfeit; that it is very well worth any one's making, and keeping by them. It may be given from half a Spoonful to two or three, in any convenient warm Liquor. And if the Patient is kept warm with Clothes, it cannot fail of raising a Sweat ; and it is the best Succedaneum to Treacle-Water in the World, where that cannot be had for a sudden occafion.

Distillation of Vipers.

. .

. 0

open and cleanse them from all Worms and Excrements, and the

Females from their Eggs. Take out their Hearts and Livers, dry them in the shade separately from their Bodies; and when they are dry, cut the Bodies into small e pieces, and fill a coated Retort three quarters full; place it in a fit Reverberatory, lute to it its Receiver, which must be large; cover the Furnace with its Dome, and make a gentle Fire under it for two hours, in which time the greatest part of the Phlegm will · come over; then increase the Fire to the fecond degree for two hours more, which will raise its Spirit and volatile Salt; increase it still to the third, which will fill the Recipient with Clouds; keep up that degree till the Clouds lessen in the Receiver; continue the Increase of the Fire still to the fourth degree, and keep it there till all be come over, and the Receiver grows cool: then cease the Fire, and there will be a Phlegm, Spirit, · Salt, and Oil, which must be rec-" tify'd."

Sal Viperarum Volatile, Volatile

" Put all that is found in the Receiver, upon the foregoing Diltillation, into a long-body'd uncut Cucurbit; if more Salt adheres to the Receiver than the Liquid which "diffill'd from the Vipers will, diffolve, put in a little Water, and rince all the Salt out into the Body : place it in balnee, or a gentle Head of Sand or Ashes; lute on the Head with a Bladder dawb'd with fliff Starch, and dipt in the White of an Egg. There may also be a final Receiver lined on to the Beak of the Alembick, and the Salt will fublime into the Head, or upper part of the Body, distinct from the Phlegm and groffer part

of the Oil, which must be kept in a clean Phial carefully stope.

Many great and wonderful Virtues are attributed to this Salt; and it is reported to give relief even in those Difeases which are most refractory and difficult to cure, as Apoplexies, Lethargies, Convultions, Palfies, and all other Diseases believ'd to have their Source from the Brain; likewife in Diftempers of the Breaft, as Afthma's, Pleurifies, Palpitation of the Heart, cre. for it opens and artenuates exceedingly, whereby it divides and dislodges Humours in the most remote Recelles, and disposes them for fome Secretion. In all Diftempers peculiar to the Female Sex, it is likewise in great esteem, and promotes the natural Cleanfings fo necessary to their Health, Somewill have it too to be a Specifick against the Bites of venomous Creatures, but this Opinion feems mostly built upon Phantaly; yet by its Activity it will in fuch cases prevent the Blood running into those Grumes and unnatural Cohesions, which obstruct the Vessels, and thereby do great service. But the greatest of all from this Medicine, is its wonderful Efficacy in all cutaneous Cafes: of which fee further, under the Viper it felf, Sett. 4. Class 2. of Animals, No 309. The Dose of this is from x gr. to 9 ii. The great Scarcity of Vipers in our Country, makes this Medicine 100 dear here to be so much used as it deserves. If it be defired still finer than the first Rectification makes it, mix three parts of clean and very dry Chalk, in fine Powder, with one part of rectify'd Salt of Vipers; put it into a Matrafs or uncut Cucurbit, with its Head and Receiver well luted, and with a gentle Fire sublime the Salt, which will leave all its oily Particles absorb'd in the Chalk. Some diffil

330 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

a Water from the live Vipers, which is suppos'd to contain their chief Virtues, and to be sudorifick; but it must be in a much lower degree, and therefore is not worth making.

Essentia Viperarum, Essente of Vipers.

Take any number of dry'd Vie pers, cur them into fmall pieces, and put them into a Cucurbit; e place it conveniently, and pour into it (by little at a time) fo much Spirit of Nitre as will dif-· folve them!; (commonly 3 xii. of Spirit of Nicre will diffolve 3 iv. of Vipers.) When all the Spirit e is put upon them, let them frand five or fix hours, and there will be a black Scurn upon the Surface of the Diffoliation, which must be taken off with a glass Spoon, or in defect of that a clean Tobacco-Pipe. There will also be white Faces at the bottom, which must be feparared from the clear Diffolution. Pour the clear Liquor into a Retort, and by an Ounce or two at a time put to it three times its weight of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine, shaking them often as they mix; place the Retort in a Heat of Ashes, and with a gene ele-Fire diftil off the Spirit of Wine, which will be an excellent dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre. To the black Matter remaining at the bottom of "the Recort, put the fame quantity of new Spirit of Wine raftariz'd, and draw it off as the other; pur on again the fame quantity as before, and diftil in the fame man-"ner; and repeat this fo often with enew Spirit of Wine, till it has e neither any nitrous Smell or acid Tafte: keep that which remains in the Retort, to unite with the volatile Salt, and rectify'd Oil of · Vipere

This Process, tho greatly esteem'd by some, is too elaborate and tedious for common Practice, and therefore seldom done; and the common way of steeping them in Canary, is as good.

Rectification of the Oil of Vipers.

Put the Oil and Phlegm from which the Salt of Vipers was sublimed, into a Cucurbit; let the Cucurbit be capable of holding two Gallons: pour to them one Gallon of clean Water, set it in a Sand-Furnace, fit to it its Head and Receiver; give it a gradual Fire till the Matter within the Cucurbit bubbles: continue the Fire · fo, till holding a Spoon under the Beak of the Head, there is very e little or no Oil perceivable upon the Water which drops into the Spoon. Then let all cool, and there will be a Water and the ethereal Oil of Vipers in the Receiver.

This Water is sudorifick, and has all the Virtues of the volatile Salt, but in a much lower degree. The Oil is reckon'd a Specifick in venomous Bites, especially of the Viper it salt; and is also commended in all the inward Uses of the Salt, from 1 to 5 Drops, in a Glass of Canary.

Tinctura Viperarum Composita,

Take of Flowers of Sulphur the income to a fine Powder, put it into an earthen Dish, and faturate it with Oil of Sulphur by the Bell (or Oil of Vitriol) is iv. put it into a Retort, and pour gradually upon it of sweet Spirit of Nitre the place the Retort in a Sand-Furnace, and draw off the Spirit. Into the of this Spirit put it is of dry'd Vipers (cut into small pieces) let them dispersed.

e gett

V

gest 48 hours in a Matrass; when cool, strain it through a Hair-Cloth. Return the Manstruum into a Matrass, adding of Cochineal, Saffron, and Virginia Snake-Root, and 3 ii. let them digest 48 hours, then decant the clear Tincture.

This is faid to be an excellent Diaphoretick, and in the London-Sickness, 1665. it was much used with success. Its Dose from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops, in Canary or Plague-Water.

The Union of the Volatile Salt and Ethereal Oil of Vipers into an Essence.

Put to giv. of the diffolv'd Body of the Vipers left in the Retore, of Tinetura Regalis 3 i. (before described amongst the Preparations of Antimony) by a Dram at a time : then to 3 ii. of the Salt, and I fs. of the ethereal Oil, put this of the same Tinetura Regalis : put them into a Matrais, which make a Circulatory, and let them stand ten days in the Sun (or an equivalent Heat) shaking them every day. When the Tincture has imbibed all the Salt and Oil, take it out, and put it to the Diffoliation of Vipers aforefaid; and when, by a strong Agitation, the Dissolution is loosen'd from the Retort, put it all into a Matrals, and let it circulate in a gentle-Heat ten days, shaking it every day : in this time all the feveral Substances will be incorporated into an Effence, which pour off from the Faces into a clean Phial, and keep carefully ftopt for use.'

) =

T.

n

n

in

an

th

or

1

it

ce

nd

of

ers

di-

This Effence is endu'd with all the Virtues of the volatile Salt, and if possible exceeds it. Its Dose is from 2010 100 Drops, in any convenient Liques. The § 1. of Linclura Bega-

mi mega and othe eviolate through

lis is put to the diffolv'd Vipers, to Satiste that Acidity still remaining in them, which otherwise might too much fix the Salt of the Vipers, and reduce it to the nature of common Sal Armoniae; which being again mix'd with fix'd Alkalies, may be fublimed into an animal urinous Salt as it was before. The Dissolution likewife may be dulcify'd, by putting to it by a little at a time fo much pure fix'd Nitre, as will fatiate its Acidity: then let it stand in a cold place, and it will shoot into a combustible Salt-Petre again; and the Diffolution will be thereby freed from the corrolive Spirit of Nitre. which would have chang'd the volarile Salt into that which alone fome call the Secret Sal Armoniac.

Spiritus Vini, Spirit of Wine.

Fill a Copper-Still (which hath a Refrigeratory) two thirds full of French Wine; lute on the Head, and put a Receiver to the Nose of the Worm; give it a gradual Fire till the Spirit runs in a final. Thred; keep it in that degree, till that which comes over being thrown into the Fire with a Spoon will not burn; then let all cool, and remove the Receiver, which contains the weak Spirit of Wine or Brandy.

The medicinal Virtues of this are fufficiently explain'd under other. Heads, and particularly as a Cordial, in Sell. 1. Class 1. of the Simples. Its Uses otherwise want no Comment, unless in many external Applications, wherein it is much in practice, and for divers purposes. It is mix'd with discutient Fomena tations, to forward by its Warmth the Dislodgment of obstructed Humanus; and also as an Embrocation in paralytick Numbres.

SOUTH SERVED TO SEE

Spiri-

332 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, Rectify'd Spirit of Wine.

Put into a long-body'd Matrass
fo much of the foregoing vinous
Spirit, as will fill one half of it;
place it in a gentle Heat of Sand,
and draw off one half, or till the
finall Strize or Veins can be seen
to expand themselves twice the
breadth they at first appear'd; then
remove the Receiver, and it will contain a Spirit which will all burn away,
if a Spoonful of it be set on fire by
a lighted Paper or a Candle,

This Spirit serves for making Extracts and Tinctures, and in some cases for Embrocation it is prefer'd to any that is lower drawn, as the common Proof Spirit is. But if yet a more perfect Spirit would be had, put any quantity of the foregoing into a Vessel, and to each Gallon add of calcin'd Tartar thiv. or the fame quantity of Pot-Ashes in Powder, and very dry; shake them well, and let them stand a quarter of an hour; repeat the Agitation two or three times, that the Salt may imbibe the Phlegm. When 'tis well fettled, decant the Spirit into a long Body, in the mouth of which hang a clean Cloth, which contains in it of Salt of Tartar to i. proportionably to each Gallon; place the Matrals. or Body in a gentle Heat of Sand; and the Spirit of Wine which diftils into the Receiver will be perfect, the Salt receiving and keep-ing back the Phlegm. This makes ing back the Phlegm. a very good Menstruum for many purpoles, and is used externally in the same Cases as the former, and likewife fometimes interfally to Apoplectick Perfons, diluting it with some proper Vehicle.

Spiritus Vini Tartarizati, Tartariz'd

Take Salt of Tartar two or

three times coagulated and diffolv'd Bi. give it a firong Fusion
in a Crucible for two hours, powder it in a warm Mortar, and
whilst warm put it into a Matrass
to Biv. of the former rectify'd
Spirit of Wine: shake them well
together, and place them in a
Sand-Furnace; lute the Junctures
of the Head and Receiver; give
Fire to such a degree, as may make
the Drops succeed each other very
quickly, and continue it till all the
Spirit is come over.

This Spirit volatilizes and carries over some part of the Salt of Tartar along with it, which is demonstrable by the Salt sustaining the Loss of at least \$\frac{1}{2}\$ i. of its Weight. And by this Operation the Spirit of Wine obtains a more agreeable Scent and Taste than before, and is also more subtile and penetrating.

Another Way.

Take the Salt of Tartar left in the bottom of the Matras in the foregoing Operation, diffolve it in pure rectify'd distill'd Vinegar; filter the Dissolution, and coagulate the Salt, which dissolve again in more distill'd Vinegar; filter and coagulate as before: repeat this Operation so often, that no black Faces remain, and that the distill'd comes off as strong as it was put upon the Salt. And then is this Salt prepared, which some call Volatile Salt of Tartar.

If a further Exaltation of this Sale is defired, take of the foregoing Sale of Tartar 3 iv. and pur to it of the Spirit of Wine 18 i. which will readily distolve it. Let the Diffolution stand quier for three or four hours, and decant it genely from the Faces; draw off the Spirit of Wine in a gentle Heat of Sand in a Retort; dissolve the Sale again in

the

the same Spirit of Wine, and repeat the Operation till no Faces remain. Return the Salt again into the Spirit of Wine, in which it will total-

ly diffolve.

This is the true tartariz'd Spirit of Wine, with which honest Mr. George Wilson fays he used to extract the Tincture and Anodyne Sulphurs of Metals, and unite them with vegetable fix'd, and animal volatile Alkalies; and he further owns it to be the chief Ingredient in the Anti-Rheumatick Tincture (of which he does not give the Recipe) that cured him of a violent Rheumatifm, which afflicted him three Years fucceffively; and that he was not only freed from those acute Pains which attend the Diftemper, but then continu'd without any Return, which was about fifteen Years after. Nor are its Virtues (he continues to inform us) confined to that Disease only; for the Gout, Scurvy, Dropfy, Jaundice, Cholick, Green-Sickness, and Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, give way to it. Its Dose (that is, of this Spirit) is from 50 Drops to 3 ii. diluted in Wine and Water, or both mix'd.

Spiritus, Sal Volatile, & Oleum Cornu Cervi; Spirit, Volatile Salt, and Oil of Harts-Horn.

Take of the folid Pieces of Harts-Horn any quantity at pleafure; put them into an earthen Retort or Iron Pot, which may be fill'd two thirds. If it be an Iron Pot, fit to it a Copper Head, with its Receiver; if a Retort, only a Receiver; place them on a naked Fire, which increase gradually, so as to keep some Fumes in the Receiver, and put the Oil and Spirit into a separating Glass; wash out the Salt which remains behind with clean Water, and put

it to the Oil and Spirit. Then let it stand 24 hours to separate, and draw out the Spirit; then put them into a Cucurbit or long-boll'd Retort, in a gentle Heat of Sand to rectify: the Salt and fome part of the Liquor commonly call'd Spirit, will first ascend; the Salt will increase till the Neck of the Resort and Receiver are well charg'd. When the Salt begins to diffolve, take off the Receiver, and separate the Spirit from the Salt, as before directed in that of Urine. If after Rectification any Oil appears upon the Spirit, separate it by a Glass, and keep the Spirit by it felf, in a Phial extremely well

flopt.

What is call'd here the Spirit, is nothing but some Portion of the volatile Salt floating in the Phlegm ; and is good for little elfe than to ftimulate the Nostrils in fainting and Iwooning Fits, and also sometimes to give inwardly in the like Cases, where any new Sensation is of fervice only as it gives a different Determination to the Spirits, and fo flops a convultive Contraction. It is accounted Diaphoretick, and to be good in all nervous Cases; but the Sale which shoots and fixes about the Neck in transparent Chrystals, possesses those Virtues in a much greater degree, as the Spirit has nothing but from that. This extremely rouses the Spirits, and contributes to their regular Motions. It is of infinite service sometimes at the close of an unmercitul Fever, which has burn'd up the Vitals, and tore the Constitution quite out of frame, so that Life is as a glimmering Snuff, which may tenderly be cherish'd into Vigour again : herein it supplies the parched Fibres with fresh Fluid suited to their Exigencies, and helps to keep on the main Springs

Springs and Motions of Life, till the Enemy is critically discharg'd, which otherwise might languish and at last stand still. The Dose is from iii. to xii, xv, or xx gr. But there are great Errors committed in the common Practice in its Prescription, by putting it either into Forms which it will destroy, or which will lose its Volatility before it gets to the Patient. In Pills it will not lie, no more than any other Volatiles, but will rarefy them into ten times their proper Bulk. Boles likewise it will puff up in like manner, and foon makes its escape: and in Powder, wherein it is many times order'd, in a very fmall time it is not better than a Calx, or so much Powder of Lime. There is therefore no Form to preferve its Virtues in, but by diffolving it with fome proper Vehicles into Draughts; unless the Apothecary attends with his stone Bottle, and waits at the Bed-fide to diftribute every Dose as it is to be taken.

After the same manner may be made the Spirit, Oil, and Salt of the Skull, Bones, Horns, Hoofs, or Hair, of any Animal. And if the Distillation be made in an Iron Pot with a Copper Head, that Head ought to be kept only for fuch use. If the Spirit and Salt is defired absolutely free from the Oil, to thi. of the Spirit (after the second Rectification) put of Bones or Horns calcin'd to a white Powder 3 iv. and diffil in a gentle Heat of Sand. And if all the Salt be defired in a dry Form feparated from the Phlegm, put the aforesaid Mixture into a Matrass, or long Body, with a Head and Receiver fitted to them, and in a very gentle Heat of Sand, the Salt will be elevated into the Head and Neck of the Matrass: for the volatile Salts of Animals are properly their Spirits, and what we call Spirits, is

no other than part of the volatile Salt diffolv'd in the Phlegm, as above observ'd; which nevertheless has the same Virtue, but must be

given in a larger Dose.

These Preparations have heretofore flood in the front of nervous Medicines, but the wicked Sophistications of our Chymists have debased them into Disregard, and almost expell'd them out of Practice. To give the Spirit an uncommon Pungency and Quickness of Smell, which is all they want to recommend it to Sale, a way has been found to quicken it with Lime and urinous Volatiles; and they have been fo hardy herein as to own it, and give it a place in their Catalogue, of Spiritus Cornu Cervi cum Calce, Spirit of Harts-Horn with Lime. And now the Fraud is fo far improv'd. that they will make it without any Harts-Horn at all, but with Buttern ; that is, the Brine which they get from the Salters, Urine and Lime, which will raise a strong-scented Spirit: and this these honest Men give fome Scent to, and Colour, with a little of the fetid Oil of Harts-Horn; and pin off for what is gennine, or without that Oil, for Spirit of Sal Armoniac. So that from eight and ten Shillings per pound, which the genuine Medicine deferv'd, these Gentlemen, to oblige a good Customer, can afford it now for as many Pence. But a curious Person may pretry eafily discover this Cheat, by the rancid urinous fmell of the sophisticated fort, and its whitening the infide of a Glass in which it is long kept. The volatile Salt too, which is now fold in the Shops for that of Harts-Horn, is a perfect Cheat, and more a Caustick than a Cordial, by the quantity of Lime and urinous Salt that is thrown up with it: whereas that which is carefully

fully to be collected in the Distillation of the Spirit, about the Top and Neck of the Receiver, is truly an animal volatile Salt, soften'd with such a Portion of a highly subtiliz'd Oil, as renders it an admirable and an agreeable Medicine; but this is never to be met with, or made use of, unless the Physician will be at the trouble of attending the Elaboratory, or find a Person honest enough to make it on purpose for him. For 5 i. of this genuine Salt may be stretched out into the i. of that us'd in the Shops.

After the whole Process is over, the pieces of Harts-horn may be taken out of the Body, and in a Potter's-Kiln, or any convenient Furnace, burn'd; and that makes the Burnt Harts-born of the Shops, which is not at all the worse for the Spirit, Oil and Salt being drawn off and preferv'd: for when it is put fresh into a Furnace to burn, those Parts are entirely forced from the Horn, and loft in Vapour, which by Distillation are preferv'd for very good purposes. This is reckon'd a Sweetner, and of the same nature as the Testacea. It is much us'd in Decoction against Diarrhaa's, and Fluxes of the Belly; and makes that which is call'd the White Drink, when boil'd alone in Spring-Water with a little Cinnamon.

Spiritus Cornu Cervi Aromaticus, Aromatick Spirit of Harts born.

Take the Spirit, Oil, and Salt of Harts-horn, after the first Diffillation and rectify them, put them when so rectify'd into a clean long-bolled Retort; to each Pound of which put of Sal Volatile Oleofum 3 ii. Spiritus Nitri Dulcis 3 iv. shake them well together, and set them in a very gentle Sand-Heat: lute on a Receiver, and continue

the Fire nor exceeding the fecond degree, till all be diffill'd; and in

the Receiver there will be a Spirit

clear of an Empyreama, and of a

pleafant Scent.

This is reckon'd a powerful Diuretick and Diaphoretick, and to be endu'd with all the Virtues attributed to Goddard's Drops. Its Dose from 50 to 100 Drops. If it be once more rectify'd, its Scens will be yet much more agreeable.

Sal Cornu Cervi Succinarum, Sale of Harts-born with Amber.

This is by fubliming the genuine Salt of Harts-horn with half the quantity of Salt of Amber.

But with this neither are the Chymilts to be trusted, for their Tricks in adulterating both of them, as may be seen under each of their Processes. The Virtues may be easily known from those of the Ingredients separate, which this retains.

Spiritus Cornu Cervi Succinatus, Spirit of Harts-born with Amber.

'This is made by putting in half' fo much Amber as Harts-horn, and then proceeding as in the fim-

The Virtues and Doses are the same as the former plain Spirit. The Oil which comes over is not much us'd, or known in Prescription; and therefore the more to be spar'd for the Cheats above-mention'd; but it is of great efficacy in Arthritick and Rheumatick Pains, if embrocated upon the part affected; and there is hardly any one thing of greater force in such cases, especially if it be artfully manag'd with some lixivial Salts, as in making the Soap of Tartar. But of this we shall have room to say

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part II.

more in an Effay upon the Gout, preparing for Publication.

To Elixirate, or make Effential, any Animal Volatile Salts.

Take of any Volatile Animal Salt & fs. put this of tarrariz'd Spirit of Wine to it, and it will coagulate, and is that which Helmont calls his Offa Alba : put this Salt into a Matrass, pour upon it pure and ftrong diffill'd Vinegar, by little and little at a time till the Ebullition ceases; then set it in a gentle Heat of Sand, with its Head and Receiver well luted: there will first come a subtle Liquor, dropping from the Nose of the Alembick; after that will fublime into the Head a most glorious Salt, white as Snow, in fi-

प्रकार के लिए के किए के किए के देखार कर Price of the price of the first body.

the day to state us a second file

Spiriter Course Card Strainants Sis-

to the day were trope to the

coolers i is triba lena pi and hier proceeding as in the line.

John tone solo(Fibre, Paris) of the fame sanda tomber plain spirits 20n al apro emmos Kallin LE et I

medical in known in training

colleged out that her the proof

serves assert one sold will se

manage of the state of prestation

show the tas shirted in the

Lines, it suppressing upper the part

wine which is a pair lost a battelia

at all and export regard to what boo

Ferr viletina of all relevants visco at as a seal bir hat one in the state of the

making the best of There is the

with or moon with this on this to

STORM

of the call and and

Penalt to anot server

gure like large Flowers of Benjamin, of a quick pleasant penetra-

ting Scent, and a very agreeable

" Tafte."

In this Operation a watchful Eye must be had, that as soon as the Chrystals are perceiv'd to give in the Head, the Cucurbit must be drawn out of the Sand, and the Head and Receiver taken off; put the Spirit and Salt apart into Phials well stopt. This Salt will unite with Salt of Tartar, and readily diffolve in Spirit of Wine. It is extremely penetrating, and is the most effectual Dissolvent of vegetable and animal Substances whatfoever; and is a powerful Diuretick and Sudorifick, and is therefore good in all chronick Difeafes. Its Dose from 10 to 50 or 70 Drops in any convenient Vehicle. which is me at 11 the worse for the Spent. Oil and Sale being drawn off and pictor'd; for spings it is the

ft himed Farms ero bein, mole Ferns

and entirely faces, from the floor,

D

re

acc

Eff

1

25

Di

take

enti

wid

and the fire and the very select by fire the transfer of the t

ner, god of the fine minute as

bas de leveral de la compos soli colonida a della colonida solida

your the said to the first from

when boil'd along in Spile ! Warns

Statides Could Cred Arrent 15

The section of the second section of the se

of Realist the Sense thing to

ticke then will together, and to

them in a vary spirite Sand blone

time on a decayer, and con may

the second of th PART Tris I does at a no sa attitod gool

PART III.

Of Officinal Compositions.

N this Part are intended to be given all the Compositions of the College, according to their last Amendment of the London Difpensatory, which are now in use; leaving our those which are quite neglected in Practice, and not to be met with in the Shops. Next will be collected many from Dr. Bates's Pharmacopæia; and afterwards from any other Author or Person, whose Compositions have had Merit enough to bring them into the Shops, and give them a place in Prescription. Some Recipe's also will be retain'd, as have fallen into difregard, either thro the difficulty of making or their liableness to Sophistication, which are of uncommon Efficacy; and likewife fome inferted, which may be prefumed worth bringing into the rank of Officinal Medicines, both upon the account of their easy Composition, and convenient keeping; and their Efficacy in many Intentions of

In those of the College they are given as they stand exactly in their own Dispensatory; but in the subjoin'd Remarks, there is frequently the Liberty taken of noting out those Ingredients, whose Virtues either fall not in with the main Intent of the Compo-

fition, or cannot be drawn out by that particular Preparation, which fuch a Medicine is to be manag'd by. As in the Waters, for instance, under each Recipe, a mark is fet upon all those Ingredients, which either have not any Qualities suitable to the main Purposes of the Composition, or are of such a Texture as will not part with them by Distillation, to what comes over the Helm : and so in other Forms, according to the Nature of the Ingredients, the Intention of the Medicine, and the particular Management, by which it is reduc'd into fuch a Form. The whole Materials of this Part we have diffributed, as much as could be, under divers Sections, according to their nearest Affinity and Conveniency in Preparation; for the Method in the preceding Pare of Simples, which has been directed by their Virtues and Intentions in Cure, would have made this too perplexed, and have given more trouble than the Advantages of it could answer. And in this likewise. as in the former, what Medicines are not well reducible under any particular Division, have a Section given to them apart at the latter

mendeday our to

soint Part, and me more properly

SECT. I.

Of Waters, Spirits, and Essential Oils.

IN this Division is intended to be given all that is to be perform'd by Distillation, which has not already come in our way, under fome of the Preparations of the foregoing Part, and are more properly reckon'd amongst the Compositions. And as the Rationale of this Process, or Manner of Preparation, has already been given, Part 1. Section 13. and many necessary Remembrances drop'd concerning it, in many of the foregoing Pages; it will be needless to say any more by way of Preface to this Section, than that for the Reasons before given, there can be expected no Medicines under it, but for the Intentions either of Cordials, Diureticks and Diaphoreticks: for, to shorten the Controverfy, if a Balfamick, Cathartick, or Opiate could be rais'd by Vapour; yet the very Contenders for that Opinion allow, that those Properties are much more conveniently drawn out by other Processes: and therefore it may be concluded, that no wife Person will look in a distill'd Water for any thing elfe than fuch fubile and light Parts of a medicinal Simple, as can fall in with the foremention'd Intentions; and indeed for this reason very little under this division comes over weighty enough to affect even the Urinary Secretions: and therefore all which re-

quire groffer and more efficacious Instruments, are excluded from hence; as all that is to be done by the minutest Agents, and concerns immediately the Nervous System, and its proper Moistures, commonly call'd the animal Spirits, most naturally

are comprehended herein.

By a Simple-Water is intended to draw out the Virtues of any Herb, Seed, Flower, Root, Ce. which may be more conveniently given that Form than any other: but because the Phlegm, or watry Parts of any medicinal Simple, is no better than common Water undistilled; therefore all those Ingredients which in Distillation raise nothing but a Phlegm, as may be difcover'd by the Scent and Taste of what comes over, are not fit for the Still. For which reason the following Waters, which are still retain'd in the College-Dispensatory, are good for nothing, or at least not worth distilling; although yet in some efleem amongst Nurses and ignorant People, and upon that account made, or pretended to be made, and kept in the Shops. To which also we shall add those which are nor in use, although they may be faid to be of fome efficacy; whereby the young Prescriber may the better know what the Shops can supply him with.

College Simple Waters not us'd, or good for nothing.

Aqua Abrotan. Absinth.

Water of Southernwood Wormwood

Aqua Water of Aceto a * Agrimonia Agrimony

Alchi-

* Fabarum Bean-Pods Ladies Mantle Alchimilla Winter Cherries Strawberry Fragaria Alkekengi Marsh-Mallows Fraxini Afh Althas * Fumaria Furnitory Anagallidis Pimpernel Cliver Galega Goats-Rue Aparines Smallage Genifla Broom Apu Graminis Grafs Columbine Aquilegia Wild Tanfy Hedera ter. Ground-Ivy Argentina Hirundin. Swallows Mugwort * Artemifia Hermini Clarey A (parage Afparagus Crab-Fish Hyperici St. John's-wort Aftacorum Iridis Orrice * Atrepl. olid. Stinking Orrace Walnuts Moufe-Ear Jugland. Auricul. muris Lactis Milk Bardana Burdock Becabunga Lattuca Lerrice Brooklime Lamii Archangel * Betonica Betony * Lilii Con. Lillies of the Vally Birch-Tree Betula Snails * Borraginis Borrage Limacum Bugloss Limonum Lemons Bugloss. Flaxweed Bryony Linaria Bryonie Shepherds Pouch Afh Lingua Avis Burfa Paft. Calaminth Lingua Cer. Harts-Tongue Calaminiha Wood-Sorrel * Calendula Marygolds Lujula Earth-Worms Cancror. Crab-Fish Lumbricorum Wood-bind Lupuli Hops Caprifol. Cuckow-Flower Marjoram Majorana Cardamin. Malve * Cardui Ben. Mallows Carduus Clove Gillyflower Matricaria Motherwort Carsoph. Melilot Meliloti Centaur min. Centaury the less Mellis Honey Centinodii Knot-Grass Ceparum Onions Mentastri Horfe-Mint Millefolii Cherefol. Chervil Yarrow Nafturtii Water-Creffes Germander Chamad. Tobacco Ground-Pine Nicotiar a Chamapis. * Chelidonii Celandine Nummular. Money-wort Water-Lilly * Cichori Succory Nymphaa Citri Cirron Ocimi Bafil Cow-Dung * Cochlear. Scurvy-Grass Omnium Flor. Rest-Harrow * Confolid. Ononidis Comfrey White Poppy Harts-horn Papav. alb. Corn. Cervin * Papav. Rhaad. Red Poppy Cotul. fatid May-weed Pellitory Cucumber Parietaria Cucumer. * Paraly (cos Cowflips Blue-Borle Cyani Petafitidis Butter-Burr Cydonior. Quinces * Dracunc. Taragon Picarum Magpies * Pimpinella Pimpinel Endivia Endive * Plantaginis Enula Elecampane Plantane Paronia Piony Equifets Horse Tail * Euphragia Eye Bright Polygonati Solomons Seal

Z 2

Po-

-

ie

r-

in

be

th

e-

int

le,

ept

all

al-

of

mg

OW

nim

lchi-

340 The Compleas English Dispensatory. Part III.

Apples Serpylli Mother-time Pomorum Leeks * Spermiola Porri Frog-Spawn Purflain Stercoris Vac. Portulace Cow-Dung Hoar-Hound Prasii Solani Nightshade Sloes Prunel. Tamarisci Tamarisk * Quercus Oak-Buds * Tanaceti Tanfy * Ranarum Tapfi barb. Frogs Mullein Raparum Turnips . Taraxici Dandelión Rorella Sun-Dew Thymi Thyme Rubi Idai Raspberries Tilia Lime-Tree Sabina Savin Tormentilla Tormentil * Salvia Sage Tunice Gillyflowers Savory Tusilaginis Satureia Colts-Foot Satyrion Satyrii Valeriana Valerian Verbene Saxifragia Saxifrage Vervain Scabious Veronice. Scabiola Speedwell Vitis Scordii Water Germander Vine Scrophularia Figwort Ulmaria Meadow-Sweet House-leek Urtice Urent. Sempervivi Stinging-Nettles.

Bur although these are separated from the rest as good for nothing; yet some of them are frequently asked for, and may continue so to be, as long as Nurses and Midwives prescribe: such therefore we have bestow'd an * Afterism upon, that they may have some Mark of Distinction, tho they are not so good as what is commonly given in their stead from the Water-Cock.

It is to be hoped that, upon a revifal of the Dispensatory when the College shall judge proper, these may? be expung'd; whereby the Prescriber will be prevented from writing for what is not to be had, and the Apothecary not under the Temptation of putting quid pro quo, as they call it, i. e. one thing for another. The Simple Waters of any Virtue, are the following, which we shall only give a List of, because their Virrues may be found under the respective Simples they are drawn from in the foregoing Part; and the manner of their Distillation

-0%

has already been taught: only thus much it may not be improper to advertise of, that whatsoever Properties any Simple has from the Grosnels or Solidity of its Parts, which make it act as an Emetick, Cathartick, or Astringent; the Residuum, which is left after Distillation, will remain in full policifion of them; and therefore the Operator may husband it accordingly. Thus the Syrupus Rosarum solutious, the purging Syrap of Roles, is as well made after the Damask Rose Water is drawn off, as if the Flowers were juic'd, or put into Infusion, because nothing of a Cathartick Quality rifes with the Water; and the Syrupus e Rosis siccis, the Syrup of dry'd Red Roses, may be as well made with the Residuum after the Water is drawn off, for the same reason; and fo of many others. The fame also holds good as to Extracts, of Virtues not communicable to what rifes in Vapour; and therefore all fuch as those of Gentian, and many others, are most conveniently made

with

Sect. 1. Of Waters, Spirits, and Effential Oile. 30

with what is left after Distillation; fee when we come to Extract, unconcerning which we shall further der another Section.

College Simple Waters of wfe, and frequently prefcrib'd.

Aqua	Water of	Meliffa Aqua	Water of
Anethi	Dill	Meliffe	Bawm
* Angelica	Angelica	Months	Mint
* Anthos	Rofemary	* Naphe	Orange-Flowers
Cerafor. Nig.	Black Cherries	Petrofelini	Parily
* Chamem.	Chamomile	Pulegii	Pennyroyal
Faniculi	Fennel	* Rofarum Dam. Damask Rofes	
Hy Topi	Hyslop	Ruta	Rue
Juniperi Bac.	Juniper Berries	Sambuci Flori	Elder Flowers
Levistici	Lovage	* Carminativa	Carminative-water

Some of this Lift are little us'd, tho they much better deserve it than many that are; such therefore we have distinguish'd also by an Asterism, as a recommendation to better

regard in Prescription.

.

25

e

d

h

is

1;

ne

of

at

all

ny

de

ith

Of these Waters, tho they all bring over fomething befides Phlegm, as is manifest from the Smell and Tafte of the respective Simples whence they are drawn; yet it is fo faint in some of them, that they will not keep long without mothering, and growing ropy: Such therefore should have a small quantity of Spirit thrown into the Sull with them, about one Pint to each Gallon intended to be drawn, which will not alter the Virtues, but make the Water keep much longer. The Black Cherries for Distillation ought to have their Stones all broke, because from the Kernel proceeds the chief Part; for which reason many make the Water from the prefling, after the Juice is taken out for other uses; and some even from bitter Almonds, as they give a Water not to be diffinguish'd from the other. The Waters, whose Excellency confifts in their Flavour, as the Orange-Flower and Damask Roses, ought to

be drawn into a Receiver fitted to the Worm with a Bladder, as before directed under the Preparation of Simples, so that no Particles may exhale and be loft. As for the Red and White Rose Waters, which are expected in the Shops, they are very honestly deceiv'd, who have Day mask Rofe Water diluted, pur upon them for the other; because there is nothing arises from either in the Still, but what is common to them all, which is in the Scent; and therefore as the Damask most abounds with that, it is very imprudent and ill-husbandry to diffil the other; altho the Residuums are as much different as can be, that of the Damask being purgative, and of the Red astringent, as was before observ'd. The Carminative Water we have put here, is the last Runnings of the Aqua Mirabilis, Stephens's Water, or any other Aromatick; which tho not directed by any Dispensatory, is well worth preferving, will keep longer, and is better for Carminative Juleps, than the Waters drawn from any one Simple. This is likewise of the least Expence of all, because after such Compound Aromatick Waters are 2.3 drawn

342 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part III.

drawn low enough, there will still run a great deal too good to be thrown away; and therefore is best kept for the foremention'd Purposes under this Title in the Shops.

College Compound Waters.

Aqua Absinth. minus & magis Comp. Wormwood Water the greater and lesser Compound. See Spirit. Absinth. foc.

Aqua Angelica Comp. Compound Angelica Water. See Spirit

of Angelica.

Aqua Bezoartica, Bezoartick Water.

Take Leaves of Celandine with their Roots, m. iii ss. Rue m. i.

Water Germander m. ii. Dittany of Crete, Carduus Ben. ana mi s.

Roots of Zedoary, Angelica, ana

3 iii. the outward Peels of Citrons, Lemons, and 3 v. Clove-gilliflow-

ers Jis. Red Roses, Centaury
the lesser, and Jii. Sp. V. Malaga

Wine, and thiii is. Juice of Le-

mons, Vinegar in which Clove-

gillyflowers have been infus'd, and to it let these stand two or three

days in Infusion; then distil off

one Gallon, to which add Cinna-

mon ziii. Cloves zii s. Venice Treacle ziis. Mithridate zis.

Camphor Bii. Troches of Vipers

3 s. Mace 3 ii. Wood of Aloes 3 i.

yellow Sanders 3 is. Carduus Seed 3 i. of Citrons 3 iii. After proper

Infusion distil again as before, a-

bout the same quantity."

In this, and all Compound Waters of the like kind, where the quantity to be drawn off, is about equal to the Spirit, or Wine, put into the Still, so much common Water is to be thrown in with it, as may be judg'd sufficient to preserve the Ingredients from burning while the desir'd quantity is running off.

This Water is a very good Alexipharmick, and where somewhat Cordial is also requir'd, is preserable to the Treacle Water. The Shops generally draw it too low. Its Dose is from 3 ii. to 3 ii. diluted with some convenient Simple Water, or to Persons used to strong Liquors drank by it self. The double Distillation is needless, for all may be as well put together, and drawn at once. From the Residuum strain'd, and evaporated, is made the Extractum Bezoarticum, Bezoartick Extract, which is reckon'd to be endu'd with the same Virtues as the Water, but is never prescrib'd; and therefore neglected to be made, tho fo easily done, and without Cost. The Leaves of Celandine in this Composition, do little or nothing; as also the Dittany of Crete, Carduus, Centaury, Sanders, Aloes Wood, and Citron Seeds, unless the Extract is intended to be made.

Aqua Bryoniæ Comp. Compound Bryony Water.

Take Juice of Bryony Roots
thiii. Leaves of Rue, Mugwort
ana thii. Savin m. iii. Feverfew,
Catmint, Pennyroyal, ana m. ii.
Basil, Dittany of Crete, ana m. iis.
Orange Peels 3 iv. Myrrh 3 ii. Castor 3 i. Canary th xii. Distil as usual,
after proper Maceration; for the
longer things of this kind insuse
together, the Water is the better.

In this, as all other Compound Waters, where Wine is order'd, the fame quantity of proof Spirit is us'd in its ftead, which makes the Water so much higher; and except in a few, the same quantity is drawn off as there is Spirit put in. This Water, if it be drawn quite so low as common Proof Spirit, the oily Parts of the Ingredients will make it milky and

Sect. 1. Of Waters, Spirits, and Effential Oils. 3

and foul, which fome throw down with a little burnt Alum; but it spoils the Medicine, and therefore it is better kept white as it is, or drawn ftrong enough to fulpend those Sulphureous Parts transparent. But the former is the best, because otherwife the latter running, which will continue very strong of the Ingredients, will be loft. This is a very untoothfome Composition ; but admirable well fuited to the Intention of an Hyflerick; and there is not one Ingredient in it, except the Ditrany, which does not contribute thereunto. The Ingredients order'd to be juiced, are better put into the Still themselves, only they take up more room: for a great deal may remain in the preffings, which would rife, and come over with the Water. This is much prescribed in Hysterical Cases, and is very forcing upon the Uterus, which makes it given to promote Delivery, and forward the proper Cleanfings after-wards; as also to open menstrual Obstructions, and abundance of other Female Complaints. It is likewife good against Convulsions in Children, and of service in any nervous Complaint in either Sex. Its Dole from 3 ii. to 3 ii. with any convenient Diluter. From the Refiduum strain'd and evaporated is order'd an Extract, but it is never us'd.

Aqua Cœlestis.

Take Cinnamon 3i. Ginger 3 fs. of all the Sanders, ana 3 vi. Cloves, Galangals, Nutmegs, ana 3 ii. Cardamoms the greater and leffer, ana 3 iii. Zedoary, 3 fs. Seeds of Fennel Flower 3 iii. of Anife, Fennel, wild Carrot, and Bafil, ana 3 ifs. Roots of Angelica, Avens, Liquorice, Valerian, Calar

mus Arematicus, Leaves of Clarey, Thyme, Calamint, Penny-' royal, Mint, Mother of Thyme, Marjoram, ana Bii. Flowers of Red Rofes, Sage, Rofemary, Betony, Stecha's, Borrage, Buglofs, ana gifs, Citron-Peels giii. bruife them into a gross Powder alrogether, and infuse them two or three Weeks, in Spirit V. 18 xii. then draw off as much by Diffillation, and put to the Water, of the Species Diambra, Aromaticum Rofatum, Diamofchu dul. Diamary. frig. Diarrhod, Abbat, and Elast. de Gemmis, ana 3 iii, yellow Sanders 3 ii. Ambergreafe and Musk, ana Di. and of the Julapium refarum thi. let them all stand toegether one Month, frequently Thaking the Veffel, and then decant or filter it for use,

The first Inferters of this in the London Dispensatory, seem'd by the Name they gave it of Heavenly Water, to have a great efteem for it; but it is not fo much valued now, because we do not often find it prescrib'd, tho it is a wonderful good Cephalick and Cordial, where Perfumes are not offensive. In the Decays of Age, and languishing Constitutions, there is hardly any Composition excels it for its sudden reviving the Spirits. It greatly warms the Blood, and quickens its Circulation; and for which reason also it provokes to Venery. This little differs from the Aqua Vita Mathiol, Mathiolus's Water of Life, which is in the Augustan Dispensatory, by the Title of Elixir Vita; and there stands recommended for all nervous Infirmities, and particularly such as are the Consequences of Apoplexies, and Epileplies; as Palfies, Lofs of Memory, and the like. It may be given from zii. to 3 ii. but 3 i. is pretty well for a Dofe:

Dose: and it is better to repeat it often, than to take too much at a time. This is a tedious perplex'd Recipe, and some of the compound Species order'd in it are feldom made ; their Ingredients therefore may be afresh dispens'd for this purpose, the there are many which may as well be omitted, too numerous to particularize here: they are to be diftinguish'd by their want of an Aromatick Flayour, for whatfoever has not that, cannot fall in with the Intention of this Composition. Zwelfer greatly blames some parts of this, in his Animadversions upon the Augustan Dispensatory; and gives a new Recipe of his own, but it is every jot as tedious, and many things in it as superfluous: but the most concise of the Germans are very prolix and redundant in their Prescriptions.

Aqua Epidemica, Plague-Water.

Take Roots of Masterwort, Angelica, Pioney, and Butter-burr, and the same of Spignel, Viper-grass, and the same of Rue, Rosemary, Baum, Carduus, Water-Germander, Marigolds with their Flowers, Dragons, Goats-Rue, and Mint, and m. iv. Insuse these some days in Spirit of Wine rectify'd Cong. it. common Water Cong. iv. then draw off Cong. iv. adding to each of sine Sugar tiss. and hang in the whole mix'd, ty'd in a Rag, of Saffron ts.

This is of frequent use, and a most excellent Water in all Cases that require Alexipharmicks. It revives the Spirits, and promotes a Diaphoresis. To the Stomach it is very grateful; and upon eating any thing that does nauseate, and is not like to digest well, a large Dram of this is of good service. It is the Ba-

fis of most Juleps now prescribed, especially in Fevers, or any Diseases attended with a Fever. It is drawn so small by this Direction, that it wants little diluting for grown Perfons, the Physicians seldom order above a fourth part to Simple Waters; but it is now generally drawn somewhat higher than this Standard: but that is an Inconveniency to the Prescriber, who cannot tell so well for that reason to ascertain his Dose, which may be from 3 is. to 3 iv. There are abundance of Waters under this Tribe, infomuch that there is hardly a Family that has not a Recipe for Plague-Water by Inheritance. But this is what the Shops are obliged to keep to, and is as good as any, tho not fo coffly. The Snake-Root ought to be powder'd, and infus'd in the Spirit, long before the other Ingredients, because it will not fo foon by much communicate its Virtues to any Menferuum: if the others are put into the Still all green, as they may be most part of the Summer-time, it makes the Water rather finer-flavour'd, tho not quite fo strong; but the Roots are always suppos'd to be as fresh as they can be taken up. The Meum, or Spignel-Root, is order'd to be lest out, for the disagreeable Scent which it gives to the Medicine. And if the Cardnus, Goats-Rue, and Marigold were omitted, it would be never the worfe; because they raile nothing in Distillation, but a tasteless insipid Phlegm. The Saffron is now always not used, because as it is frequently order'd in Pearl-Juleps, it would give them a very unhandfom Colour. And the Sugar is by many neglected, more through Inadvertence than any good Reason, because it makes the Water much more palatable, and can be of no differvice. There is no

occa-

I

b

P

ar

Si

ha

ke

re

ny

So.

occasion for rectify'd Spirit, because common Proof will do as well, proportioning the Quantity according to their Difference of Strength.

Aqua Gentianæ Comp. Compound Gentian-Water.

Take Root of Gentian # ifs.
Centaury the leffer, with its Flowers, and Fiv. infuse them some days in # xii. of White-Wine, and then distil about half that quan-

f tity."

The Shops make this with Spirit of Wine instead of White-Wine, unless a very few, and then so much is to be drawn off as there is Spirit put in. This Water is frequently prescribed as a Stomachick, and is commended for a Deterger, to do fervice in Droplies, the Jaundice, and any Obstructions of the Viscora, and is given from 3 ii. to 3 ii. or Jiii. at a Dose. But in truth these Ingredients give so little that will rife in Vapour, that the Spirit comes over but very little alter'd; fo that they who are fond of the Virtues as they stand recommended in those Ingredients, must look for them in the Extract, or never put them into the Still: and that is easily made by straining and evaporating the Refiduum, and is much used in the Shops chiefly with Stomachicks and Deobstruents, when they are prescribed to be made into Pills. Salmon, in his Notes upon this Water, says it is a Preservative in pestilential Seasons, excellent against the Rickets, helps Stitches in the Side, and provokes the Terms and After-Birth; and with equal Reason and Conliftency, that wretched Scribler might have faid it would cure Corns, broken Bones, and Apoplexies. And yet with fuch Helps only, how many undertake the Cure of fick Perfons?

Aqua Hungarica, Hungary, or Queen of Hungary's Water.

rectify'd Spirit of Wine 3 xxx. let them infuse some days, then draw off as much as there was Spirit

pur in.

This is most conveniently made by the Copper Alembick, taking care that the Receiver is closed with a Bladder to the end of the Worm. And this way common Spirit may be as well used as rectify'd; observing not to draw it so low as to be cloudy: for after a certain Standard the oily part of the Flowers, which is considerable, will turn it milky. What runs afterwards, as a great deal will, which yet swells and tastes firong of the Flowers, may either be kept to throw into the Still again, when the same is to be made, or used in the Shop for a small Spirit of Rosemary; and the last Runnings of all may pass for a good Simple Water under the same title. The Virtues of all these are to be known from the Simple, which fee, Part 2. Sett. 1. Nº 12.

Aqua Imperialis, Imperial Water.

Take Peels of dry'd Citrons and Oranges, of Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cinnamon, and Jii. Roots of Cypress, Florentine Orrice, Calamus Aromaticus, and Ji. Zedoary, Galangals, Ginger, and Jis. Tops of Lavender and Rosemary, and m. ii. Leaves of Bays, Marjoram, Mint, Sage, Thyme, and m. i. fresh Flowers of white and damask Roses, and m. is. infuse them in Biv. of Rose-water and by viii. of White-Wine, then distill off Byiii.

For the White-Wine put a good Proof-Spirit, and the Water will be better. This is almost neglected in

346 The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part III.

Prescription, and not much kept in the Shops; but it is a very good Cephalick Water, and makes a very convenient Julep in any nervous Cases whatsoever : and tho it is so much flighted in the present Practice, this may be said of it, which can be of few besides in the whole Dispenfatory, That all the Ingredients coincide in one Intention, and are all fuch as will part with their Vittues by Distillation. It may be given from 3 ii. to 3 ii. in any convenient Vehicle. It is also a pleasant Cordial Dram alone, and very good upon any fudden Sickness of the Stomach.

Aqua Lactis Alexiteria, Alexiterial Milk-Water.

* Take Leaves of Meadow-Sweet,
Cardnus ben. Goars-Rue, Mint,
and Wormwood, and m.v. Rue
m. iii. Angelica m. ii. bruife them

all, and pour upon them Cong. iii.
of new Milk. Draw off in a cold

Still to dryness, taking care not to

burn it.

If this be intended, as its Name. imports, for an Alexipharmick, both the Ingredients are ill chose, and the Manner of Distillation will not raise any thing of fuch efficacy from those Ingredients, which have such Virtues in them. The three first will give nothing but a Phlegm, of neither Tafte or Scent, and will foon decay; as likewise does nothing else rife from the Milk. As a Diluter therefore it ought to be rejected, because common Water is as good; and if it takes place amongst the Alexipharmicks, the Herbs which have any thing in them that will come over in Vapour, ought to be dry'd, and put into the Copper Alembick with a sufficient quantity of Water; which, when drawn to a due strength, that is best judg'd of

by the Tafte, is the best Vehicle in the Shops, and therefore is now defervedly in the common Practice principally used as such. It is very fuitable in Alexipharmick and Cephalick Juleps, and not only a good Vehicle for things of more efficacy in those Intentions, but contributes somewhat thereunto it self. It would be no great loss, if the whole of the Simple Waters were expell'd the Shops, and this fubstituted in their room, having nothing in it unfuitable to any purpose whatsoever; and none of the other Waters being poffess'd of any Virtues which is not to be better obtain'd from their respective Simples in other Forms. But fuch an Abridgment would much prejudice the Decorations of a Shop, unless the painted Bottles stand empty; which is no very uncommon thing, thro the Rejectment of many infignificant Medicines already out of practice.

Aqua Limacum Magistralis, Magisterial Snail-Water.

Take Juice of Ground-Ivy,

Colts-Foot, Scabious, spotted Lungwort, and this. of Purslain, Plantain, Oak of Jerusalem, Paul'sBetony, and thi. fresh Hogs-Blood,
White-Wine, and thiv. GardenSnails thii. Liquorice iii. Elicampane-Root is. Florentme Orrice
ii. Cotton-Seed iis. of the greater cold Seeds, Antseeds, and iv.
Saffron ii. Red-Rose Leaves pug.
vi. of Violet and Borrage-Flowers,
and pug. iv. Let them stand three
days in Insusion, stirring them
pretty often; then with a gende

This is one of the Compositions that Zwelfer greatly condemns, and with good reason enough, because it

Fire draw it off by the cold Still

to almost a Dryness, taking great

15

f

1

fu

di

go

an if

pu

for

m

Vil

fuc

ter,

cer

Aqu

3

is intended for a Balfamick; to which purpofe, we have already fnew'd, nothing will conveniently rife in a distill'd Water, and therefore the Ingredients of this Class are much more advantageoufly managed under other Forms: but if the Exigency of a Patient calls for Help from all fides, and if with Medicines of this Intention in all the other Forms, one in this is also defired; the Water from this Recipe may pals for one, tho no great stress can be laid upon it alone. If all the Herbs be put in instead of their Juices, and the Water drawn by the Alembick with a gentle Fire, and the Retrigeratory kept cool, it will make a better Medicine; for most that can be suppos'd to rife from such Ingredients, is a nitrous Salt wrapt up in foft mucilaginous Parts; the cold Still therefore will not be able to lift them up; and if it be suspected that a greater Heat will break and fpoil fuch Parts, the advantage of raifing the more of them, especially with the nitrous Mixture they carry with them, will fufficiently make up fuch a Loss. This way indeed of drawing it, makes the Water not fo good at first drawing; but it cools and foftens with keeping, especially if for White-Wine a clean Spirit is put : because it will else be apt to four and spoil with Age. This ought to be drank in great quantities, and for some time together; and so may do great service in rincing the Viscera and Lungs, particularly from fuch beginning Lodgments of Matter, as occasion Tubercles and Ulcerations, and lay the foundation of a Confumption.

Aqua Lumbricorum Magistralis, Magisterial Water of Earth-Worms.

Take of Earth-Worms well cleanfed from Dirt, after they are

flit, Biii. of Garden-Snails with their Shells Cong. ii. let thefe be bruifed in a ftone Mortar to a mafh. then put to them Stinging-Nettles with their Roots m. vi. wild Ange-' lica m. iv. Bears-Claw m.vii. Agrimony, Betony, and m. iii. Rue ' m. i. common Wormwood m. ii. Rosemary Flowers J vi. Dock-Roots & x. Sorrel-Roots &v. Turmerick, the inner Bark of the Barberry-Tree, ana § iv. Cloves § iii. Fænugreek 3 ii. Raspings of Harts-Horn, Ivory, ana 3 iv. Saffron 3 iii. Spirit of Wine fmall Con.iv fs. Let them macerate together 24 ' hours, and then draw off the Water with the Copper Alembick, and the four fust Pints title Spiris of Earth-Worms, and the rest the " Water."

This is an odd Huddle enough of Ingredients together, for the fame Intention as the former. It is usually directed to be drawn by the cold Still, but we prefer this way, for the Reasons given under the preceding Composition: but this Water is much preferable to that, and is a very good Cordial, tho no great Balfamick. It may be drank almost at discretion.

Aqua Maria, The Ladies Water.

Take Sugar-Candy the i. Canary Wine 3 vi. Rose-water 3 iv. boil them into a Syrup, and mix with it of Aqua Caelestis the ii. Amber-grease and Musk, and gr. xviii. Sastron gr. xv. yellow Saunders infused in Aqua Caelestis 3 ii. Let it settle, and decant the Liquor off

" fine by Inclination."

This deservedly has its Title; for it is much firter for the Closer than the Shop, both on account of its Costliness as well as Uses. Where Persumes can be bore with, it is an extraordinary Cordial, and greatly

railes

raises the Spirits, and is good in all Sinkings and nervous Decays. The Dose from 3 ii. to 3 i. or more, diluted with some other proper Liquor, for it is too rich to drink alone. This is seldom prescribed, but very well worth the making, for such as will not be contented without the highest of Cordials.

Aqua Mirabilis, The Wonderful Water.

Take of Cloves, Galangals, Cubebs, Mace, Cardamoms, Nutmeg, Ginger, ana z i. Juice of Celan-

dine the fs. Spirit of Wine the i.

ther 24 hours, and then distil

off thii.'

The Juice of Celandine has nothing to do in this Composition, for its Parts will afford nothing more than common Water. Instead of the White-Wine most put a Proof-Spirit, and draw off as much as is put in. It is generally likewise dulcify'd with Loaf-Sugar at pleasure. If it be drawn low, the oily Parts of the Spices will show themselves in a milky Cloud, and render it unfightly. It is best therefore not to draw it lower than it will keep its Transparency, and it will then be enough fated with the Spices. And what runs afterward will make an excellent Carminative-Water, which may be preserv'd under that Title. Some who draw it lower, fine it with Alum; but that throws down the best part of the Ingredients, and leaves the Water much worfe. Great Age will make it fall without any fuch help, or make it filter out, which is the better way of the two. if it be let to run so low as to want fining. It is a pleasant and a good Cordial, and greatly breaks the Wind off the Stomach, and disperses Flatulencies. Some put Pimento infread of all the Ingredients, the Proportion of \$ii. to Cong. i. of Spirit: and if the Spirit be good, it can hardly be perceived from the genuine fort. So that of the Frauds which Pharmacy is over-run with, this may pass amongst the venial ones.

Aqua Papaveris Composita, Compound Poppy-Water.

Take Flowers of wild CornPoppies to iv. put upon them to ii.
of White-Wine, and diffil to a
Dryness in the cold Still; repeat
the Operation three times with
fresh Poppy-Flowers and the same
Water, to each Pint of which put
Nutmers sliced no ii. of white

Numegs fliced no ii. of white Sugar & ii.

This Water is almost quite out of practice; but if it be perform'd in the Alembick, and with a good Spirit instead of Wine, and to the last Cohabation infused fresh Leaves in the proportion of a Pound to each Gallon, with the Nutmegs, and adding the Sugar after it has stood in a gentle Warmth (about as much as that the Sun gives) for some weeks, it will make a beautifulcolour'd and grateful Tincture : but the Spirit at the last Distillation must be drawn pretty high, because the Juice of the last infused Flowers, which will press out with it, will bring it otherwise too low. by some passes for a red Plague-Water. And it is very well worth making, because, besides its being a present Cordial, the Flowers give so much of their opiate Qualities, that it is very good in all cholick Pains, and will wonderfully procure almost present Ease in Gripings of the Bowels. Some Cholick Waters, which are fo frequently advertis'd, and cry'd up about Town, have their Virtues only from the same Ingredient,

fo

Sa

ge

an

for

ge

Wi

gre

25

in.

thr

the

lof

100

gredient, and differ not from this in any thing material. This is also a good Alexipharmick, and is very proper to give where Opiates are indicated in the fame Intention, Its Dofe from 3 ii. to 3 ii.

Aqua Paonia Comp. Compound Pioney-Water.

Take fresh Lillies of the Valley thi. Flowers of Pioney 3 iv. of the Lime-Tree & is. fleep thefe together for some days in Cong.iv. of Spanish Wine, (Ganary) and then draw it off to Dryneis. To this diffill'd Water add the Root of Male Pioney 3 ii is, white Dirrany, long Birthwort, and J fs. Mifleroe of the Oak, Rue, and m.ii. Pioney-Seeds husked 3 x. of Ruc 3 iii fs. Caftor 9 ii. Cubebs, Mace, ana 3 ii. Cinnamon 3 iss. Squills prepared 3 iii. Flowers of Rofemary pug. vi. Stæchas and Lavender, and pug. iv. Betony, Clove Gilliflowers, Cowflips, and m. L. Juice of Black Cherries Biv. Macerate well together, and again draw off the Water as before."

1

h

ie

It

te

of

in

i-

uft

in

ch

d-

in

ch

ne

11-

ut

ffe

he

rs,

Illi

115

ie-

th

z a

So

ice

113.

oft he

rs,

d,

VC n-

nt,

This Water is now much prescribed, but it is as injudicious a Recipe as almost any in the Dispenfatory. The first Distillation is alsogether needless; and the drawing off the Virtues of any thing Cephalick, which confifts in a Volatility of Parts, by a cold Still, is abfurd and ridiculous. The Whole is therefore more conveniently digefted together for fome days, and then drawn off by the Alembick, which will raise every thing from the Ingredients required; and if Spirit of Wine be added instead of the Wine, as much may be diftill'd as was put in. The Flowers ought to be thrown into the Spirit as foon as gather'd, otherwise their Scent will be

the chief. And if the full quantity of neat Flowers are allow'd, it will greatly better the Water; but their Dearnels makes many reckon Stalks and Leaves into the fame quantity. The Distany, Birthwest, Mifletoe, Squills, Betony, and Couflip Flows ers, are in themselves good for nothing in such Uses; and if they were, their Quantities here are ridi-For what Virtue can Sin of Squills give to Cong. iv. of a diffill'd Water; or 3 mis. (extremely exact) of Seeds of Rue. when the whole might be taken in substance at one Dose, without any visible Effect? The like may be also observed of some of the Ingredients of Efficacy: For what can avail Bil. of Caftor in fuch a quantity, wherein were it supposed all to arife, which is more than the Truth by half, and reckoning \$ i. of the Water a mean Dose, there would not be above 1 of a Grain of Caftor to a Dose, which amounts to nothing at all as a Medicine? As this Medicine therefore is so very faulty in its Contrivance, and is very much used in the present Practice, we shall with due Submission offer an Amendment of it, to be made use of as the Prescriber pleases to direct. Take Lillies of the " Valley fresh gather'd, and with-" out any Stalk, th i. infuse them " forthwith in Cong. iv. of Spirit " of Wine, to which put Pioney-4 Root & i. Cinnamon and Cube " ana 3 iv. Rosemary and Lavender " Flowers, ana m. i. Damask Role-" Water B vi. draw off Cong. iv." We have omitted the Lime and Pioney Flowers, because they afford nothing in such a Process; and the Caftor, because it spoils the Water as a Cordial, altho it falls in well enough with the Intention of a Coloft, especially the Lillies, which are phalick in many Cases. If it be thus

thus made, it is an excellent Cordial, and can be exceeded by nothing, in all nervous Cases, both in Children and grown Persons: it may be diluted into a Julep with Black-Cherry Water, or any such Vehicle, and may be given from 3 is. to 3 iii. to Children, and from 3 ss. to 3 iii. to grown Persons; and if the Case requires it, repeated every six or eight hours.

Aqua Protheriacalis, A Succedaneum for Treacle-Water.

Take Scordium (i. e. WaterGermander) Scabious, Carduus
ben. Goats-Rue, ana m. ii. fresh
Citron and Orange-Peels, ana § ii.
Seeds of Citron, Carduus, Hartwort, Treacle Mustard, ana § i.

Flowers of Marigold, Rosetnary, and m. i. Bruise and steep these

in White-Wine to iv. CarduusWater to ii. let them stand a little
warm some days, and then distil;

s keeping the first to ii, separate, and

s the last by it felf."

This is much of the nature with the Treacle-Water, and therefore in defect of that, when its Ingredients cannot be had, may be made and used for it. The Carduus and Goats-Rue take up room in it to no purpose, and may therefore be lest out. And if this or this, of Spirit was to be put into the Still along with it, it would be better; for otherwise it is hardly brisk enough to keep without souring. Its Dose from 3 ii. to 3 ii.

Aqua Raphani Comp. Compound Horse-Radish Water.

Take of the Leaves of Garden and Sea-Scurvygras, and the vi. bruife them, and press out the Juice; to which add the Juices of Brook-Lime, Water-Cresses, and this. White-Wine the viii. Lemons

entrit

fliced no xii. Briony-Root the iv. Horfe-Radish the ii. Arum 3 ss. Winter-Bark, Nutmeg, and 3 iv. Digest them together three days, and then draw off in an Alembick as much as runs acid, and with the taste of any of the Ingredients,

and mix all together.

This will look at first making very milky, but will fall finer with standing, tho it is ne'er the better for fo doing. Most put in this Spirit for the Wine, but it is not fo good, or especially in equal quantity to that; because it is of a different Operation to what is intended in this, which is to promote the Difcharges by Urine: which altho it be an Intention best answer'd by things in other Forms, and particularly in Substance, yet this is as well calculated for that purpole, as any thing could be to pass over the Helm. All the Ingredients herein are of a fubtile penetrating nature, and greatly abound with volarile Salts, which in many gross and fizy Constitutions of Blood do great service by dividing it, and rendring it more fluid; which will make the Discharges by the Kidneys be increas'd, and likewife any Obstructions in those parrs be clearly wash'd through. In all Obstructions also of the other Viscera it is an excellent Medicine, and prevails against the Jaundice, Cachexies, and Dropfies; and in scorbutick Cases there is nothing beyond it, as it greatly forces those minute Passages, promotes Transpiration, and cleanfes the Skin, and other finall Glands, which entertain'd gross Particles, to the detriment of their proper Offices. It may be given from 3 fs. to 3 iii. or 3 iv. unlefs at first distilling; because then it is so pungent, as makes it difficult to take without much diluting. This ought to be drawn with the Receiver fix'd

close

close to the Worm by a Bladder, otherwise a great deal of the best part will fly away.

Aqua Scordii Comp. Compound Scordium-Water.

Take Juices of Goats-Rue, Sorrel, Scordium, and Citrons, and & i. London Treacle 3 ii. Digest three

days, and then diftil off the Water." This has fomewhat of the Virtues of the former, but is more Alexipharmick; and is fomewhat like the Treacle-Water, the Doles pretty much the fame, only a little larger in this. This will keep better, if the Herbs, tho neither fignify much belides the Scordium, be put into an Alembick with a fufficient quantity of Water, and this of Spirit of Wine with them, drawing off about Cong.i. for otherwise the Water will not keep long without fouring. Its Virtues may be best known by those of the Simple whence it takes its name, in Sect. 6. No 358. Part 2. It grows rather more and more out of use, and is now seldom met with in Prescription.

e

n

g

a

t-

h

13

1;

Ĉ-

TS

Ill

1-

nd

1-

17-

nd

ite

n,

er

os

cir

en

at

fo

ake

ght

x'd

ofe

Aqua Stephani, Dr. Stephens's Water.

Take Cinnamon, Ginger, Ga langals, Cloves, Nutmegs, Grains
 of Paradife, Seeds of Anife, sweet

Fennel, Caraway, and 3i. Leaves of Thyme, Mother of Thyme,

Mint, Sage, Pennyroyal, Pellitory

of the Wall, Rosemary, Flowers of red Roses, Chamomile, Ori-

gany, and Lavender, and m. i.

fleep them in Gascoign Wine B. xii. fome days, and then distil as usual.

This is now made with Spirit of Wine, instead of what the Dispenfatory orders, and drawn as strong as Proof Spirit. It is a good Cephalick and Cordial, and the Ingredients well suted to those purposes, except the red Roses, which have nothing to do here, it is likewise something Hysterical, and therefore frequently used by the Midwives amongst their Women; tho some, for the Pleasantness only of it to the Palate, leave out the Pennyroyal; but they then rob the Medicine of a principal Ingredient. If it be dulcify'd, it makes an admirable Cordial Dram, and is also a good Carminative. It is much prescribed, from 5 ii. to 3 ii. or more, at a Dose.

Aqua Terebinthina, Turpentine Waser.

' Take Roots of Florentine Or-

ana Ji. Seeds of Agnus Caffus,

Rue, Lettice, ana gvi. Venice Tur-

Macerate them fome time together

and then diffil in an Alembick

This is a very odd Water, but fometimes writ for. The Oil of the Turpentine fwims upon the top, which makes it not only unlightly, but inconvenient for taking, at which time it is to be shaked together. It has no Virtues ascrib'd to it, but what are common to the Turpentine or its Oil; in which they are more easily come at, and therefore is this hardly worth the making. Its usual Dose is from \$1s. to \$ii.

Aqua Theriacalis, Treacle-Water.

' Take Juice of Green Walnuts

thiv. of Rue thiii. Carduus, Mary-

Roos of Butter-Burr this. Bur-

dock thi. Angelies and Mafter-

wort, ana th fs. Water Germander

m.iv. old Venice Treacle, Mithri-

date, and the fe. Conary thaii. Vi-

negar the vi. Juice of Lemons made fine the ii. Steep together two days,

" and

s and then diftil, till there remains ono Tafte of the Ingredients.'

This Water is the most us'd of any in the Shops, although an injudicious Composition enough; for the Juices can contribute very little to its Virtues, although upon account of the proper Season to obtain them, this Water cannot be made at all times, how much foever wanted; unless, as some do, the Juices are express'd in their Season, and kept on purpose: but then I believe it safe to affirm, they are good for nothing! for fo little as is of a Volatile Nature in such Simples, will very foon be loft. The rest indeed of the Ingredients agree well enough to the main Intention of an Alexipharmick and Sudorifick 3 and the Acids contribute much to that purpose, but no one can imagine what the Lemon-Juice is to be depurated for, unless they can imagine any foulness to arise in Vapours, which has never yet been known to happen. If this Water is made with the Wine, it will be too fmall even to keep good, and therefore they do much better who use the same quantity of Spirit for it; and it is generally in the Shops drawn too low with that. If the Spirit be just common Proof, it will bear drawing to double the quantity of that put in, but not further. The Acids will continue coming over to the last; and therefore after enough is obtain'd for prefent use, some of the last Runnings may be kept apart, to throw into the Still at another time to a fresh quantity. It is one of the most agreeable of all of this Class, to procure Sweat in Fevers, and to throw off, by that Discharge, any sudden Disorder received from Cold or Surfeits; but the Doses in which it is generally prescrib'd are trifling, for it is rarely

order'd to a grown Person above 3 fs. or 3 i. in a Dole; whereas 3 iv. is but a moderate quantity to have any reliance upon, especially to Perfons who are us'd to high living, as most are, unless the meanest People of all; and in fuch a Dose it can do no manner of harm. But this, notwithstanding the good which might be done with it if properly apply'd, is amongst those things which are us'd only to keep doing with a Patient, as it is too aptly term'd, rather than to answer any Intention of moment: elfe who would fend a Julep to a strong Man, with a fourth part of this, and the rest Simple Water, even altho other Alexipharmicks are given at the same time? But too true it is, that the generality of Practice runs upon infipid good-for-nothing Medicines, in compliment to fome Opinion the Patient may have of them, as the Galcoign's Powder, ege. or else so much under-dose what is of any Virtue, that little can be expected from it.

After the Distillation of this Water, there is the Acetum Theriacale order'd to be made of the Residuum, and also an Extract; but they are neither ever met with in Prescription, and therefore the Shops

neglect making them.

From Bates's Dispensatory.

Aqua Antiscorbutica, Antiscorbutick

Water. · Take Leaves of Fumitory, Wa-

ter-Cresses, both forts of Scurvy-Grafs and Brook-lime, ana m. xii.

' Harts-Tongue, Succory, Pine-tops,

Germander, Hoar-hound, Agri-

mony, and the leffer Centaury,

ana m. x. Roman Wormwood, Liverwort, and m. iv. Briony-

Roots to fs. Roots of Female Fern,

sharp-pointed Dock, and the in-

e ner

th

. .

.

. 0

· uf

extra

of C

J III.

u fai

SITHM

Rheur

le is c

very P

T

ner Barks of Bitter-fweet, and Afh, ana g vi. Seeds of Ash (i.e. what are call'd the Alben Keys) \$ ifs. Angelica & fs. Let them be all bruis'd together, and put to B vi. of Rhenish Wine, in which a piece of Iron of a Pound has been twenty times quench'd; then let all be ftrongly pressed from the Ingredients, and put into a Glass Body, to which fit a Receiver; and in a Sand-Hear draw off so much till the remainder grows as thick as Honey: which may be kept under the Title of Extractum Antiscorbuticum ; ftirring in to it in fine Powder, Troches of Capers 3 vi. and of the

This has some useles Ingredients, but makes a very good Water for the purposes expressed by its Title, and may be us'd in about the same Quantity, and in the same Cases as the Compound Horse-radish Water of the College. Its Extract likewise will make a good Medicine, taking care to stir it down often at first, if the Powder of Iron ferments it; which it is very like to do some time after mixture. This is not kept in the Shops, or made but by particular

Prescription.

Aqua Benedicta.

Take Quick-lime thi. and pour upon it the viii. of boiling Water; after fome time fettling, pour it off by Inclination, and filter for use.

This stands commended for an extraordinary Medicine in many Cases of Obstinacy; and if it be drank iii. or iv. three or four times a day, is said to cure red pimpled Faces, Struma's, Dysenteries, the Whites, Rheumatick Pains, and the Diabetes. It is certainly a powerful Dryer, and very proper to use in Decoctions of

the Woods, and all Ingredients of that Intention : but the the making of it is easy enough, yet here in London it may be had at any time from the Sugar-Bakers by the Name of Lime-Water, as wanted; because they use it much in refining their Sugars. This is also much prais'd for cleanling and drying up old foul Ulcers, both by its internal use, and washing them frequently with it befides. This indeed cannot properly be call'd an officinal Water, because the easy and sudden making it, or procuring it ready made, prevents its being kept in the Shops; but by its frequent use, it was thought not amiss to give it a place here.

Aqua Camphorata, Camphorated Water.

Take Roman Vitriol and Bole
Armoniack, ana §iv. Camphor
§i. and powder them together.
Of this mixture fprinkle §i. at
a time into Biv. of boiling Water, in which flir it well about §
then take it off the Fire, let it
fettle, and decant off that which is
clear, by Inclination.

This is an excellent Medicine for many purpofes externally; therefore deserves to be more regarded than it is at prefent in Practice. It greatly cleanses Ulcers, by washing them frequently with it warm. It is good against all Inflammations, and almost infallibly cures Defluxions of Rheum upon the Eyes. If it be too sharp for that use, it may be diluted with a little Spring-Water. at the time of Application. It keeps the Gums clean and firm to the Teeth, if they are frequently rubb'd with it. And in the Itch, it is both fafe and efficacious, by washing with it frequently the Eruptions and Parts affected.

Aqua Cephalica, Cephalick Water.

Take Male Piony-Root 3 iv. Angelica, Valerian, ana 31fs. Avens 3i. Leaves of Sage, Rofemary, Betony, Marjoram, Baum; Flowers of Lavender, Berony, Piony, Marygolds, Sage, Rofemary, Lillies of the Vally, and of the Lime-Tree, and m. i. Stacha's 3 is. Red Roses, Cowslips, ana m. ii. Rhodium Wood, yellow Sanders, ana 3 vi. Nutmegs 4 ifs. Galangals 3 fs. Cardamoms and Cubebs, ana 3 iii. Infuse them all bruis'd in th xiv. of the best White-Wine for ten days; then add Cinnamon to i. which let fland in Infusion two days longer, and then distil off as much as the Wine s put in.

This is in the main an excellent Composition for the purpose its Title expresses; there being not above two or three Ingredients, but what are effectual to that Intention: but there are rather too many for the quantity of Liquor order'd; and therefore if a clean good Spirit be put for the Wine, and somewhar more in quantity, it will make a most agreeable Water; and if it be dulcify'd with a little Sugar about 3 i. to each the i. it will be very palatable, and an excellent Cordial from 3 fs. to 3 ii. at a time, in any Faintings and Sinking of the Spirits, or upon any fudden Sickness at Stomach. This has not yet got into the Shops, but very well deferves

Aqua Chamæmeli Comp. Compound Camomile Water.

Take fresh double Camomite
Flowers m. xxx. let them be
bruis'd, and pour upon them of
fimple Camomile Water \$5 x. of

Spanish Wine Bxvi. and let them fland twenty four Hours; prefs them with a strong Skrew-Press, and to the Liquor put afresh of the like Flowers m. xx. and after due Infusion, to the next strain'd Liquor put m. xii. of fresh Flowers more, which digest and press out a third time: to that put of the fresh outer Peels of Oranges 3 ii. Leaves of Roman Wormwood, Centaury, Pennyroyal and Origany, ana m. ii ss. Seeds of Dill 3 ii. Anise, Fennel, Carui, Cummin, Carduus Ben. and Carduns Maria, ana 3 i s. Juniper and Bay-berries, ana 3 fs. Nutmegs 3 iii. After due Maceration of all together, distil off Cong. iii."

Most of these Waters are intended by the quantities of Ingredients to be drawn by the cold Still; but in things of this kind, whose Virtues confift in somewhat subtile and volatile, it is very ill-husbandry to work that way: instead of Wine therefore in this, a good Spirit will do better; and if enough be put in this, to draw off Cong. iii. or iv. pretty strong, near as high as a Proof Spirit, it will be very much fated with the Ingredients. There is not in the whole Circle of Medicine, fo powerful a Carminative as this is; tho the Centaury, and one or two more of the Ingredients, fignify little to the purpose. It is also very aperient and deterfive, and is good for any Obstructions or Foulnesses of the Viscera, especially of the Kidneys, and Urinary Passages. It is pity this Composition has not yet a place in the Shops, for it highly deferves it; and if a small Portion of Opium be contriv'd in it, it is preferable to any Cholick Water in the World, how much foever some are cry'd up under that Title.

Aqua

. .

. 0

e ti

lege

of a

der I

Aqu

m.

Spin

2 00

of 6

Aqua Cinnamomi Hordeata, Barley Cinnamon Water.

Take Barley-Water th viii. Cinnamon bruis'd fmall 3 xii. draw off the Water to a drynefs.

This is very ill managed by the cold Still, and very little better than wasting the Cinnamon; and therefore I believe never made this way, although there is nothing of more constant use in the Shops, than a Water under this Title; but that is only the last Runnings in making the Spirit of Cinnamon, and is much better than this. It is a fine Cordial and Stomachick, and given against Vomitings and Diarrhæa's: it generally is prescrib'd in Juleps in the room of fome Simple Water, and makes them very grateful and pleafant to the Palate.

Aqua Epidemica, Plague-Water.

* Take Leaves of Celandine,

Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Mugwort,

Wormwood, Pimpernel, Dragon,

Scabious, Agrimony, Baum, Water-Germander, the lesser Centaury, Carduus Ben. Betony and

Rosa Solis, (i. e. Sun-Dew) ana

m.ii. Roots of Angelica, Tormentil, Gentian, Zedoary and Liquorice, ana 3 i. Digest them in the viii.

of White-Wine, and then distil

the whole.

ā

d

1

0

5

0

it-

ry

od

les

the

14

13.1

hly

tion

it is

er in

ome

Aqua

This is much inferior to the College Plague-Water, half the Ingredients being not at all to the purpose of an Alexipharmick, which all under this Title ought to aim at.

Aqua Hormini Comp. Compound Clarey-Water.

Take fresh Leaves of Clarey
m.xii. sprinkle upon them thi. of
Spirit. V. and distil to dryness in
a cold Still: to what comes off put
of fresh Leaves m.x. of Flowers of

Archangel m, vi. and make a fecond Diffillation, which repeat with fresh Ingredients, and the

fame Liquor a third time; adding

to the last, of Nutmegs § i. and letting the Water distill upon § vi.

of fine Sugar in a Bottle, in which is suspended in a Rag, gr. iii. of

· Ambergreafe.'

All these Materials, except the Nutmegs, are very unfit for Distillation; but the frequent Repetition makes the Water somewhat partake of them. It is very pleasant, and amongst the good Women in great esteem against Abortion, the Whites, and other Female Weaknesses. But the Ambergrease will vapour a great many, with whom such Sweets will not agree.

Aqua Opchalmica Sapphirina, Bine Eye-Water.

Take Lime-Water, (or the A-qua Benedicta before describ'd) this. Sal Armoniac 3 iii. let them stand till the Salt is dissolv'd in a Brass Pan, and it acquires a blue Colour; then silter, and put it up for use.

Its Title expresses its principal use; and by some it is greatly esteem'd for clearing the Eyes from Specks and Films, if two or three Drops be frequently install'd into them.

From the Augustan Dispensatory.

Aqua Arthritica, Gont-Water.

Leaves of Pennyroyal, Lavender, Marjoram, Rosemary, Sage, Ground-Pine, ana § ii. Myrth § ii. Cloves, Cinnamon, ana 3 ii. Roots of Piony § ss. Pellitory of

Spain, Cypress, Orrice, and 3 is.

the lesser Cardamoms and Cubebs, ana 3 i. of Nutmegs 3 ss. Insuse

A a 2

all together, well bruis'd for fourteen days in rectify'd Spirit of

Wine Cong. i. and then distil the

whole,'

Zwelfer much approves of this Composition, because the Ingredients coincide in the main Intention, which he is mighty critical in observing. There is no occasion of rectify'd Spirit. V. if it be drawn by the Alembick, which is most proper; unless it be thought a lower Menstruum will not extract the Virtues of the Ingredients; and therefore double the quantity of common Proof may ferve as well. It may be dulcify'd with a little fine Sugar, to make it more palatable. It is a very good Water in any Nervous Cases; and a continu'd moderate use of it will comfort and fortify the Fibres, fo as to prevent the Difcharge of fuch Juices upon the Joints, as cause Arthritick Pains and Swellings. Also in Palsies, Epilepfies, Lofs of Memory, and any Nervous Decays, it is a good Medicine; and particularly for those whose principal Springs are almost wore out by long use, and begin to Shrink with Age: for grofler Recruits are not sufficient to moisten and warm their chill decaying Organs.

Aqua Epileptica Langii, Langius's Epileptick Water.

Take Lillies of the Valley,
m. xii. put them into Cong. i s.
of Cretick Wine; and distil, after
fome days Infolation, to a dryness; to this Water put of Cinnamon zvi. Nutmegs z s. long
Pepper z ii. Flowers of Lavender
z i. Rosemary and Stæcha's, ana
s s. Cubebs z ii. Misletoe of the
Oak, Roots of Piony and Dittany,
ana z s. then distil again in an

Alembick, and fave a Gallon of the first Running by it felf.

For the Wine here order'd, 2 good Spirit may be us'd. It is a fault to distil the Lillies first, because the Tenderness of their Scent, in which their Excellency confifts, is fo foon It is therefore best to make two Distillations; and to do it with the utmost Nicery, the Aromaticks should be first distill'd in an Alembick, and then the Flowers put fresh gather'd to the Water, and drawn over with it in a Retort by a Sand-Heat, with a Receiver well luted; for this way their Flavour will be admirably well preferv'd. The quantity of m. xii. is hard to be determin'd; a more certain way therefore is by Weight, and determine fo many Handfuls of neat Flowers to be as many Ounces. This is a very good Medicine, and not unlike the College's Compound Piony-Waser. Its Dose and Use are therefore the fame as that.

Aqua Apoplectica Sennerti, An Apoplectick Water of Sennertus.

fi

of

C

w

13 4

qua

roo

Aqu

' Flo

ter

mix

Galangals, and Piony-Roots, and Svi. Digest again fourteen days in a close Vessel, and distil as before.

Here is the same Error as in the former, of distilling the Flowers first. This is also a good Composition in all Nervous Distempers, and particularly a great Cordial and Cephalick. The Aqua Temperata Cephalica, and the Aqua Mirabilis Langii, both in the Augustan Dispensary,

fatory, with many others of the like kind, differ very little; and therefore this may be sufficient choice for these Intentions, with what we shall give from two or three other Authors.

Aqua Odorifera, Sweet-Water.

Take Mint, Marjoram, Balil, and Thyme, and m. i. Flowers of Lavender, Roses, Spikenard, Origany, ana Pug. ii. Orrice, Cinanamon, ana § ss. Cloves, Mace, Styrax, Benjamin, ana 3 iii. Labdanum 3 ii. Rhodium Wood 3 fs. Aloes Wood 3 fs. Malaga Wine, Water of Roses, Citrons, Marjoram, Lillies of the Valley, Lavender, ana vi. Vinegar of Lavender, Roses, Raspberries and Elder, ana giii. Let them all digest · together ten days, and then diftil them; hanging in the Bottle, into which the Water falls, of Civet, Musk and Ambergreafe, ana · afs.

This is a right German Compofition, tho it makes an admirable Water if rightly managed. Instead of the Water therefore of Roses, eve. ought to be put their respective Simples, and also of the Vinegars which are made by Insussion. This is a good Cordial, and may be taken at pleasure; but it would be more so, if Wine, or a proportionable quantity of Spirit, be put in the room of the distill'd Waters.

n

d

5,

nd

of

na

in

)C+

the

CTS

oli-

and

Ce-

Ce-

bilis

pen-

ory,

From the Royal Dispensatory by Zwelfer.

Aqua Carminative, Carminative-Water.

Take fresh distill'd Camomile-Flower Water to vi. and Dill-Water drawn with strong Wine to v. mix them together, and infuse in them fresh Camomile Flowers § vi.
Leaves of Baum, Origany, Thyrne,
ana § iii. or iv. Seeds of Dill,
Anise, Fennel, ana § is. Cummin
§ i. Peels of Oranges and Citrons
fresh § ii. Juniper and Bay-Berries, ana § is. Cinnamon § ii.
Mace § i. Let them macerate
many days, and then distil the
whole.

This is calculated for the cold Still, but it would be much better to have the Ingredients all dry, and well bruis'd together; and inftead of the Camomile and Dill-Waters, to increase those Ingredients, and put into the Alembick so much Spirit. V. and draw it off that way. It is an admirable Carminative, and may be us'd in the same manner, as that before given from Bates's Dispensatory, tho I think this hardly so good as that.

Aqua Nephritica, Water against Gravel and the Stone.

Take the Kernels of Black-Cherries 3 ii. of Peaches 3 vi. of Bitter Almonds Fiv. beat them into a thin Paste in a Morrar with ' Malaga or Rhenish Wine: then take Seeds of Smallage, Treacle ' Muftard, Gromwel, and Parfley, ana 3 ii. which beat in like man-' ner, and mix with the former. 'To these together put Juniper-Berries Fiv. and of Winter-Cherries § fs. green; fresh Garlick § ii. Onions vi. Leeks viv. Pimpernel giii. Horse-Radish this. Calamus Aromaticus Tiii. Leaves of Wall-Rue Fiv. Cinnamon Fin. Mace and Nutmegs, ana Fi. Put them all together to macerate in Cong. i. of Rhenish Wine, Spirit of Black-Cherries the fs. Water of Black-Cherries, and Parsley, ana this then in a large Retort, with a Sand-Heat, and the Juncture of Aa3

all together, well bruis'd for fourteen days in rectify'd Spirit of

Wine Cong. i. and then diftil the

whole,

Zwelfer much approves of this Composition, because the Ingredients coincide in the main Intention, which he is mighty critical in observing. There is no occasion of rectify'd Spirit. V. if it be drawn by the Alembick, which is most proper; unless it be thought a lower Menstruum will not extract the Virtues of the Ingredients; and therefore double the quantity of common Proof may ferve as well. It may be dulcify'd with a little fine Sugar, to make it more palatable. It is a very good Water in any Nervous Cases; and a continu'd moderate use of it will comfort and fortify the Fibres, so as to prevent the Difcharge of fuch Juices upon the Joints, as cause Arthritick Pains and Swellings. Also in Palsies, Epilepfies, Lofs of Memory, and any Nervous Decays, it is a good Medicine; and particularly for those whose principal Springs are almost wore out by long use, and begin to Ihrink with Age: for groffer Recruits are not sufficient to moisten and warm their chill decaying Organs.

Aqua Epileptica Langii, Langius's Epileptick Water.

' Take Lillies of the Valley, m. xii. put them into Cong. i s. of Cretick Wine; and distil, after fome days Infolation, to a dryness: to this Water put of Cinnamon 3 vi. Nutmegs 3 fs. long Pepper 3 ii. Flowers of Lavender 4 3 i. Rosemary and Stæcha's, ana 4 3 fs. Cubebs 3 ii. Milletoe of the · Oak, Roots of Piony and Dittany,

ana 3 fa then diftil again in an

· Alembick, and fave a Gallon of the first Running by it felt.

For the Wine here order'd, 2 good Spirit may be us'd. It is a fault to distil the Lillies first, because the Tenderness of their Scent, in which their Excellency confists, is so soon It is therefore best to make two Distillations; and to do it with the utmost Nicery, the Aromaticks should be first distill'd in an Alembick, and then the Flowers put fresh gather'd to the Water, and drawn over with it in a Retort by a Sand-Heat, with a Receiver well luted; for this way their Flavour will be admirably well preferv'd. The quantity of m. xii. is hard to be determin'd; a more certain way therefore is by Weight, and determine so many Handfuls of neat Flowers to be as many Ounces. This is a very good Medicine, and not unlike the College's Compound Piony-Water. Its Dose and Use are therefore the same as that.

Aqua Apoplectica Sennerti, An Apoplectick Water of Sennerrus.

Take Lillies of the Valley to i. of the best Rhenish Wine to vi. fleep together fourteen days: then diftil, and to that Water add Flowers of Lavender, Cubebs, ' Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace and Galangals, ana 3 is. Milletoe of the Oak, and Piony-Roots, ana 3 vi. Digest again fourteen days in a close Vessel, and distil as before.

Here is the same Error as in the former, of distilling the Flowers first. This is also a good Composition in all Nervous Distempers, and particularly a great Cordial and Cephalick. The Aqua Temperata Cephalica, and the Aqua Mirabilis Langii, both in the Augustan Dispen-(atory,

u

13

fo

· Fl

ter

mi

fatory, with many others of the like kind, differ very little; and therefore this may be sufficient choice for these Intentions, with what we shall give from two or three other Authors.

Aqua Odorifera, Sweet-Water.

Take Mint, Marjoram, Bafil, and Thyme, ana m. i. Flowers of Lavender, Roses, Spikenard, Origany, ana Pug. ii. Orrice, Cinnamon, ana § s. Cloves, Mace, Styrax, Benjamin, ana 3 iii. Labdanum g ii. Rhodium Wood & fs. Aloes Wood 3 fs. Malaga Wine, Water of Roses, Citrons, Marjoram, Lillies of the Valley, Lavender, ana vi. Vinegar of Lavender, Roses, Raspberries and Elder, ana giii. Let them all digest s together ten days, and then diftil them; hanging in the Bottle, into which the Water falls, of Civet, Musk and Ambergreafe, ana · 9 fs.

This is a right German Compofition, tho it makes an admirable Water if rightly managed. Instead of the Water therefore of Roses, e.e. ought to be put their respective Simples, and also of the Vinegars which are made by Insusion. This is a good Cordial, and may be taken at pleasure; but it would be more so, if Wine, or a proportionable quantity of Spirit, be put in the room of the distill'd Waters.

f

ā

n

10

TS

li-

nd

ie-

Ce-

ilis

en-

ry,

From the Royal Dispensatory by Zwelfer.

Aqua Carminative, Carminative-Water.

Flower Water to vi. and Dill-Water drawn with strong Wine to v. mix them together, and insuse in them fresh Camomile Flowers 3 vi.
Leaves of Baum, Origany, Thyme,
ana 3 iii. or iv. Seeds of Dill,
Anise, Fennel, ana 3 i is. Cummin
3 i. Peels of Oranges and Citrons
fresh 3 ii. Juniper and Bay-Berries, ana 3 i is. Cinnamon 3 ii.
Mace 3 i. Let them macerate
many days, and then distil the
whole.

This is calculated for the cold Still, but it would be much better to have the Ingredients all dry, and well bruis'd together; and inftead of the Camomile and Dill-Waters, to increase those Ingredients, and put into the Alembick so much Spirit. V. and draw it off that way. It is an admirable Carminative, and may be us'd in the same manner, as that before given from Bates's Dispensatory, tho I think this hardly so good as that.

Aqua Nephritica, Water against Gravel and the Stone.

Take the Kernels of Black-Cherries 3 ii. of Peaches 3 vi. of Bitter Almonds Fiv. beat them ' into a thin Paste in a Mortar with Malaga or Rhenish Wine: then take Seeds of Smallage, Treacle ' Muftard, Gromwel, and Parfley, ana Jii. which beat in like manner, and mix with the former. To these together put Juniper-Berries Fiv. and of Winter-Cherries § ss. green; fresh Garlick § ii. Onions vi. Leeks viv. Pimpernel Biii. Horse-Radish this. Calamus Aromaticus & iii. Leaves of Wall-Rue Fiv. Cinnamon Fifi. Mace and Nurmegs, ana Fi. Put them all together to macerate in Cong. i. of Rhenish Wine, Spirit of Black-Cherries to fs. Water of Black-Cherries, and Parsley, ana thi. then in a large Retort, with a Sand-Heat, and the Juncture of the Aa3

the Receiver well luted, draw off

the Water to a dryness.

This is as well contriv'd for its Intention, as any thing by Distillation could possibly be done; and as our College gives us but one Composition for this purpose 2mongst their Waters, which is the Aqua Raphani Composita, it would be well to introduce this, or fomewhat like it into the Shops. as powerful a Deterger and Cleanfer, as any thing in this Form can be, and is good in all ill Habits and Obstructions of the Viscera; as also in Infarctions of the Lungs: fo that it would do service in Dropsies, Jaundice, Althma's, Pleurifies, and the like Ails; in which Cafes we have not yet any officinal Composition fo good, that is made by Distillation. The Spirit and Water of Black-Cherries, and of Parsley, are of little moment; and therefore their quantity is better supplied with the same Wine, as at first order'd. It may be given from 3 i. to 3 iii. or iv. and repeated as often as the Exigency of the Cafe requires.

Aqua Odorifera, Sweet-scented Water.

Take Orange-Water and RoseWater, ana P. E. put them into a
large wide-mouth'd Glass, and strew
upon the Surface gently, as much
Jessamy-Flowers as will cover it;
then tye over the Mouth of the
Glass so carefully, that the Flowers
be not shook down to the bottom:
and this Method repeat, letting
each quantity of Flowers remain
five or six Days, until the Water

is strongly scented with them: then dissolve Ambergrease and

Musk, and 9 i. in a few Ounces of it, which filter, and put to the rest.'

This makes a most fine Perfume;

and it is much properer for such Uses, than as a Medicine, altho there are some Nervous Cases and Languors, where it may be of service inwardly. But this is much better made, by putting the whole into a Retort, with a sufficient quantity of the Jessamy-Flowers, and drawing it off in a Sand-Heat, with a Receiver well luted; for by this means all the Scent would come over, and none of it be lost again.

Aqua Anodyna, Anodyne Water.

Take Waters distill'd feverally in a cold Still from their respective Simples, viz. of white Lillies, Corn Poppy-Flowers, Nightshade, House-leek, Henbane, fresh gather'd Poppy-Heads, and thii. Malaga Wine this. To these mix'd together put the Seeds of black and white Poppies, of Henbane, Lolium, ana 3 ii fs. well bruis'd first in a Mortar; then add in flices very thin cut, Mandrake-Berries, No xv. of Opium 3 iii. Saffron 3 i. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, ' ana iss. Cloves iss. Draw off altogether in a Sand-Heat to a Dryness.

We have not any Water in the Shops of this Intention; and the manner by which this is directed to be made, will certainly give over enough of the Ingredients, as to communicate to the Water an Anodyne Property, and make it answer all the Intentions of Opium given in any other Form. In feveral Circumstances, as the pleasanmels of taking, and requiring a flight quantity of the Opiate; this may be preferable to any Preparations the Shops are yet supply'd with: and therefore it may be well worth the while to try this, which yet I have not done, tho often intended it. The Simples

may

may be as well put in the room of the first Waters, and the quantity of Wine increas'd proportionably. If the Residuum be got out of the Retort, it may be dissolv'd in common Water filter'd, and evaporated to an Extract, as good almost as any of the Forms of Landanum.

From Schroder.

Aqua Cephalica, A Cephalick Water.

Take Flowers of Rofemary, Lil-

lies of the Valley, Violets, Borrage, ana yvi. Leaves of Marjoram, the leffer Sage, Lavender, Endive, Spikenard, ana 3 i. Nutmegs, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cardamoms, Grains of Paradife, Cubebs, Galangals, Milletoe, Walnuts, Pioney Seeds, Rafpings of Harts-horn, ana § i. Bruife and infuse them in Malaga Wine, Water of Lavender, Spikenard, Rofes, Strawberries, and thiii. Ate terwards put Leaf-Gold, Bones of the Heart of a Stag, and Pearls, ana 3 fs. Musk, a fufficient quantity; and draw off to a Dryneis."

This has a place in many Diffenfatories, for an extraordinary Cordial and Cephalick. Zwelfer, in the Royal Dispensatory, adds White-Wine thii. determines the quantity of Musk to gr. v. and rejects with good reason the Bones and Pearl, as he might also the Endive. Wine ought to be put, or Spirit in its room, for the Waters; and their respective Simples added to the other Ingredients, that are of any moment in this Intention, for few of them are kept in our Shops. The whole thus regulated makes an admirable Medicine for the purpose express'd in its Title; and is good to raife the Spirits and fliengthen the

r

n

1-

2-

08

re

0

Nerves in all Cases whatsoever that want such Helps. It is generally under the Title of Aqua Carbunculi.

Aqua Cephalica Aromatica, An Aromatick Cephalick Water.

Calamus Arematicus, and I s. Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, and I. Elowers of Lavender m. ifs. Infuse in Cong. i. of Rhenish Wine, for some time, and then distil as usual.

This is still in the same Intention, as indeed are all the Arematicks; and it is likewise to clear advantage, to make it with Spirit instead of the Wine, and draw over in the Alembick. It is much like the Aqua Mirabilis of the College, and is very conveniently made at any time, because the Ingredients are always in store at hand. The last running makes an admirable Carminative Water, as indeed do all of this Tribe.

Aqua Damascena Odorifera, A sweet-scented Damask Water.

Take Florentine Orrice, Cloves, Cubebs, Cinnamon, Grains of Paradife, Calamus Aromaticus, ana §i. Marjoram, Thyme, Bay-Leaves, Flowers of Rofemary, and red Rofes, ana m.i. of Lavender §iii. the best White-Wine Cong.ifs. add Musk 9 fs. Civet gr.vi. and distil as usual.

This makes a very pleafant and useful Cerdial. For those who can bear the Sweets, change the Wine for Spirit, and to each Gallon allow of fine Loas-Sugar 3 iv. to make it still more pleasant. There can be no Decay of Spirits, or Disorder from a nervous Origin, in which this will not be of service.

A 2 4 Aqua

Aqua Theriacalis Camphoratus, Camphorated Treacle-Water.

Take Venice-Treacle, Myrrh, ana iils. Saffron is s. Camphor s ii. Pour upon them in a Retort, rectify'd Spirit of Wine 3 x.

and let them digest 24 days, then with a Sand-Heat draw all off to

a Dryneis.

This Recipe is in very odd quantities : the Venice-Treacle should be double as much, the Myrrh and Camphor will be sufficient in half those proportions, else so small a quantity of Spirit will be overloaded, and not so convenient for taking. If two Quarts of Proof-Spirit be used, and two thirds drawn off, it will be very strong, and sufficient from 3 i. to 3 iii. or 3 fs. in a Dofe, diluted with any proper Simple Water. When it comes to be diluted, the Camphor will show it self, and separate: it must therefore be mix'd as it is used. This is greatly re commended by some in Fevers of the worst kind, and all contagious Malignities; and particularly by Crollius, with many others, who have taken notice of it.

Thus far we have follow'd our Predecessors, who have been industrious in handing down to us fuch Recipe's under this denomination, as they thought most worth notice; but the present Practice, fince any Amendment of the College-Dispensatory, has also furnish'd us with some Waters, which are kept either at particular Shops only, or not yet enough known to bring them into general Practice. Some of these therefore we shall here give the Formula of, without mentioning the Names to those Prescriptions whence they are collected; and principally with this View, to supply what we already have got, wherein it is defective.

From Prefent Practice.

Aqua Antipthisica, A Water against Consumptions.

Take Snails fresh out of the Garden with their Shells to iv. Leaves of Liver-wort, Lung-wort, Ground-Ivy, Scabious, Paul's Becony, Self-Heal, ana yvi. Crust of Bread to is. Conserve of red Rofes and Succory-Flowers, ana s xii. Nutmegs no vi. Let all be bruised together into a Mash, and upon them, hot from the Cow, opour of Milk Cong. ifs. stirring them well together: about an hour after put to them of Malaga Wine Cong. i. Damask Rofe-Water to it and draw off with a

Sand-Heat Cong. ii.'

This Water was long kept in a particular Shop, for the use only of the Prescriber, who was a Physician of great note, and lately dead. It is wonderfully commended in many Families who have used it, and many Instances are produced of Persons recover'd almost from the Grave, by drinking it in great plenty, and for fome time together: but it must be pretty often made, for it has hardly Spirit enough to keep it long in hot Weather without fouring; and fuch Waters ought always to stand in a cool Cellar or Vault, where they will keep the longest from Alteration. This Composition raises as much to deserve the Title it stands under, as any that can be well contriv'd: and because the College-Dispensatory has very little under this Intention, we shall give the Reader his choice of two or three more of the like kind.

Ano-

Another.

· Take Garden-Snails & vi. Earth-Worms biii. Leaves of Clary, Comfry, Sage, and Ground-Ivy, ana m. vi. Nutmegs 3 ils. Cloves 4 3 x. Reduce the Spices to a gross Powder, and bruise all the other together into a Mash, and then pour upon them new Milk " Cong. i. Brunfwick Mum, and " Malaga Wine, and the vi. Draw off by a Sand-Heat Cong. ii. to which put Saffron 3 ii. ty'd in a Rag, and the fs. of fine Loaf-Sugar, and keep it in a cool Cellar for " ufc.

Another.

· Take Garden-Snails Cong. ii. Earth-Worms to iv. Mash them cogether, and put them into an earthen Pan with Cong. ii. of the · strongest Spruce-Beer, which stir well together, and let it stand an hour or two. Then take Coltsfoot, Clary, Comfrey, Pine-tops, 4 Horehound, and Ground-Ivy, ana m. iv. Take out the Stalks and lower Parts of each Plant, and bruise them all together, and mix with the former; to which add of Nutmegs & ii. Benjamin & iv. and Saffron 3 i. which have a week before flood in Infusion with Cong. i. of a clean Cyder Spirit: throw in all these together with · Cong. i. of new Milk, and diltil almost to dryness. To each the put of the finest Sugar 3 i. and keep it for use."

This will keep without much danger of Decay, and is a most admirable Medicine for the purpose it is prescribed. For in Compositions of this Contrivance, the Milk, and some of the balfamick Ingredients, which in others, or of themselves would raise nothing but Phlegm, will be

lifted up with the nitrous volatile Part of the Snails and Worms; and together make a most noble, healing, detergent Liquot.

Another.

Take Snails as before, and Earth-Worms, and Bvi. Elicampane-Root green Bi. Ground-lvy pick'd from its coarse large Stalks, and Pine-tops, and m. vi. Pimento, or Jamaica Pepper, B s. Grosly powder the Spice, mash the other together, and pour to them common Strong-Beer Con.iii. about which quantity draw off, and sweeten at pleasure with fine Sugar.

This is an easier Purchase for those who cannot afford much for their Health, than either of the former; and will with Care, and other convenient Helps, do great service in raising languishing Constitutions, and in deterging, healing, and strengthning those Viscera, (the Lungs most frequently) whose Decays were bringing on a general Consumption. To lay stress upon things of this kind, they ought to be drank from this to it in a day, for a month or two together.

Aqua Antiscorbutica, Water against the Scurvy.

Take Sage, Mint, ana m. ii.
Water-Creffes and Brooklime, ana
m. iv. Nutmegs no vi. Bruife all
together, and put into the Still
with Cong. ii. of White-Wine; to
which quantity draw off the Water, taking care of the Junctures
as much as can be

This is mighty eafily made, both by the Plenty of the Ingredients and their fmall Cost; and it makes a good Water to drink almost at pleasure of, in any antiscorburic's Course of Medicine. For these are

not to be depended on alone, tho the Pleafantness of the Form makes them most eligible.

Another.

· Take Guaiacum 3 vi. Saffafras . 3 iii. Winter-Bark 3 ii. Juniper-Berries 3 iv. Wild Carrot, and · Caraway-Seeds, ana 3 ii. Sharps pointed Dock-Root to i. of both the Scurvy-Graffes, Brooklime, and Water-Cresses, ana m. vi. Root of Madder and Polypody of the Oak, ana 3 iv. Put all thefe green, i.e. the Herbs and Roots, and well bruifed into an Alembick, and the Seeds and Bark beat to a gross Powder, with Cong. ii. of common Proof Spirit, and of Lime-Juice thiv. draw off Cong.iv.

This makes a useful Medicine, and will keep as long as defired. It may be drank from 3 ii. to vi. two or three times a day. It may be a little sweeten'd, to make it

pleasanter to take.

Another. Take Guaiacum grofly powder'd the i. Saffafras in small Chips the fs. Winter-Bark bruised 3 iv. of · Oranges and Lemons, ana 3 iii. · Put all these together into Cong. iii. of Proof Sugar-Spirit, and let them fland a week or two, stirring the Ingredients some time: then take ' just gather'd of Scurvy-grass both forts, and m. xx. Brooklime and Water-Cresses, ana 3 vi. Flowers of Broom m. v. Sharp-pointed Dock-Root, of Celandine, Strawberries, ana 3 iv. Camomile Flowers m. ii. Juniper-Berries 3 viii. Let these be cut and bruised as they feverally require, and put with the dry Ingredients, with the Spirit they are infus'd in, into an Alembick with Lime-Juice thiv. and a sufficient quantity of Water.

' Then draw off Cong. vi, taking care of the Juncture of the Receiver to the Worm by a Bladder,

especially at the first running, else a great deal of the volatile Parts

" will be loft."

This takes in almost the whole Circle of Antiscorbuticks, that are capable of communicating any Virtues to a Medicine of this Form. In any ill Habit of Body from Indigestion, bad Air, Diet, or any other Cause, this is a good Medicine, and will by continu'd Use mightily deterge and fcour the Viscera and Glands, fo as to bring them to their proper Offices. Kidneys, which are loaded with fabulous or flimy Matter, as they often are, and discover it by Heat and Pains of the Small of the Back, will be wonderfully reliev'd by the Use of such a Medicine, if it be continu'd. In all cutaneous Foulnesses, and even in obstinate Leprofies; this, with other proper Helps, will go a great way towards a Cure : and these Ingredients will not be by much fo naufeous in this form, as they are in Infusion, in Diet-Drinks, where they are frequently prescribed.

Aqua Opthalmica, Eye-Water.

" Take white Vitriol and Bay-Salt, ana 3 i. decrepitate them together till the Detonation is over, then pour upon them in an earthen Pan thii. of boiling Water: ftir them together, and let stand some hours; a varioufly-colour'd Skin will fix upon the Surface, which carefully take off, and put the rest up in a Phial for use.'

This was communicated to me as a wonderful Secret, and indeed I have found it by abundance of trials very fafely to cool and repel those sharp Rheums which sometimes fall upon the Eyes, and to clear them of

begin-

beginning Films and Specks. If it be too fharp, it may be diluted with a little Spring or Rose-Water. For Amusement it might have some Flavour given it with any odoriferous Water.

Thus much we have thought proper to add under the Intentions of Balfamicks and Antifcorbuticks, because no Dispensatories hitherto extant have any Recipe's of this kind, by much so elegant and pertinent as the present Practice supplies, and few have any at all.

Distill'd Spirits, from the College-Dispensatory.

Spiritus Absinthii minus Comp. The leffer Compound Spirit of Worm-wood.

Take the fine Leaves of common Wormwood stript of its Stalks to ii. Aniseeds to so. Insuse them in a small Spirit Cong. vi. and after some time draw off by the Alembick Cong. ii. To every to sweeten it. The first to ii. title the Spirit, and the latter the Com-

pound Water of Wormwood." After the same manner, omitting the Aniseed, may be made the Spirit of any medicinal Plant whatfoever, that is thought proper for fuch Management. This makes a grateful Water enough, and is a good Cordial Dram, but can claim no great share as a Stomachick, which it is generally reckon'd from the Wormwood; because that part of the Plant which gives it a place under that Class, which is its more fix'd austere Parts, will not rise in a Still. As to any medicinal Purposes therefore, unless that of a Cordial, which all have from the

Spirit, it can put in for none but that of a Carminative, for which it is beholden to the Anifeeds. This is frequently met with in Prescription, chiefly for Stomachick Infusions.

Spiritus Ablinthii magis Compolit.

The greater Compound Spirit of
Wormwood.

Take Roman and common Wormwood, and the in throwing out all the Stalks: Sage, Mint, and Baum, and m. ii. Galangals, Ginger, Calamus Aromaticus, and Elicampane, and Jiii. Liquorice Ji. Raifins stoned Jiii. Sweet Fennel and Aniseed, and Jiii. Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs, and Jii. Cardamoms and Cubebs, and Jii. Cardamoms and Cubebs, and Jii. Spanish Wine Cong. iii. Distil as usual, adding to each the of Sugar Jii. and title the first the Spirit, and the rest Compound Water of Wormwood.

This is also a good stomachick carminative Cerdial, and may be given from § ss. to § ii. or iii. at any time, upon Faintness, Sickness at Stomach, or cholick Pains in the Bowels: for it suddenly raises the Spirits, takes off Nausea's, and breaks away Wind. Most put Proof Spirit for the Wine.

Spiritus Angelicæ Comp. Compound Spirit of Angelica.

Take Angelica-Roots, Leaves of Carduus ben. ana 3 vi. Baum, Sage, ana 3 iv. Seeds of Angelica 3 vi. Sweet Fennel 3 ix. Species Diamofehu Dulcis, Aromaticum Rosatum, ana 3 is. Spanish Wine Cong. iv. distill'd. To every 16 i. put Syrup of Sugar made in Damask Rose Water 3 ii. Call the 18 iii. first Running, Spirit; and the latter, the Compound Angelica Water.

In this Composition the Carduns avails nothing, and the sweet Fennel-Seed is in too great a proportion; which will make the Water foul and milky. If they be quite left out, it will be ne'er the worfe; and it will prove an excellent Carminative Cordial. It is also very good as a Cephalick, and receives much from the two Aromatick Species of that Intention. It is very pleasant to the Tafte, and very fuddenly raifes the Spirits. It may be given from all the foregoing under this Head, are worth keeping separate, for Carminative Juleps and extemporaneous Mixture, as a Simple Water.

Spiritus Anthus, Spirit of Rosemary. vid. Aq. Hungarica.

Spiritus Aurantiorum, Spirit of Oranges.

* Take Orange-Peels fresh and clear'd from the white, thi. Proof Spirit Cong. ii. Draw off in an

· Alembick Cong. ifs. and dulcify it

with fine Loaf-Sugar at pleasure.' This makes an admirable pleafant Cordial Dram, and can hardly be exceeded by any thing, if a few fresh Orange-Flowers be sprinkled upon it afterwards, as directed in the Aqua Odorifera with the Jessamy. The last Running makes a good Carminative, and if no such Use takes it off in the Shop before, it will be worth keeping to throw into the Still at the next making the Spirit. After the same manner are to be made the Spirit of Citrons, Lemons, or any thing of the like kind; and their Flavour will be greatly heighten'd with the least Touch imaginable of Ambergreafe. From any Spice, Plant, Seed, erc. likewise is their Spirit thus to be made.

Spiritus Castorei, Spirit of Castor.

Take the best Russia Castor Fiv. Flowers of Lavender Fi. of Sage, Rofemary, ana & fs. Cin-" namon 3 vi. of Mace and Cloves, ana 3 ii. Spirit of Wine thvi. Digest and draw off the Spirit in a Retort with a Sand-Heat.

This is a much better Medicine for many Purposes than the Tincture of Castor, because it is much pleafanter in taking, both to the Sight \$ fs. to \$ iii. The last Runnings of and Taste; but it is not so much used: as also is it better for the Aromaticks, which make it an extraordinary Cephalick, and good in all Distempers whose Seat is upon the Nerves; unless in Hysterick Cases, and then the Tincture may be preferable, because it is most fetid, for the reasons given in the Explication of the Operation of Medicines of this Tribe, under Class 3. Sect. 1. Part 2. of this Work. Spirit may be given from 5 to 30 or 40 Drops, in any convenient Vehicle, either to Children in Convulfions of any kind, or to grown Perfons in Epilepfies, Palfies, Head-Achs, and all Complaints from the fame Origin: and according to the Exigence of the Case, it may be repeated two, three, or four times a day.

Spiritus Cinnamomi, Spirit of Cinnamon,

Take Cinnamon thi. Spirit of Wine Cong. i. Let them stand ' fome days together, then draw off " to vi. which dulcify, and title Spirit of Cinnamon, or Aqua Cinamomi fortis; and let the reft run while it has any taste of the Spice, and keep together under the Title of Aqua Cinnamomi Hordeata, Barley Cinnamon Water.'

This is a great Strengthner of the Stomach and Bowels, and is prescribed much against Vomitings and Diarrhea's. It is so very much used, that almost every Nurse is acquainted with its Virtues. It may be given from 3 ii. to 3 ii.

Spiritus Croci, Spirit of Saffron.

Take the best English Saffron,

iv. Spirit of Wine biv. let them
digest together in a Retort a
week or two, then in a SandHeat draw off the Spirit to a dryness. Put to the Residuum bii.
more of Spirit, and after the same
Digestion draw also that off, and
mix with the former. Put the
whole back again, and draw a
third time. Let the Residuum be
clean rinced out with a little fresh
Spirit, as little as can be, then
ftrain'd hard, and the Liquor eva-

oporated into an Extract.

The College order this Distillation but once, yet by repeating as here directed, the Saffron may almost all be brought over: but the Junctures must be well luted, and all parts of the Operation managed with Difpatch and Dexterity, else as much of the finer Parts will be loft, as will be obtain'd by fuch Repe-What is got indeed this way, is loft in the Extract, and therefore the Operator may manage it as either of the Medicines are depended upon. If the Spirit be but once drawn, the Residuum may be mix'd and digefted with a sufficient quantity of Canary; then strain'd, clarify'd, and made into a Syrup, as good as can be made from the fresh Saffron : for in the Distillation nothing rifes, which can be retain'd in a Syrup howfoever made. This Spirit is one of the greatest Cordials Medicine can produce, and has the advantage at the fame time

of being a noble Alexisharmick, and disposing the Patient to sweat if it be duly encouraged. It may be given from 5 i. to \$i. or more, at a Dofe, and repeated as often as there is occasion, in any proper Di-A lare Physician, of great Renown for his fafe Praffice, was once fo fond of this Medicine, as to keep a Patient under a Course of it some days, in order to throw off some obstinate Rheumatick Pains : but wifely ventur'd not above 10 Drops at a Dose, in a Julep of Simple Waters, to be repeated every fix hours. The Extract is feldom given alone, and is fit for no Form but Pills or Boles, wherein it may be mix'd from gr. ii. to xii. for a Dofe.

Spiritus Hormini, Spirit of Clary. vid. Aqua Hormini Comp. from Bates's Dispensatory.

Spiritus Juniperi, Spirit of Juniper. This is made as that of the Oranges; this to Cong. i. of Spirit of Wine. For its Virtues, fee the Berries amongst the Simples, Part 2. Sect. 4. Class 4. N° 282. The poor and common People have it in great esteem, but made with the worst of Spirits, insomuch that it passes by the name of the Beggars Cordial, and is most commonly call'd Gin.

Spiritus Lavendula, Spirit of

Take Flowers of Lavender Cong. i. Spirit of Wine rectify'd Cong. iii. let them digest two or three weeks, and then draw off the Spirit by an Alembick. Then take fresh Flowers of Sage, Rosemary, and Betony, and m.i. Borrage, Bugloss, Lillies of the Valley, and Cowslips, and m.ii. Digest them in Spirit of Wine rectify'd Cong. i. and mix it with the

foregoing Spirit of Lavender;
adding Leaves of Baum, Feverfew, Orange-Tree, Flowers of
Stæchas, Oranges, Bay-berries, ana
i. Digeft, and draw off again.
To this put the exteriour Bark of
Citron, of Pioney-Seeds blanch'd,
ana 3 vi. Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
Mace, Cardamoms, Cubebs, and
the three Sanders, ana 3 ss. Aloes
Wood 5 i. Digeft 24 hours, and
filter; then add of Pearls 3 ii.
Ambergrease, Musk, and Saffron,

ana gr. x. dry'd red Rose-Leaves, and red Sanders, ana § ss. yellow

Sanders, and dry'd Citron-Peels, ana 3 ii. Let the Species be ty'd up in a thin Rag, and suspended

in the Spirit.'

This makes an admirable Medicine, but is a perplex'd injudicious Composition. All the Ingredients of any manner of efficacy to the main purpose, may be much better digested together, and drawn off at once, care being taken at the Junctures that all is close. And because People are accustom'd to have it red, fo much Sanders only may be fleep'd in it afterwards, as may be fufficient to tinge it. By the Flowers of Lavender are to be understood those which are fresh gather'd, and pick'd as fine as those for Conserve. All those things which are not of an Aromatick Flavour and Tafte, as the Pioney-Seeds, with the ridiculous Circumftance of husking them, ought to be rejected; and the 3 ii. of Pearls are no more to the purpose. This has long been a celebrated Medicine in all nervous Cases, and is now greatly used in the Shops; where it is generally order'd without the Perfumes, because of the Offence they give to fome Persons. In the Decays of Age, and Convultive or Apoplectick Shocks, fuch as bring on Pallies and Lofs of Memory,

this is of very good fervice, and has been fo much remark'd for fuch Efficacies, as almost universally to obtain the name of Palfy-Drops. It may be taken from 20 to 100 Drops at a time. The best way is upon Sugar, and letting it gradually dissolve in the mouth; because by that means it soaks more immediately into the Nerves, and gives a more sudden Supply to the Spirits, than when it is diluted by any Vehicle, and carry'd with it into the Stomach.

From Bates.

Spiritus Alkermes, Spirit of Alkermes.

Take Spirit of Cinnamon, Citrons, Black-Cherrys, and Roses mary, and 3 iv. Juice of Kermes ii. Sugar 3 ii. Mix all well together, and let them stand to settle a proper time; decant off clear by Inclination, and filter the Remainder. To the whole add ten Leaves of beaten Gold, broke small; and keep for use.

This is a mighty grateful Cordial, and by the Virtues of its respective Ingredients cannot but be good in all Intentions where the Spirits are to be rais'd, and the Nerves strengthen'd: and from the Kermes it is suppos'd to be particularly useful in affishing Delivery. It may be taken at discretion, so that it be not to

Intoxication.

Spiritus Vini Camphoratus, Spirit of Wine Camphorated.

Take Camphor 3 i. Spirit of Wine rectify'd 3 viii. put them together, and the Camphor will dissolve in the Spirit.'

This is recommended in such internal Uses as the Camphor is known to be good for, which see under sest. 6. No 363. Part 2. but

it is feldom prescribed but outwardly against Inflammations, and to disperse Humours from Conrusions, and Rheumatick Pains. It is also good in Paralytick Numbness, being extremely penetrating.

Spiritus Ceraforum Nigrorum, Spirit
of Black-Cherrys.

Take any quantity of the Cherrys, and bruife them fo as to break all the Stones and Kernels; then let them stand till they ferment, and draw off what is spirituous by an Alembick.

The Virtues of this may be known from the Materials, which are already explain'd in their proper places. Dose from 3 ii. to 3 i.

Spiritus Sambuci, Spirit of Elder.

Ferment any quantity of the
 Berries, and draw off the Spirit by
 an Alembick.'

After the same manner is to be obtain'd the Spirit of any Fruit, or vegetable Substance. The last Spirit is commended for possessing the Virtues of the Elder in internal Uses, and is apply'd outwardly as the preceding. Dose 1, 2, cr. Spoonfuls.

Spiritus Theriacalis Camphoratus, Spirit of Treacle Camphorated.

Take Venice-Treacle 3 v. Myrch

x. Saffron 3 ss. Camphor 3 ii.

Spirit of Wine rectify'd 3 x. Put

them into a Retort, and draw off

to a drynes, in a Sand-Heat.

This is of the same Ingredients as the Water under the same title, which we before gave from Schrader, but they are here much better proportion'd. The Augustan Dispensatory has it likewise in the same quantities as Schroder; but considering the Camphor does all dislove in the Spirit, it is too much loaded with it, because by its extraordinary

Heat the Dose is required but small. It is certainly a most compendious Medicine, and an extraordinary Alexipharmick. Dose from 3 i. to 3 i.

Spiritus Anti-Epilepticus Puerorum, An Anti-Epileptick Spirit for Children.

* Take Flowers of Lavender, Rosemary, Marjoram, Sage, ana m. ii. Castor 3 ii. Camphor 3 iii. Spirit of Wine 18 iii. Sal Armoniac 3 iv. Salt of Tartar 3 iii. with simple Lavender-Water enough to cover the Ingredients. Then after a Digestion of three or sour days, draw off 18 is. or 18 ii. by a Retort, in which drop Oil of Rue gut. xxx. Amber gut. xx. Oil of Mace, and Juniper, ana gut. xl. and they will perfectly dissolve in it.

This is taken out of the Collettanea Chymica Leydensia, where it stands prodigiously recommended for all spasmodick Affections, and whatfoever appears with Convulfions of the Nerves, and particularly in those of Children. The Ingredients fufficiently demonstrate its Properties that way, and it is very convenient for taking; tho if the Chymical Oils were omitted, it would be better, and not much the worle in Efficacy: for the other Ingredients pretty well fate it, infomuch as to turn an aqueous Vehicle it is dropt into milky. It may be given from 2 Drops to 20, in any proper Liquor, and repeated according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Essential Oils Distill'd.

General Directions have already been given for the drawing this Part out of a Medicinal Simple, so that we have little to add further here; especially as their Virtues correspond with

with the Materials from which they are obtain'd, and which have been already explain'd: there shall therefore be inserted here only a List of

fuch as are most in use.

Oleum Absinthii, Oil of Wormwood. This is very fetid and naufeous, as are all which are drawn from Plants of a tough, gummy, or balfamick Texture, as those of Box, Savine, erc. and therefore it is not much, or hardly at all in internal Prescription: but it is frequently order'd on Emplaisters against Worms in Children, which are to be apply'd to the Belly; for its penetrating Nauseousness is reckon'd so far to get thorow the Pores, as to diffurb those ugly Inhabitants, and promote their Ejectment. Some make also the Oil of Roman Wormwood; but this is a Plant which affords its Oil with fo much difficulty, and in fuch small quantities, that it is hardly worth drawing, both on account of its Unpleasantness and its Scarcity, and therefore it is little us'd. And this may be taken for a general Rule in these Preparations, that the easier any Oil parts from its Principal, the better it is for use, and brings along with it more of its Virtues; for the force of Extraction will in some measure vary its Properties: and therefore does this of Wormwood fo much fall short of the Virtues of the Plant.

Ol. Anethi, _____ Dill. This is drawn from the Seeds, and has all the Virtues of the Plant, but it is

not much us'd.

Ol. Anisi, Anise. This has exactly the Smell and Taste of the Seed, because it abounds so much as to want very little force in Separation, as it does in most Seeds, and those Plants which run most to Seed in their growth. This Oil is a wonderful Carminative, and a

good Pettoral, and is much us'd. Its Dose from 1 to 3 or 4 Drops, on Sugar, or with any convenient Liquor. Most of these Oils are so hor, that one Drop is too great a Dose; therefore they are generally, by the Intermediation of Sugar, diffoly'd in some proper Liquid, and diluted fo, that a Dose may not exceed a third, a fifth, or an eighth of that quantity, which is not distributable without fuch a Management. For this reason, under each of these, an affign'd Dose is not to be expected; but every one may judge of the Proportions proper, by the Heat and Pungency of the Oil upon the Tongue; tho some are so hot, as hardly to be endur'd upon such a tryal, as those of Origany, Cloves, and some of the hot Aromaticks.

Ol. Anthus, ____ Rosemary. This loses little or nothing of the Plant, and is best drawn when it is in Flower. It is much in the Sal Volatile Oleofum, especially in such as are made extemporary by Instillation of Effential Oils into Spirit of Sal Armoniac, and tartariz'd Spirit. V. which is a common Practice amongst some coarse Operators, and fuch as work for the Wholesale Shops, and diffant low-priced Cuftomers. Some have a Trick likewise of making the Hungary-Water offband by the fame Cunning: but its Flavour is not by much fo good as that drawn, as in its proper place directed; because there is some part of a Volatile Salt in these Aromatick Plants, too fine to be held in their Oils, which by close and careful Distillation, may be preserv'd in a large quantity of Spirit. And for this reason it is, that those Potestates, or Powers, with which Salmon stuffed his Dispensatory, and which were contriv'd only for Quacks and clandestine Practice, will not make so

good

good Waters, as the Ingredients

themfelves regularly diffill'd.

Ol: Aurantiorum, Oranges. This is made of the outer yellow Rind or Peel, which yields most when it is just peel'd off. It has those Virtues of the Rind, as make it Carminative and Cephalick; but loses that which makes the other so good a Stomachick: for that in which the Bitter consists, will no more come over with the Oil, than the Water. This is not often prescrib'd, and is most us'd to scent Pomatums and Unguents for the nicer fort of Patients.

Ol. Carui,—Caraways. This is very hot and discussive, and therefore a good Carminative, and frequently us'd the quantity of a Drop in a Dose, with Cathartick Pills, to

prevent their Griping.

Ol. Cariophyllorum,—Cloves. This is heavy, and will fink in Warer. There is forme of this imported, which is made from the Bark of the Tree which produces this Spice, and is of a high red Colour; but that is best which is made here, and looks pale. It is us'd as the former, and is in great quantities in the Pil. ex Duobus. It is very often prescrib'd, and in one Dose of a Cathartick, one Drop is an outside Proportion.

Ol, Chamameli—Camonile.
The Plant affords but little of this Oil, as all do which feed little, and therefore is dear. It is us'd chiefly, as the former, to correct Purgers; and fometimes also is given as a Carminative in Boles, a Drop or two at a Dose; and it does often good, in suddenly removing those Flatus's which occasion Stitches and

Pains of the Side.

8

e

k

ir

i-

1

is

70

d

re

ſο

Ol. Cinnamomi, Cinnamon.
This is a noble Medicine, and very frequently prescrib'd in Boles, or

rubb'd in Powders, in all those Cases wherein the Spice it is drawn from is good. One Drop is a good Dose, it being very warm. It is a great Cordial, and mightily strengthens the Stomach and Nerves. Many adulterate it, for what is genuine is extreme dear; that which is right, finks in Water. Some make an OEleofacharum with it, and thence an extemporary Cinnamon-Water, but it is not fo good as that regularly drawn. The Water us'd in the Distillation of this Oil, will be impregnated fo much with the Spice, after all the Oil is separated, that it is worth faving, either to use again for the same purpose another time, or as the Aqua Cinnamoms Hordeata.

Ol. Forniculi, Fennel. This has the Properties of the Plant it comes from, but is feldom preferib'd.

Ol. Hedera, —— Ivy. This is an Empyreumatical fetid Oil, like that of Wormwood, and hardly ever heard of in Medicine; but is in fome efteem amongst Anglers, in the Composition of some of their Pastes. It is by some recommended for Embrocation in Rheumatick Pains; but it is never prescrib'd for

any fuch purpofes.

Ol. Juniperi,--Juniper. This is drawn from the Berries, whose Virtues it very powerfully contains. It is much of the Turpentine kind, and is sometimes adulterated with the Oil of that. It is frequently prescrib'd in Cholicks, and Pains from the Stone and Gravel, from one to five or fix Drops, in any proper Vehicle; and in such Cafes it frequently does great fervice, as it is a powerful Diaretick, and forcibly determes the Urinary Passages; which may be known by its Scent in the Urine.

Bb

Ol. Lavendulz, Lavender.

This has much of the Scent and Virtues of the Plant, but is feldom or never prescrib'd singly; but as it makes a part in some other Compositions. It is sometimes dropped upon the Volatile Salts for Smelling-Bottles, and its Flavour in them is very agreeable.

Ol. Limonum,——Lemons. This is made of the Peels, in the same manner as that of the Oranges; and agrees with it in its medicinal Virtues: it is very rarely prescrib'd; and its greatest use is to scent Poma-

sums and Unquents.

Ol. Macis, Mace. This differs little from that of the Cloves, and is feldom made, and rarely prefcrib'd; the Oil by Expression being most in use.

Ol. Majoranæ, Marjoram.
This is posses'd with the Virtues of its Plant, but very rarely prescrib'd.

-Mint. This Ol. Menthæ, much fails of the Virtues of its Plant, as the Oils of all Aftringents must necessarily do; for what gives them that Property, and which in many things may be drawn out by Tincture, will notwithstanding refuse to be elevated in Distillation; and therefore the Oil, as well as every thing else over the Helm, is destitute of that Property. Howfoever, this is so much accounted warm and Stomachick, that it is sometimes directed upon Emplailters, to apply to the Pit of the Stomach, especially in fettled Nausea's and Vomitings; but is very little else prescrib'd.

Ol. Nucis Moschatæ, Nutmogs. This is a very pleasant Oil,
of the Virtues of the Spice it comes
from; but is much more us'd in
Compositions, than prescrib'd alone.
It is often mixed with Volatile Salts
to smell to, as the Layender. It is

accounted a Cephalick, and holds a place in Composition under that Intention; but it does not well agree with the Stomach, and strangely regurgitates with some People.

Ol. Origani,—Origany. This is an extremely hot Oil, and feldom inwardly us'd; tho it is a mighty thing with fome People for the Tooth-Ach, holding it upon fome Lint or Cotton in the Mouth, as near the Part in Pain as can be.

Ol. Pulegii, — Pennyroyal. This has the Virtues of the Plant, but is

very rarely us'd.

Ol. Rhodii, Rhodium. This is of a wonderful fine Scent, and makes one of the most delicate Perfumes; for which purposes it is us'd in Pomatums and Liniments, but not otherwise. The Wood from which it is drawn affords so little, that it is extremely dear, and therefore generally adulterated.

Ol. Rutæ—Rue. It is to be fuspected, that this fails much of the Virtues of its Plant; for that is of a viscid Contexture, and has a great deal which it will not part with, so as to rise in the Still. It

is hardly ever prescrib'd.

Ol. Salviz, Sage. This fails of the Virtues of its Plant, for the fame reason as that of the Mint, altho it stands made in the Shops. It is therefore seldom us'd, and hardly ever met with in Prescription.

Ol. Sabinz, —— Savin. This is reckon'd to contain the Virtues of its Plant, but is not met with in any internal Prescription. Outwardly it is chiefly us'd to rub upon Emplaiflers for the Belly against Worms in Children, and in some Balsams to deterge foul Ulcers.

Ol. Sassafras, — Sassafras. This has the Virtues of the Wood whence it is drawn, but it is not so grate-

fully

pi

to

rit

nu

24

mo

po:

the

Wil

and

the

too

thin

for

Sect. 2. Of Syrups, Confections, and Honeys.

fully scented. It is seldom us'd, unless by some in Venereal Cases, and in Rheumatick Pains; but this Practice is little encourag'd by its Success.

Ol. Succini, _____Amber. This has been already given in the preceding Part, under the Preparations of Amber, No 549.

Ol. Terebinthinx, Turpentine. This has also been before describ'd in the foregoing Part.

There is mention of many more Oils of this kind from Medicinal Simples, in fome Dispensatory-Writers: And their Production is all by the same ways, as has been shewn under some or other of these; when therefore any Demand happens for such things, they may be made on purpose; but as they are never us'd, we have excluded their Notice here: and many indeed that we have here

inferted are feldom call'd for, yet as they are generally in the Shops, it was thought proper just to mention them.

There are other Oils in the Shops, which may be properly call'd Effential, that are made by Expression, as the Oil of Mace, of Almends, of Linseeds, and any other Fruit, Seed, or Kernel, of the like kind; which, by being beat to a kind of Pafte, or gross Powder, and hard press'd, will emit their Oil as it is kept for use. Their Virtues all anfwer to their respective Principals \$ and therefore thither we refer the Reader for them: only this Admonition may be taken by the way, to avoid those which for lucre are drawn from hot Seeds, (because they will yield the more) for fuch are not fo foft, and fooner grow rancid, and unfit for use.

SECT. II.

Of Syrups, Confections, and Honeys.

N this Form nothing ought to be brought, but what is conveniently drawn out by Decoction in an Aqueous Menstruum, or the express'd Juices of Plants, Fruits, Oc. for any thing of a Volatile or Spirituous Nature, will not be continued herein long, if it does not get away even in the making. The more likewife any Substances are difpos'd to Fermentation, the lefs are they fit for this Form; because they will run into new Coalescencies, and destroy the due Confistence of the Medicine by some Parts being too thick and ropy, and others too thin: the Juices therefore of Fruits, for this reason, soonest decay in Sy-

Is

10

ıt,

nd

ip-

is

of

any

it,

lai-

s in

10

This

ence

rate-

fully

rups. Whatfoever medicinal Ingredients then have their Virtues, confift in their most solid and permanent Parts; such as are of a saline and earthy Nature, are conveniently enough reduced into, and preserv'd in this Form, because such will draw out in an Aqueous Body, and bear boiling up to the Consistency with Sugar, which is necessary for keeping, without evaporating.

For this purpose therefore, are all Decoctions from dry Herbs much sitter than the Juices express'd from those Herbs, which they are often order'd to be made with; because the most forcible Pressure of a green Plant, must still leave some

B b 2

Por-

Portion behind; and that most probably which is the best, as the thin watry Parts run off first : whereas the more faline and fubstantial are mixed fo intimately, as almost to make a part of the Fibres, and therefore will remain in the Préssings; but when a Plant is dry'd, which robs it only of the Phlegm or Water, boiling Water naturally opens its minutest Cells, and joins with the Esfential Salts, and most material Parts of all. And this further advantage has a Syrup made from the Decoction of a dry'd Plant, to that which is made from an expressed Juice, that it will be both finer and keep longer, as well as be stronger of the Ingredient.

But because a Syrup can retain nothing but the groffer and more rigid parts of the Ingredients, which are concern'd in its Composition; this Form is confin'd to very few Intentions, which are to be answer'd only by the Medicine's Operation in the Stomach or Bowels: and therefore under this Division we are to look for little else besides Emeticks and Catharticks; unless for the Conveniency of other Forms, as to make dry Substances up into Pills, Boles, or Electuaries, and to sweeten Juleps, and render some things palatable for taking. Wherefoever therefore we meet with a Syrup, from the most celebrated Author, or how pompoufly foever dignify'd with a Title; yet if its Operation is pretended to lie beyond the Prima Via, it ought to be rejected. How can it be imagin'd, that the Intention of a Cephalick, as it has already been fully explain'd, can be answer'd by a Medicine that is inconfistent with any thing volatile in its Composition? The fame holds against any thing herein being likewise Diaphoretick, and almost Divretick; tho a Syrup

may be so loaded with fixed Salts, as to carry fome of them into the Blood; but then such are much better manag'd in other Forms. A Cephalick, an Antiscorbutick, an Alexipharmick, and even a Diuretick Syrup, are Terms ridiculous, if not contradictory. And as for the number of those, which are much the greatest, that are made only for the conveniency of extemporary Forms, there are hardly any of them better than fo much plain Syrup of Sugar, or common Molosses. And therefore has the present Practice very justly almost rejected them, for a Julep now is rarely order'd to be fweeten'd with any thing but plain Sugar. Yet we must not be too free in garbling a Profession, which feems very unlikely to fubfift the number of its Retainers without Mysteries; which, according to modern use in other Matters, is generally to be understood expressive of something that is a Cheat.

Syrupus Acetosus, Syrup of Vinegar.

'This is made by dissolving with
'a gentle Heat Sugar the v. in the
best White-Wine Vinegar the ii.'

This, as all other acid Syrups, must not be made in Brass or Copper Vessels, because it will erode enough of the Metal to nauseate the Stomach. They are best done in Earthen or Silver. This is reckon'd good to expectorate and cut Phlegm; and in such Intentions any other Syrup may be helpful, because the Sugar it self has a Tendency that way.

Syr. Acetosus Comp. Compound Syrup of Vinegar.

'Take Roots of Smallage, Fen-'nel and Endive, and Fiii. Seeds of 'Anife, Smallage and Fennel, and 'Ji. of Endive Js. boil them

in in

Sect. 2. Of Syrups, Confections, and Honeys.

in the v. of Water, and add of the best Vinegar thii. distil in a Retort to a dryness; boil the Residuum in thiii. of Water to thii, clarify it, and boil it up high enough with Sugar thiii, to form into Lozenges, and then bring it down into the Consistence of a Syrup with 3 xxi. of the Vinegar drawn off at

the beginning.'

-

£

e

h

70

m

of

nd

ce

or

be

in

00

ich

the

out

no-

ne-

of

gar.

with

the

ups,

Cop-

rode

e the

e in

kon'd

erm;

other

e the

that

ound

, Fen-

eeds of

el, ana

them

in in

There is fome trouble in making this Syrup; but it is all contrived to good purposes; for the first Distillation leaves all behind in the Residuum which is necessary, and expected to go into the Syrup; and by this means is it at last much more impregnated with the Acid of the Vinegar, whence its greatest eshcacy is expected. This is reckon'd to be good for the same purposes as the former, and more efficacious: the Ingredients indeed agree well enough to fuch an Intention, as also that of a Diuretick; but they are so infignificant in the quantities herein, that little can be expected from it. Spoonful is directed several times in a day, but it is feldom prescrib'd, and not made in many Shops.

Syr. de Althæa, Syrup of Marsh-Mallows.

Take Marsh Mallow Roots 3 ii.
of Grass, Sparrow-grass, Liquorice
Roots and Raisins ston'd, ana 3 ss.
Leaves of Marsh-mallows, common Mallows, Pellitory of the
Wall, Pimpernel, Saxifrage, Plantain, white and black Maiden-Hair,
ana m.i. red Chiches 3 i. four greater and lesser cold Seeds, ana 3 iii.
Boil them in a sufficient quantity
of Water, strain the Liquor out
hard, and boil it up when clarify'd
into a Syrup, with 16 iii ss. of white
Sugar.'

This is a very indifferent Medicine, tho greatly us'd, and much prescrib'd; for what can be expected from two or three Spoonfuls of a Syrup, when the Decoction, of which to v. or thereabouts of Syrup is made, which is near a hundred. times as much, may be taken at one Dole, or drank in the space of an. hour or two, to give but toleratherefore of trifling with fuch a Medicine by Spoonfuls, where a. Diuretick is wanted (for this is given only as fuch) a Decoction ought to be made with those of the Ingredients that are at all to the purpose, which the Chiches and cool Seeds are not; and large Draughts poured down, until they have manifestly made their way by the encreate of Urine, and abatement of the Symptoms. And how fuch Management may answer this end, may be eafily understood by the Explication prefix'd to the Divilion of Diureticks in Sect. 5. of the foregoing Part.

Syr. de Artemisia, Syrup of Mug-

' Take Mugwort m. ii. Penny. royal, Calaminth, Origany, Baum, Arfmart without the Spot, Dittany of Crete, Savin, Marjoram, Germander, St. John's-wort, Ground-Pine, Feverfew, the Jesser Centaury, Rue, Betony, Buglofs, Sage, ana m. i. Roots of Fennel, Smallage, Parfley, Sparrow-Grafs, Butcher's-Broom, Saxifrage, Eli-' campane, Cypress, Madder, Orrice, and Piony, ana 31. Juniper-Berries, Seeds of Lovage, Smallage, Parfley, Anife, Nigella, · Cubebs, Costus, Cassia Wood, Cardamoms, Calamus Aromaticus, Asarabacka, Pellitory of Spain, and Phu (i. e. Valerian) ana 3 fs. of Fountain-Water thxii. Digest and diftil, that the viii. of Water B b 3 c may

may be drawn off: press out the Faces; and when the Liquor is clarify'd, put to it of white Sugar

" to vi. which boil up to the Con-

s fiftence of a Lozenge, and then bring down again to that of a

Syrup, with the Water first drawn

off; and aromatize it with Cinna-6 mon and Spikenard, ana 3 iii.'

This way of making Syrups, which our College borrows from Zwelfer, is with an Intention to fave the Spirituous Part of the Composition, but in vain is it attempted: and as for the Composition of this Syrup in particular, there is hardly ever a Dispensatory in the World, which has in it fuch an incoherent, confus'd Medley; we shall therefore leave it with this short Note only, that it is often ask'd for, but good for nothing.

Syr. Aurantiorum, Syrup of Oranges.

Dissolve in the i. of the Juice of Oranges, which has stood till set-

e tled fine, Loaf-Sugar thii. with a

gentle Heat.'

This is a grateful Syrup, and proper to dulcify any refrigerating Juleps; and agrees fometimes with those which are intended for Alexipharmicks, because it aftringes the Solids; and upon that account promotes a Diaphoresis, as has been explain'd under that Division, Sect. 6. Part 2. By its pleasant Acidity too, it is grateful to the Stomach, and helps in fuch Compositions as are intended to stop Vomitings, and remove Nauseas: for which purpoles it is frequently prescrib'd, as also to promote Expectoration, for the same reason as that of Vinegar; which is to cut the Phlegm, as it is commonly call'd, and make it come up the easier.

Syr. de Berberis, Syrup of Barberries.

This is made by boiling up " thii. of the Juice of the Fruit with the is. of Sugar, to the Con-

fiftence of a Syrup.

Boiling any acid Syrup is an Error upon two accounts; because it blunts the Acidity, from whence the Efficacy is expected, as all Hear and Motion cannot but do, by rubbing the Particles one against the other, and thereby breaking off the Points, in which the Acidity confifts; and because such long Evaporation brings fo many rigid and attractive Particles together, they will run into Candy; which every one does experience, who has made these Syrups, and kept them long. This of Barberries is cooling and astringent, but is not often us'd. It also upon that account makes a good Gargarism.

Syr. de Betonica, Syrup of Betony. Syr. de Betonica Comp. Syrup of

Betony Compound.

Syr. Borraginis, Syrup of Borrage. Syr. Botryos, Syrup of Jerusalem

Syr. Bugloss. Syrup of Bugloss.

Syr. Byzantinus, Simp. & Comp. Neither of these are ever us'd, and can answer to no Intention further than the Sugar in them would ferve to fweeten any thing. The Compound Syrup of Betony is pretty much fuch a Medley as the Syrup of Mugwort.

Syr. Capillorum Veneris, Syrup of Maiden-hair.

' Take Maiden-Hair 3 v. boil in a sufficient quantity of Water with

Liquorice-Root 3 ii. To boil up the strain'd Liquor into a Syrup,

" use thin. of white Sugar."

This expectorates as much as the Sugar can help it; but for what is in the Ingredient, it might be all taken in a Dose, and therefore cannot have any efficacy to be depended upon, in the Quantity it is usually order'd; which it sometimes has the Honour of from Ii. to Iii.

Syr. Cardiacus, The Cordial Syrup.

Take Rhenish Wine # ii. Rose-Water # ii s. Cloves, Ginger, ana

Ambergrease gr. iii. Musk gr. i.
Rub the Sugar with the Sweets,

and let them stand in Infusion in a slow warmth some hours; then pour off the Liquor clear.

This is a pleafant Cordial enough, but not fit for an officinal Medicine, and is rarely order'd; when it is, it may be drank at difcretion.

Syr. Cariophyllorum, Syrup of Clove-gillyflowers.

Pour upon thi. of the Flowers with their whites cut off, thii. of

boiling Water; then press them out strongly after one Night's In-

fusion, and dissolve in the Liquor thiv. of the finest Loaf-Sugar,

with a very gentle Fire.'

This is a mighty pleasant Syrup, and much us'd to sweeten Cordial Juleps, but has no Virtue to be depended upon in any Intention of Cure. Care must be had not to mix it with any thing acid; for that changes its Colour from a beautiful Red to a very remissione; and if it be mix'd with any thing of an Alkali, as Spirit of Harts-Horn or Sal Armoniac, it will turn quite green. It is likewise much us'd to make into a due Consistence, Cordial Boles and Electuaries, with which it very well agrees.

Syr. de Cariophyllis Aromaticis, Sy-

'Slice § i. of Cloves, and infuse them some days in § xii. of White- Wine; then strain and boil up into a Syrup, with a sufficient quantity of Sugar, which is § xxiv.'

This Syrup would not have been worth taking notice of, but that it is often used without order, as a Succedaneum to the other, when it is wanted; because that can be made but once a year, and this with Coebineal may be brought up exactly to its Colour. Their Virtues are the same, and in both so insignificant, as not to make this Fraud worth notice.

Syr. Cardui ben. Syr. of Carduns.
Syr. Cerafor. nig.—Black Chorries.

Syr. Chamæmeli — Camomile.

Syr. Chamæpiryos — GroundPine.

Syr. Cichorei Succery. All never used, nor made. The Syrup of Ground-Pine is a tedious inconsistent Compound.

Syr. Cichorei cum Rhabarbaro, Syrup of Succery with Rhuharb.

Take Barley, Roots of Smallage, Fennel, and Asparagus, ana ii. Leaves of Endive, Succory,

Dandelion, Sow-Thiftle, and m.ii.
Lettice, Liver-wort, Funitory,
Tops of Hops, and m.i. Maiden-

hair, Wall-Rue, Ceterach, Liquorice, Winter-Cherries, Dodder, ana

Spring-Water: after all is cool

Spring-Water; after all is cool, ftrain the Liquor, and boil it up to a Syrup with the vi. of Sugar.

This Syrup has the luck to be still much in use, as a mild Cathartick, and a Cleanser of the Blood; but in a Course of the latter Intention the Efficacies of the whole

B b 4

with-

mach
uzof

it

1-

r-

it

C

10

0-

10

10

n-

1-

id

at

ch

28

m

1:3

d.

a

y.

of

ge.

em

np.

nd

in with up rup,

This

without the Rhubarb, in one Dole, could be laid no great stress upon: but from the Rhubarb indeed it receives so much that is purgative, that it is a convenient Medicine enough for young Children who want Evacuation. The green heavy East-India Rhubarb is the best for this use; for that which comes so fine-grain'd and light from Turkey, will hardly yield any thing purgative in Decoction, tho it is preferable in many inward Uses. The Dose of this is from 3 ii. to 3 i. or more, under ten Years of Age; for to those more grown, no Dose is scarce big enough to fignify any thing.

Syr. de Cinnamomo, Syrup of

Cinnamon; never made.

Syr. Citriorum ex Succo, Syrup of the Juice of Citrons. This is made as that of Oranges, which see.

Syr. Corticum Citti, Syrup of the Citron-Peels; never made.

Syr. & Coraliis fimplex, Syrup

Take 3 iv. of levigated red Coral, and put upon it 15 i. of fresh

of Coral.

Juice of Barberries, which will
 make fome Ebullition. Stir it of-

ten, and let it stand in a very gentle Warmth some days; then

filter it, and boil the clear Liquor

up to the Consistence of a Syrup, with this. of the finest Loaf-Sugar.

This is yet in some esteem, especially amongst the good Women, as they account it a great Strengthner, and good in many semale Weaknesses. And indeed the Composition is the best we have yet met with in this Form, because the acid Parts of the Juice with what it takes from the Coral, which together make a very powerful Subastringent, is what its medicinal Virtues are expected from; and these as naturally come into this form as any, because

no part of its Management either alters or loses those Properties. There is a compound Syrup, next order'd, of Coral; which is the same as this, only has some other acid Juices added to that of the Barberries; but they make it rather worse than better, and it is not at all used, or ever made in the Shops.

Syr. Cydoniorum, Syrup of Quin-

that of Oranges, which see.

There is another way order'd, with a Mixture of red Wine and fome Spices, but it is never practis'd. This is grateful and subastringent, and is good to sweeten, or make into a proper Form, Medicines intended against Fluxes or Relaxations of any kind, but it is not to be depended upon alone: for to do any thing to the purpose, the Juice it self, or the Fruit, may be taken in quantities, that amounts to forty times as much as is usually given of a Syrup at a Dose,

Syr. Endiviæ, Syrup of Endive. Syr. de Epithymo, _____ Dodder

of Thyme.

Syr. de Erysimo comp. - Hedge-Mustard.

Syr. Fæniculi, Fennel.

Syr. Fragrorum, Strawber-

Syrup of Fumatory simple and compound. Some of these are Compounds, but very bad ones, and none of them are ever call'd for or made.

Syr. de Glycyrrhiza, Syrup of Liquorice.

'Take Liquorice-Root 3ii. white Maiden-hai 3 i. Hystop 3 ss. Boil in 16 iii. of Water to the Confumption of half; then press out the Liquor, and boil it into a Syrup with Sugar and Honey, and 3 x.

This

Sect. 2. Of Syrups, Confections, and Honeys. 379

This is one of the pectoral Syrups, but can be depended upon in nothing elfe than to fweeten any liquid Forms, and to bring to a due Confistence any other of that Intention. For to have fuch things as these to any purpose, a Decoction ought to be made as strong of the Ingredients, as three or four Cohabations with fresh Ingredients will make it, and then evaporated by it felf to far, that an equal quantity of Sugar will give it a proper Confiftence. If all our Pectorals were thus managed, fomewhat might be expected from them; but in the mean quantities we have them in all the Officinal Medicines, and more especially the Syrups, they are good for little or nothing.

Syr. Granatorum, Syrup of Pomegramates.

This is made of their Juice, like that of Oranges. It is aftringent, but feldom made or pre-

· scribed.

Syr. Hedera Ter. Syrup of Ground-

Take equal quantities of the Juice of the Hero and Sugar, and

boil them up to a Syrup'

This is pretty much used, but is good for very little, especially made after this manner; for a strong Decoction of the dry'd Herb would make it much better, for the Reasons prefix'd to this Section.

Syr. Hyperici, ____St. John's-

wort; never used.

a

is

Syr. de Hystopo, - of Hystop.

Take Roots of Smallage, Parfley, Fennel, and Liquorice, ana

3 x. Jujebs, Sebastians, ana no xxx. Raisins 3 is. Figs and Dates, ana

on x. Seeds of Mallows, Quinces, and Gum-Dragon, and 3 iii. dry'd

Hyslop 5 x. Maiden-hair 5 vi. Boil these in a sufficient quantity of

Water, and then the Decoction

into a Syrup with the vils. of Sugar-

This has also a place amongst Petterals in Prescription, but with how much reason, may be judg'd by the Remarks upon the Syrup of Liquorice above.

Syr. Jujubinus, Syrup of Jujebs.

Take Jujebs no lx. Violet-Flowers 5 v. Maiden-hair, Liquorice, Barley, and 3 i. Seeds of Mallowa 5 v. White Poppies, Melons, Lettice, Quinces, Gum-Dragon, and 3 iii. Boil in 16 vi. of Water to the Confumption of half, which ftrain, and reduce to a Syrup with 16 ii. of Sugar.

The whole quantity of this Recipe without the Sugar, would make but an infignificant Dofe, to answer any End of consequence, and yet this is sometimes very gravely prescribed for a Pectoral, so as perhaps 3 ss. may be swallow'd at once.

Syr. Limonum, Syrup of Lemons.

See that of Oranges.

Syr. Lujulæ, _____Wood-Sorrel; made of the depurated Juice, as those of the Fruits.

Syr. Lupulorum, Hops; ne-

ver made.

Syr. de Meconio, Diacedium.

Take Garden white Poppy-Heads with their Seeds # fs, Heads of black Poppies 3 vi. steep them

well bruifed in the viii. of Water

24 hours, and then boil it to th iii.

Press the Liquor out hard, and boil it up to a Syrup with It is.

of white Sugar,'

This, confidering the Importance of its Intention, and the Certainty with which it answers it, is a better Medicine, and does more good than

all under this Division besides put sogether. This ought by no means to be clarify'd, because it robs it of its chief Properties, for reasons before given, Part 1. Sect. 12. This is used to procure Sleep, in which it acts as any other Opiate, explain'd Part 2. Sect. 10. It also, better than many other Forms of this kind, stops Defluxions and Catarrhs, with all Coughs from thin Rheum. It may be given from 3 i. to 3 iii. to Children, and from ziii. to 3i. to grown Persons. In making this, more Sugar is generally used than what is order'd in the Recipe.

Syr. Meliffophylli, Baum. A very bad Compound, never made.

Syr. de Mentha, Syrup of Mint.

Take Juice of Quinces, both of the fweet and four fort, and of

Pomegranates, and this. dry'd Mint
to fis. red Roses 3 ii. Digest toge-

ther, press out the Liquor, and boil to a Syrup with thiv. of fine Sugar.

This is as good a Medicine as this Form could admit of: the Mint must be choicely pick'd from the gross Stalks. It is a good Astringent, and strengthens the Stomach and Bowels against Vomitings and Diarrhea's. In which Cases it is very proper to sweeten all Liquids with it, and use it in all convenient extemporary Forms.

Syr. Mercurialis, Mercury;

Syr. de Moris, — Mulberries; made as that of Oranges. This is cooling and subaftringent, and chiefly used for Gargarisms; and is sometimes acuated with Spirit of Vitriol.

Syr. de Mucilaginibus, from Mucilages. This is a very bad Compound, and never writ for or made.

Syr. Myrtinus, ____ Myrtles.

Take Myrtle-Berries 3 iis. white and red Sanders, Sumach, Balauf-

tines, Barberries, red Roses, ana is is. Medlars this. Boil these in

the triii. of Water to the Consumption of half; to the strain'd Liquor add

Juice of Quinces and Pomegranates, and vi. and boil all toge-

ther into a Syrup with Biv. of hine

Loaf-Sugar.

This is well intended for a Restringent, because that Property consists or resides in the most solid and rigid Parts of Simples, and such things are conveniently enough brought into this form. This is not much used, but is well worth making.

Syr. Nucis Moschatæ, —— Nutmegs; never made: and when order'd, the Syrup which comes from those which are candy'd when green,

is used for it.

Syr. Nymphææ simpl. & comp. Syrup of Water-Lillies simple and compound.

Syr. de Oxalide, Sorrel; neither are ever made, or call'd for.

Syr. de Papavere Erratico, Syrup of Wild-Poppy.

'Take Flowers of the Wild or Corn-Poppy thii, pour upon them boiling Water thiv, and make in-

to a Syrup, after another Infusion

with fresh Flowers, with the same quantity of fine Sugar as there is

Liquor press'd out.'

This is better done by one Infufion, pouring no more upon the
Flowers than will just scald them,
and then putting to each Pound, of
Sugar the ii. which will melt into a
due Consistence without boiling:
for so much boiling prejudices the
Colour, which is beautiful enough
in Juleps or any liquid Forms;
whereas the medicinal Virtues are
not much worth regarding: for altho these Flowers are accounted both
Anodyne and Alexipharmick, yet in
such a small quantity as we have of
them

them in half an Ounce of Syrup, (the usual Dose) it is so very little, as not to be regarded.

Syr. Papaveris Comp.—Compound; not used. It is somewhat like the Diacedium, but not so good.

Syr. Paralyfeos, ______Cowflips. It is made like the Wild-Poppies, and is fomewhat in use under the Nation of an Anodyne amongst young Children chiefly; but it is good for nothing.

Syr. Perficorum, --- Peaches.

Take Flowers of Peaches the i. and pour upon them the iii. of boiling Water: after 24 hours steep-

ing, press out the Liquor, and re-

quantity of Flowers five times; then in the last straining dissolve

thiifs. of Sugar, and boil it up to

· a due Confiftence.'

Ł

1-

r-

n

n,

id

ci-

or

m

in-

on

me

: 15

fu-

the

m,

ot

) a

g:

the

ugh

ns ;

arc

al-

oth

t in

e of

nem

This is generally made by one Infusion, pouring on only so much as will scald the Flowers. It is a pretty Puke for Children, and opens a little downwards, for which purpose it is much in use. Dose from 3 ii. to 3 i.

Syr. de Pilofella fimp. & comp.

Syr. Pxonix, ____ Pioney-Flowers.
This is made like that of wild Poppies.

Syr. Paonia Comp. Compound.

' Take Roots of fresh Pioney, Male and Female, and Fifs. infu-

fed in White-Wine; of Contrayerva 3 fs. Baftard-Lovage 3 vi.

Elks-Hoof 3 i. Rosemary with the

Flowers m. i. Betony, Origanum,
Hyffop, Ground-Pine, and Rue,

and the leffer Cardamoms, and 3 ii.

Ginger and Spikenard, ana 3 i. Stachas and Nutmegs, ana 5 iifs.

Water of Pioney-Root to vi. Di-

gest them together some hours,

and boil to Biv. To the ftraining add Bivis, of Sugar, and make

'into a Syrup.'

This is much prescribed in extemporaneous Forms, either to sweeten Liquors, or give due Consistence, in all nervous Intentions; but very little good can be expected from it.

Syr. de Pomis simpl. ____Apples.

Syr. de Pomis alterans, ____Alterative, &c.

Syr. de Pomis magistralis, - Ma-

Syr. de Pomis purgans, ____Purgine, &c.

Syr. de Portulaca,—Purstain.
Syr. de Prassio,—Herehound.
The last is a long Composition, and a bad one, as well as some of the other; but they are expung'd very justly the present Practice, and not made.

'Take the five opening Roots,
'ana Tii. infuse in the vi. of com'mon Water, and boil to the v. To
'the strain'd Liquor add Vinegar

the firm a Liquor and vinegar to fis. and Sugar to vis. boil all together into the Confidence of a

Syrup.

This is used pretty frequently as a Diuretick, and also to promote Expectoration; and had the Ounces of Roots been so many Pounds, there would have been some Chance of Efficacy from it; but as it is, there is very little, unless from the Vinegar, which assists as an Expectorant, and gives it so grateful a Tartness, as makes it a good Ingredient in some extemporaneous Forms; as Linctus's, Eclegma's, &c.

Syr. Raphani comp. Horfe-Radish. This is a most tedious Compound, but never honour'd with a place in the Shops, (even not

on the Title of a Gally-pot) or Prescription.

Syr. de Rhabarbaro, Rhabarb.

Take Rhabarb, Sena, ana 3 iiss.
Violet-Flowers m. i. Cinnamon

* 3 ils. Ginger 3 is. Waters of Be-

tony, Succory, and Bugloss, ana this. Steep together some time,

then boil it, and make up the frain'd Liquor into a Syrup with

fine Sugar thii. and Syrup of Ro-

fes solutive 3 iv.

The Virtues of this may be judg'd by the Rhubarb and Sena, for the other Ingredients are good for nothing; and even the Spices, as Correctors, in such small quantities, are ridiculous: as likewise are the simple Waters, were they to be had; and therefore the Pump for them is an honest Succedaneum. The Dose of this is from 3 ss. to 3 ii.

Syr. de Ribis, ___ Currants; ne-

ver made.

Syr. Rofarum Dam. Damask

Rofes.

Syr. Rosarum Solutivus, — Solutive, &c. These two differ only in the former being made with the express'd Juice of the Flowers (thvi. et it. of Sugar) and the latter from a strong Insusion of the Flowers. The latter of which is much the best, and is conveniently made with the Residuum after Distillation of the Water, as has been already hinted. It is a stronger Purge than that of Rhubarb; and \(\frac{3}{2}\) i. to a Man, is the Dose.

Syr. Rosarum Solutivus cum Agarico, ____Solutive with Agarick.

Syr. Rof. Solutivus cum Elleboro,

-with Hellibore.

Syr. Rof. Sol. cùm Senâ, ___with Sena. These are all obsolete Contrivances, and are no where else now to be heard of, but upon the Titles of some very old Shop-Pots.

Syr. de Rosis siccis, ____ Red Roses dry'd.

'Take red Roses the s. insuse them in the iv. of Water, which press out hard, and boil up to a

Syrup with this. of Sugar.'

This is but little used, tho as much as it deserves; for the Roses are in too mean a quantity to give any Expectations from them. This also may be made from the Residuum after Distillation, if any distil this fort, which has been shewn to be needless.

Syr. de Rubo Idæo — Rasberries. This is made like that of the Mulberries, which fee. It is fomewhat more aftringent than that.

Syr. Salviæ, _____Sage; never made.

Syr. Sambucinus,—Flder. This is made from the Juice of the Berry, and Sugar, and E.P. boil'd up together into a Confistence, but cannot have much expected from it; for the Juice it felf, as an indifferent Antiscorbatick, in which Intention the Syrup is prescribed, may be conveniently drank a Pint in a day, or more, for some time together.

Syr. Sambucinus Comp. --- Com-

pound.

Syr. Scabiosæ simpl. & comp. Scabious simple and compound.

Syr. Scolopendriæ, —— Harts-Tongue.

Syr. de Scordio, ____Water-Germander.

Syr. de Sempervivo, — Houseleek. These are none of them worth making, and that Justice is done them of being quite forgot in Practice. There is something indeed considerably efficacious in Scordium, (i. e. Water-Germander) when taken in substance; but in this Form it gives nothing perceptible. Syr. de Spina Cervina, -- Buck-Thorn.

' Take Juice of the ripe Berries thii, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, ana

5 mi. Sugar this. Tie the Spices

e grofly powder'd in a Rag, and

boil up to the Confistence of a

Syrup.

This is a very strong Cathartick, and the only one of this Form to be much depended upon; which makes fuch a Demand for it, that those who make Medicines for Sale only, it is to be fear'd, frequently forget the Spices: an Omission not eafily discover'd by the Taker, and which reduces the Price down to the mean Rates those Medicine-Sellers are obliged to trade for, having nothing in their View or Interest but the Profit. This Syrup is reckon'd of the Draftick kind of Purgers, and is therefore much recommended in Dropfies, Cachexies, and all Habits which require and can bear with Medicines of force. With some this is fo much in effeem for its Efficacy, that they believe it to reach the remotest Parts, and to draw off ill Humours from the Joints and minuteft Recesses; by which, Arthritick Difeases and Rheumatick Pains are often reliev'd. Its Dose is from Is. to Jii. to grown Persons, for it is too rough for Children. But it is not often prescribed or given in Practice alone, but generally with Infusions of Sena, and things of that kind, which it renders more pleafant to take.

Syr. de Stæchade, ____Stachas;

not used.

d

n

Syr. de Symphato, — Comfrey.

' Take the Roots and Leaves of the greater and leffer Comfrey, ana

" m. iii. fresh red Roses, Leaves of Betony, Plantain, Pimpernel, Knot-

Grafs, Scabious, and Colts-Foot, ana m. ii. Bruife them and prefs

out their Juice; to each Pound of which pur this of Sugar, and boil

up to a Syrup.

Ingredients of this Intention, which is to agglutinate, are the most improper of any for this Form; for that adhelive Property in which fuch Virtues relide, is spoil'd by the Interpolition of Sugar, whole Parts are rigid and very deterfive. For this reason, notwithstanding this Syrup is sometimes required, it is good

for nothing.

Syr. Tuffilaginis, --- Colti-Foot. This is directed from the Juice of the green Herb and Sugar, ana P. E. boil'd up to a Consistence; but it would be better, if made of a strong Decoction of the Herb dry'd. It paffes for one of the pectoral Syrups, and is often ask'd for, and met with in Prescription; but cannot be depended upon, unless the firongest Decoction possible was to be made of it, by frequently renewing the Herbs to the same Liquor, and that evaporated fo far, that equal quantities of Sugar would give it a fit Confistence, as has before been taught in other Syrups of like kind.

Syr. Veronica, ___ Paul's Beto-

my; never used.

Syr. Violarum, ___ Violets.

Take of the pick'd Flowers Bi. boiling Water this. let them steep ten or twelve hours, then preis out the Liquor, and to each Pound put this of fine Loaf-Sugar, which

with a gentle Fire dissolve into a

· Syrup.

The best way of adjusting the Quantity of Water, is by how much will just scald the Flowers. Every thing concern'd in this, ought to be clean earthen Vessels; for Metals will be apt to affect the Colour, which

which most are nice in: for its Virtues are so few, that they are defervedly enough neglected, and therefore it is almost wore out of practice within these sew Years. It very gently relaxes, but is fit only for Infants; to which still it is frequently advised by good Women, from 3 ii.

Syr. Zinziberis, Ginger. This is never made, but the Liquor which comes from the candid Ginger used

for it.

Confectio Alkermes.

Take the best Pippin-Cyder and Rose-Water, and It is. Juice of

Kermes to ii. white Sugar to i. Clarify and boil them up to the

Consistence of Honey; then add Ambergrease, dissolv'd in some

E Drops of Oil of Cinnamon, 3 ii.

Musk 9 is. Powder of Cinnamon

4 and Aloes-Wood, ana 3 vi. Pearls

" 3 ii. Leaf-Gold 3 i.'

This Confection is greatly in use amongst the Female Prescribers, and when it is met with any where elfe, it feems more in compliance to them, than out of any great opinion of its Virtues. It makes indeed a pretty Decoration in a Julep, from the Leaf-Gold in it; and fometimes raises the Spirits by Expectation, because it is generally taken for a high Cordial: but instead of 3 ss. · which is feldom exceeded in a Dose, if a Person was to take a whole Ounce, he would not find it to do any great matters that way. It is indeed very pleasant and grateful to the Stomach, and is a better Sweetner than most Syrups, but it is little otherwise to be regarded. Sweets are always left out in that of the Shops, because it is generally prescribed without them, as they are offensive to many People. If the Powders were likewise left out, and

only Oil of Cinnamon put in, it would be much more convenient to fweeten Cordial Juleps; because the Powders make them look foul, and they are very infignificant in fuch fmall quantities; and the Pearl is ridiculous. But thus it is more apt to cand; for the Powders help to prevent those Attractions of the Particles of the Sugar. Many only clarify, or despumate the Juice by boiling, to make this Medicine; and this feems to be the better way, for the Cyder and Rose-water do not contribute so much that is cordial, as the long boiling they occasion, carries away from the Kermes,

Confectio Hamech.

Take yellow Myrobalans 3 ii. Cubebs, Violets, Colocynth, Po-' lypody of the Oak, ana 3 is. Wormwood, Thyme, and & is. Seeds of Anife, Fennel, red Rofe-Leaves, ana z iii. Whey to vi. boil them to the Confumption of half. ' To the strain'd Liquor, add Juice of Fumitory, Pulp of Prunes, and Raisins, and the ss. Honey and Sugar, and thi. which boil up to the Consistence of Honey, then sift in Troches of Agarick, Sena, ana 3 ii. Rhubarb 3 ils. Epithymum 3 i. Diagridium 3 vi. Cinnamon 3 fs. Ginger gii. Seeds of Furnitory, Anise, Spikenard, ana 3 i. all fine powder'd; and mix them together into an Electuary.'

This is still retain'd in the Shops, and sometimes prescribed. It is an old Arabian Prescription of Mesue, and alter'd by Fernelius; but withal is a wretched Medley, and hardly possible to take from the nauseous Bitter the Colocynth gives it, as well as many other Ingredients. Its Dose is given from 3 ii. to 3 vi. but it is fit for nothing but Clysters; and therefore 'tis hoped the next Revi-

Sect. 2. Of Syrups, Confections, and Honeys. fal of the Difpensatory will ex-

punge it.

C

a

i.

s.

y,

ne

e-

ps,

an

ue,

hal

dly

ous

vell

Its

but

and

evi-

fal

Confectio de Hyacintho.

Take Fragments of Hyacinth, Red Coral, Bole Armoniack, · fealed Earth, ana § fs. Berries of Kermes, Roots of Tormentil, Dittany, Seeds of Citron, Sorrel, Myrrh, Red Purllain, Saffron, Rofes, all the Sanders, Bone of a Stag's Heart, Raspings of Harts-Horn and Ivory, ana Div. Saphires, Smaragds, Topaz, Pearls, Leaves of Gold, and Silver, ana 6 3ii. Campbor, Musk, Ambergreafe, ana gr. v. Make all up into a Confection with Syrup of Lemons.

This is very injudiciously directed to be made up with Syrup of Lemons, because most of the Ingredients will ferment with an Acid. And therefore the present Practice, with very good reason, preserves the Species separately, and never makes it into a Confection. Besides, bating the Fermentation, any Composition of Aftringents, as this is, is best preferv'd in a dry Form; because any moisture by degrees supples and softens those Rigidities, in which their A-The Sweets stringency consisted. are not put to this, for the fame reason as that in the Alkermes. This in the Species is much prescrib'd in Diarrhaa's and Vomitings, and is a very good Medicine for fuch purpoles. Dole from gr. x. to Z fs.

Mel Elleboratum, Honey with Hellebore.

Take white Hellebore-Root to i. Water th xiv. boil them to the · Consumption of half, and then with this of Honey, make the ' strain'd Liquor up into a Syrup.

This is not much in use now a the roughness of the Hellebore perhaps deterring People from it; but Maniacal and fome Hypocondriacal Persons, whom weaker things will not affect, may be ventur'd upon with it. It works both by Vomit and Stool; and Inftances I have known, where it has done great good in fuch Cases: it powerfully fetches out Phlegm, and viscid watry Rheums; which in those Persons as it were, clog up the Organs of the Soul, and render its fine Instruments, the Nerves, unfit for their Offices. It may be given from 3 il. to gi. at a Dole to grown Persons : for such are only the proper Subjects of its Operation. The Patient ought to be well ply'd in the mean time with any convenient thin Liquors, as Poslet-Drink, or rough Green-Tea.

Mel Mercuriale, Mercury.

' This is made by boiling up Honey Bii. with Biii. of the Juice of Mercury, into the Consistence of a Syrup.

This is laxative, and some say good against the Stone and Gravel s but it is now us'd for nothing but Clyfters; and in them it feldom is omitted from 3 i. to iii, at a time."

Mel Rofarum, - Red Rofes.

This is made by a strong Infufion of Red Rofes, wherein the Flowers have been several times repeated to the same Liquor to v.

and boil'd up into a due Confift-

ence with the iv. of Honey.

This is somewhat restringent, but more deterging, and is therefore frequently us'd in Gargarisms; and to deterge little Ulcerations in the Mouth, where some other Medicines may be too nauseous: and where the Urgency of the Case requires it, it is fome-

fometimes acuated with Spirit of

Mel Scilliticum, Squills.

This is made by fetting a ripe green Squill in a Glass Vessel cover'd over, either in the Sun or
an Oven; so that a Water may

feparate from it, which is to be pour'd away from the remainder,

and boil'd up to a Consistence

with as much Honey.'

This is a good Emetick, and gentle enough: by frequent Repetition likewise, it will get enough into the circulating Juices to prove Diuretick, and a good detergent Alterative in many Cases. But this is not much in use, and seldom made, and therefore gives place to

Oxymel Scilliticum, Oxymel of Squills.

This is made with the Vinegar of Squills to ii. boil'd up with to iii.

· of Honey.'

This is a fafe and good Vomit, particularly for Hydropick and Cachectick Habits, because it does not To forcibly irritate the Stomach, as to be all immediately thrown up again, which is the case of many of the stronger Emeticks; but gets further, and fo much into the Blood, as to fuse it, and detach a great deal off by Urine: for this purpose some reftrain it from vomiting at all with Cinnamon-water, and give it as an Alterative; in which Intention it is to be postpon'd to none. It is a mighty good Puke for Children, and greatly helps to keep their Stomachs, and tender Organs of Respiration, clear from that Phlegm and Viscidity, with which they are so apt to be stuffed, and sometimes quite suffocated. It may be given from 3i. to 3 is to Infants, and to grown Persons to 3 ii. or iii.

Oxymel Simplex, Simple Oxymel.

' Take Honey thi. Water thiii s.
' Vinegar thi. boil them to a Syrup's

Consistence.'

Oxymel fignifies a mixture of Honey and Vinegar. And when any thing else is added of medicinal Efficacy, its Name is determin'd by that. This is of the same Property as the Syrup of Vinegar; but somewhat more opening, and therefore fitter to help Expectoration : but it is not greatly us'd. There is also a Compound Oxymel, with the like Ingredients as the Compound Syrup of Vinegar, but it is not us'd or ever made: as likewife some few others; but as the present Practice has excluded them, we shall not preferve them here.

There is another old Arabian Form which the College retains, of Lohochs; which is a Confistence somewhat higher than a Syrup, so as to fuspend some Species in their mixture, and they are most of a Balfamick and Pectoral Intention: but they are fo much neglected now, as to be feldom made in the Shops; and in those of the most Business, not once in a long time requir'd. We have therefore thought it not worth taking up room with them here; especially when their defect will be amply fupply'd by the extemporaneous Linclus's, which is very near the same Form, in the following Part of this Work.

From Bates.

Syr. Balsamicus, Balsamick Syrup.

Take Balfam of Toln § ii. Colts-Foot-Water § xii. boil them in a circulatory Vessel, with the Juncture well luted, in a Sand-Heat

three hours. When it is cold, in the strain'd Water by degrees

dil-

bu

CI

Co

the

the

Siz

of

in

ten

diffolve 3 xx. of Sugar without any Heat.

This is very judiciously contriv'd, yet many neglect the Care here enjoin'd, and boil in an open Veffel, by which they lofe the finer Parts of the Balfam. As for the Water here order'd, common Water will do as well. But if it be done with Rose or Orange-Water, it will be a most delightful Medicine, and much more of a Cordial. The Sugar ought to be the finest of all, or rather the white Candy. It will be redions to dissolve without Heat, and therefore it may be of less trouble to put again into a Circulatory Hear, in which it will be foon done, and the volatile Parts of the Balfam still preserv'd. After the same manner may be made the Syrup of any other Aromatick Guins, as Styrax, Benjamin, ere. which will all have the Virtues of their respective Simples, so far as they are detergent and vulnerary; but they will not be fo agglutinating as the Balfams in Substance, for the Reasons before given of the alteration Sugar makes in fuch Substances.

Syr. Limacum, Snails.

Take Garden-Snails early in the morning while the Dew is upon them this take off their Shells, flit

them; and with the fis. of fine Sugar,

put into a Bag, hang them in a

Cellar, and there will melt thro the Syrup, which keep for use.'

S-

C-

at

in

es

lif-

This is not kept in the Shops, but is worth making for young Children inclining to Hecticks and Confumptions; for it possesses in the best manner all the Virtues of the Snails, which see amongst the Simples, Part 2. No 310. A Syrup of Earth-Worms may be made in the same manner for the like Intentions.

Syr. de Sulphure, Sulphur.

'Take Liver of Sulphur Jii.
Canary thi. Digest them in a
Sand-Heat three Days; and then

to the filter'd Tincture add fine

Sugar thiii. Colts-Foot-Water thi.

This would make a much better Medicine without the Colts-Foot-Water, and but this. of Sugar, which would be just enough to give a proper Consistence without any boiling. This makes a much better Pectoral than any of the College in this Form, and is good in all kinds of Coughs and Afthma's. Dose from 3 ss. to 3 i.

Mel Saponis.

Take common Soap, Honey, ana 3 iv. Salt of Tartar 3 fs. Fumitory-Water 3 ii. Mix them together.

This stands recommended as a good thing to scour, and whiten the Skin; but it may also be put to a much more important use, and will frequently do great service in the Gout and Rheumatick Pains, if it be well rubbed into the Part affected; but it is so penetrating, as sometimes to raise a Blister, and at first may enrage the Pain. For these purposes great Improvements may be made with the Addition of due quantities of Campbor and Opium: But this is reserved to a survey Essay.

Syrups, &cc. added from the present Practice.

Syr. Balfamicus Comp. Compound Syrup of Balfam.

Take Balfam of Tolu, of Mocha, or in its defect Capivi, Sryrax, Benjamin, Olibanum, Ma-

flich, Myrrh, Ammoniacum, Ta-

camahaca, Gum Elemi, and Chio
Turpentine, and § i. Put all these
into a Circulatory Vessel with Caanary and Orange-Water, and & ii.
and let them stand in a Sand-Heat
chree or four Days, sometimes raising it high enough to make the
Liquors simmer: then let all cool,
and put the clear Liquor into aanother Vessel of the like kind, and
put to it Sugar-Candy & vi. Which
melt in the same Heat, with the
Junctures well luted: then pour it
out, and keep in Boxles close stopt

for use. This makes an admirable Syrup for all the Intentions of a Balfamick under the two last Ciasses of Section 4. Part 2. and is a very convenient Form to give those Balsams in, becance they difficultly mix with thin Vehicles In all Distempers of the Breeft and Lungs, this cannot but do prodigious service; and will expectorate, detenge, and heal all those leanders and Straitnelles, where viscid Humours are apt to lodge, and make Knots, Tubercles and Ulcerations. And next to thole Belfams in Substance themselves, wherein matty cannot rake them, being unfit for any Form but Pills ; this is the best way they can be given, both for Pleasantness and Efficacy, infomuch that no Distemper can well have a more palarable Cure: and there can hardly any more efficacious a Healer of a Gonorrhea be made ule of than this; where there is no other Intention required, as there feldom is, how much foever fome Impostors have buftled, and made an Outcry about Infections and Malignities. In all Nervous Decays likewise from Age, this Medicine will be a good support, and keep the fhrinking Fibres yet moift, warm, and springy. For which reason likewife it is proper against the Gout,

and the Incroachment such Humours make upon the principal Parts of Motion, by the Decay and Remissiness of their Springs. This to any considerable purpose ought to be us'd for some time together from i. to iii. iv. or 3 v. in a day; which no Patient, from the easiness of its taking, either alone, or in any proper Liquor, can be weary or unwilling to comply with.

Syr. Chalybeatus, Syrup of Steel.

'Take Steel Wine, hereafter to be describ'd, this and with a gentle warmth dissolve in it this of Sugar, which will give it a proper Consistence.'

This is good in all the Intentions of a Deobstruent; and the it is not fo efficacious as Steel in fome other Form, or in Substance; yet its pleasantness will better entice it down with some squeamish Stomachs, and in young Children: for such there are capable of those Symptoms, which amount to the complicated Idea of a Chloresis or Green-Sectionals, as many discover by fix or feven Years of Age. This is also a proper Sweetner of all Liquid Forms, and good Compounder of Boles and Electuaries, which are defign'd against the Jaundice, Hypochondriacal Affections, and any Cachecrical Disorders. Its Dose at pleafure.

Syr, Croci, Saffron.

Infuse of the best English Saffron 3 i. in thi. of Canary. Let it stand close stop'd in a gentle warmth two or three Days; then press out the Wine, and melt it in Sugar that is very fine 3 xx. which will give it a proper Consistence.

This is much us'd, and is expected to have all the Virtues of the Simple Sect. 2. Of Syrups, Confections, and Honeys.

Simple from whence it is made : it may be given almost at pleasure, and is much prescrib'd for Childrens Juleps.

Another.

Take the Refiduum after the Distillation of the Spirit of Saffron

s iv, and dilute it with a fufficient quantity of Canary: then filter or

decant off clear after due feetling thii. which melt into a Syrup with

double the quantity of Sugar."

It has the Virtues of the former; and may be fuitably made at any time, when the Spirit is required, and there is no need of the Extract.

Syr. Cordialis, Cordial Syrup.

Take the best Saffron & fs. Cloves 3 ii. Ambergrease gr. x. Infuse them in a close Glass Vessel in a Sand-Heat, with Orange-Wa-

ter and Canary, and this. for

two or three days; and then to the clear Liquor put 3 xxii. of

fine Loaf-Sugar, and dissolve with a gentle Heat in the fame

" Veffel."

n

it

ĸ.

10

he

le

This as much deferves the Appellation of a Cordial, as any thing in this Form can; and makes a very delightful mixture with any Cordial Water, or Spirit, where a Perfume is not hureful.

Syr. Anti Hyftericus, An Anti-Hysterick Syrup.

Take Gum Armoniac, Galbanum, ana 3 i. Ruffia Caftor 3 ii. Roots of Valerian and Casumunar, ana ii. in groß Powder.
Digest all in a Circulatory Vessel five or fix days, with a Sandwarmth in this. of Pennyroyal-Water. Afterwards decant from

the gross Faces, and melt with it

in the fame close Veffel & ni. of

4 fine Sugar.'

The Virtues of this may be computed from the several Ingredients, they all agreeing in one and the fame Intention. It is a much better Syrup than any in the College, for the like purpose; and is very proper to make up the extemporaneous Boles and Electuaries, and to sweeten Juleps and Decoctions of the same Class.

Syr. Diureticus, Diuretick Syrup.

Take Roots of Parfley and Fennel, and Bi. of Marsh-Mallows and Asparagus, ana yiv. boil them in Water Bill. to Bis. prefs all out hard, and pour it boiling hot upon iv. of Horfe-radish Root fliced, which thut down close that no Steam can escape: after twelve hours steeping strain out the Liquor, and dissolve in a dose Veffel very near twice the quantity of Sugar, Keep it in a Glass Bottle well ftopt."

This is well worth having in readiness, to take the place of a Syrup in all extemporaneous Forms so purge by Urine; for there is none yet in the Shops by much fo good

for that purpofe.

Syr. Restringens, Restringent Syrup.

Take Oak Bark # i. Pomegranate Shells, Roots of Tormentil and Bistort, ana 3 ii. boil them in Cong. i. of Spring-Water to Biii. Strain the Liquor, and let it settle till fine, which pour off by Inclie nation. To that Liquor add of the Juice of Sloes, and Barberries, ana thi. which evaporate to thii. then add fine Sugar to fi. and boil to a due Consistence."

This makes a Syrup fo reftringent, that it may be trusted to

Cc 2 in

in Diarrhag's alone, where such things are wanted, as also in all other kinds of Fhixes. In Agues and all Intermittents it greatly helps the Bark, and with Children will sometimes do without it. However, a great deal of that may be spared, if this be contrived into all the Forms convenient for it, and the Bark it self either made into Boles or Electuaries with it. In all kinds of Hemorrhages it is very proper, and will do good service in the Whites, and Female Weaknesses.

Taka Room of Partley on !

Syr. Sacchari, Syrup of Sugar. This is the ii. of Sugar diffolv'd in the i. of Spring-Water.

This is very convenient to keep in readiness to sweeten Pearl-Juleps, and such things as Sugar is order'd in, because that takes some time to dissolve. Since the generality of Syrups grow out of use, as very deservedly they do, this is generally kept made in the Shops; and where 3 vi. of Sugar is requisite, a little above 3 i. of this serves for it: and so in the same proportion for greater or lesser quantities.

along all the or that you W ni mody T. III.

Of Wines, Tinetures, and Elixirs.

THERE can be nothing difficult in the Management of this Part, to one who has made himfelf acquainted with Sect. 6, 7, & 8, of Part 1. concerning Digestion, Dissolution, and the Difference of Menstruums. And as almost the Whole of the Materia Medica is conveniently enough, upon many accounts, reducible into these Forms, this Division will exhaust a great share of this Part.

From the College.

Vinum Benedictum, The Bleffed

* Take Crocus of Metals 3 i.

Mace 3 i. Canary this. Let them

fland several days in Insusion, and

pour off the Wine as it is used."

This has been a celebrated Emetick, but is now almost out of use for its Roughness. Its Dose from 3 ii. to 3 i. The many Philosophical Conjectures about the Wine obtain-

ing from such minute Instruments such efficacious Properties, is not to our purpose here to meddle with; as it lets us no more into the Preparation of the Medicine, nor the Operation of it upon our Bodies. For the same quantity will almost for ever serve to give the same Quality to fresh Wine put upon it. If its Use is at all justifiable, it is in Apoplectick Cases, where some Violence is wanting, and the Shock upon the Nerves cannot be too great; and for such Purposes it is yet somewhat retain'd in the present Practice.

Vinum Chalybeatum, Steel-Wine.

- Take Filings of Steel 3 i. Saffron ty'd in a Rag gr. viii. White-
- Wine this. Let them stand in Infusion three days, frequently sha-
- king them, and then filter and keep for use.

The Glass must always have a little Vent given when shook, else it will endanger bursting. The quantity

ot

of Saffron herein is trifling, and ought to be 3 i. at the least; tho the Saffron-Flavour, as much Cordial as it is, gives in this Medicine the most disagreeable one imaginable, and to many makes it much more difficult to take: fo that unless the Quantity be augmented sufficient to answer any purpose, it had better be quite lest out. This is an admirable good Medicine in the Green-Sickness, where Chalybeates are proper; it also wonderfully conduces, with Bitters, to remove all ill Habits that proceed from obstructed Viscera, and nothing is preferable to it in the Jaundice. It may be taken from 3 ii. to 3 iv. once or twice a day, when the Stomach is most empty; and the more Exercife is used with it, the more good will it do.

Vinum Scilliticum, Wine of Squills.

Take Squills dry'd thi. infuse them in the viii. of White-Wine for forty days, and then strain out the Squills, and keep the Wine for use.

This is as gentle an Emetick as the Vinegar of Squills, but it is more agreeable to cold weak Stomachs. After some time using this Medicine, it will not vomit, but irritates just enough to squeeze out some slimy Water from the Glands, and thereby greatly contributes to render them ready in the discharge of their proper Offices: infornuch that there is hardly any one Medicine that better guards against those Inundations of Rheums which drown old Age, or are the Consequences of Decays from frequent Debauches, than this does; altho indeed it is not very pleafant. From one to four Spoonfuls may be taken every Morn-

1-

nd

le

ill

of

Tinctura Cinnamomi, Tinclure of Cinnamon.

Take Cinnamon 3 ii. Spirit of Wine rectify'd 18 ii. Digest four days, then put Sugar 18 fs. Rofe-water 18 ii. Ambergrease 2 fs. Musk

gr. iv.

This is but an indifferent Contrivance, the the Materials are good : for the Cinnamon is in fo fmall a quantity, as to avail but little, It is therefore best made by saving any quantity from the Infusion which is directed to be made for the Spirit. of Cinnamon, and then adding the rest as here order'd; for less than an Ounce to a Pound of Tincture. cannot be worth much. This is not fo much kept in the Shops, nor prescribed, as it deserves; the Sweets may be left out to such as they difagree with. It is preferable to the Spirit in all Fluxes and Relaxations, as it abounds more with the rough aftringent Parts of the Spice. It is also as pleasant to take, and from the Sweets, where they do not offend, is much more a Cordial, The Dose from & ss. to u. or iu.

Tinctura Caftorei, ___ Caftor.

Caftor to i. Let them digeft ten or twelve days, then decant the clear Tincture, and keep for use.

The Remainder, which is thick, of this Tincture, may be kept for the Aqua Brionia Comp. as indeed may all the Skins and membranous Parts which are left in powdering, making proper Allowance for Strength. There are few so honest to make this with the Spirit of Castor, but generally do it with Spirit of Wine. It is good in all Intentions as the Spirit, and given in the same Doses; but it is somewhat

Cc 3

more

more unpalarable, and gives any aqueous Vehicle a difagreeable milky hue.

Tindura Croci, ____Saffron.

Take Saffron 5 il. Treacle-Water & fa. digeft fix days, and then

ftrain it for use.'

This is often prescribed for a Cordial and an Alexipharmick in Fevers, and whatsoever wants sweating, or driving out by the Skin. But it soon loses its Colour, as Saffron will do in any thing that is acid. For this reason some make it with other Manstruums, as we shall see in the Close of this Division. This is given from 3 il. to 31. or more, at a Dose.

Tinctura Theriacalis, Venice-

Take Canary which has been more dian once diffill'd with 3 fs. of Rue-Seeds, and the best Vine-gat, and Silv Venice-Treacle, and Minhridate, and the Sun, or any equivalent Heat for some time; then

pour off the Tincture for use.' This is out of use in the Shops, but it is so good a Medicine, and in to convenient a Form, for futh as cannot take Bules of Electuaries, that it was thought worth recommending here. The Distillation of the Canary indeed with the Rue-Seeds is fo trifling, that it may be as well let alone, and the plain Canary used. It has all the Victues of the Treacle. and by the help of the Vinegar will formetimes procure a Diaphoresis where that fails. In short, it is an excellent Alexipharmick, and well deferves the first Rank in Practice. It may be given from 3 ii. to 3 ik or iil with any convenient Vehicle, or by ic felf. This may also be entired down with many Children, who cannot be prevail'd upon with any other Form: they may take from 3i. to 3fs. In Fevers, if no other Medicines of the fame Intention are used, it ought to be repeated every four or six hours, according to the Exigency of the Case, till a Sweat rises.

Elixit Proprietatis, Elixir of Pro-

* Take Myrrh, Saffron, and Aloes, ana 3 i. or P. E. draw out
their Tinctures with E.P. Spirit
of Wine rectify'd, and Spirit of
Sulphur. Part of the Spirit of
Wine is afterwards to be drawn off

by Evaporation or Distillation. This is fo ill-order'd a Compofition, that even Salmen finds fault with it, the the Ingredients are very good; but by this no one knows how to put them together, so as to make the Medicine worth much. The Saffron must first be infus'd in the Spirit of Wine separately, in which it will almost dissolve. When that is strain'd, digest it much longer with the Myrrh; which likewise strain or decant off, then digest it with the Aloes, which it will now take up, as much as if charg'd with nothing before. Or, as some do, the quantity of Spirit may be divided into three parts, and the feveral Ingredients digested separately, and their Tinctures put together after ftraining. By this means the whole Virtues of the Medicine will be in force, which otherwise would be in a great measure lost; the Menstruum being to foon fated with one, that it would not take up enough of the other: and indeed with the Spirit of Sulphur it would rather burn and calcine them, than extract their Virtues. That ought not therefore to be concern'd in the Operation, but when the Ingredients have given all that can be got by the Spirit of Wine,

Wine, it should be put to that alone; and it will at first heat, but in a little time give a Thickness, and much more florid Colour than it had before: fo that there will be no need of Evaporation, to give it a Confiftence. To gifs, of each of the Ingredients, 3 xii. of Spirit of Wine, and giv. of Sulphur, will be fufficient to make it into a good Elixir. The College leave it to at difcretion, that no one knows where to fix its Standard; and therefore a Physician cannot well know how to determine the Doses to his Patients, different Shops having it of different strengths. This may be given from 10 to 30 Drops to Children, and to grown Persons from 20 to 60 Drops, or more. It is a very good Stomach-Medicine, and greatly fortifies and strengthens the Fibres, at the same time it deterges and forwards the discharge of noxious Humours; which it very gently does, and therefore is a good Cathartick for the Prima Via, as well as a good Alterative in all manner of Cachexies, where it is given in moderate Doses, and long continu'd. It is particularly good in pale wan Complexions, and will it felf frequently cure the Green-Sickness; but in hot florid Constitutions it does not so well, especially those subject to the Gravel. It is accounted very good to destroy Worms in Children, and certainly there is nothing bener in keeping the Bowels clear of those flimy and viscid Humours, the Effects of Indigeftion, which breeds them, than this Médicine does if frequently taken, viz. three or four Weeks together.

From Bates.

Tinetura Afthmatica, Tineture for an Asthma.

Take Roots of Elicampane,

Florentine Orrice, Seeds of Anife,

Caraway, Liquorice, ana 3 il.

Leaves of Carduus ben. m. fi.

Raifins floned Bi. Sena y vi. Anifeed-Warer Bvi. Let them all

digeft four days, then ftrain the Liquor, and keep it for use."

The Cardnus here naufeates the Medicine, and communicates but little to its Efficacy, and therefore is better left out. This may be taken two or three Spoonfuls going to bed, and as much next morning. according to the Strength of the Patient; and if it be long continu'd in corpulent Habits, it is faid to do much good.

Tinctura Bezoartica, The Bezoartick Tincture.

' Take Roots of Elicampane, Angelica, Zedoary, Virginian Snake-

Root, ana gifs. Saffron gi. Myrrh, Cinnamon, dry'd Chron-Peels, ana

3 vi. Leaves of Scordium and

Rue, ana m. fs. Venice-Treacle Jili.

Opium 3 ii. Restify'd Spirit of

Tartar &xv. Spirit of Vitriol 3 ifi.

Spirit of Elder and Juniper-Berries rectify'd, ana 3 xviii. Digest them

together fome days in a Sand-

Warmth in a close Body, then fil-

rer and dissolve in it Salt of Amber Fi. and of Camphor Bii.

which keep close stops for use,"

This is an admirable Alexiphermick, and very convenient to give in extemporaneous Draughts or Mixtures, from zii. to I i. in a Dole. It has in it all that can be expected or wish'd for, to answer all the Intentions of a Cordial and Capbalick likewise; where therefore a Person is almost spent with struggling under a Fever, or the Nerves are even convuls'd, it is very proper to be given. And in the beginning also of an acute Distemper, it will, with proper Diluters, as foon as any thing, Cc 4

raise a Sweat. The Camphor and Salt of Amber are admirable Ingredients, and in very sew officinal Prescriptions besides; tho the latter is often in occasional Practice. This is not much known in the Shops, but highly deserves Encouragement, being preserable to most of those in use.

Tinchura Melampodii, Tinchure of Hellebore.

Take Roots of black Hellebore

is is. Calamus Aromaticus ii.
Galangals is. Saffron iii. Canary
lefter Cardamoms iii. Canary
to iv. Digest in a close Vessel 20
hours in a Sand-Heat, and then
press it out, and filter it for use.

This is given from two to three Spoonfuls in a Dose over Night, or in the Morning: its Operation is by Stool, and is prescribed for Maniacal, Hypocondriacal, and Dropsical Persons. In which obstinate. Cases it is accounted a very good Medicine. We have this in many Shops, and meet with it sometimes prescribed, by those who have Skill to apply it right; which indeed seldom happens, the Ignorant and Desperate generally running away with things of the most Efficacy.

Tinctura Myrrhæ, --- of Myrrh.

Take Aloes and Myrrh, ana 3 i. Spirit of Wine rectify'd thi. Diget together, and filter for use.

This is only used in Chirurgical Cases, in which it is accounted a great Vulnerary, a Detergent, and a Preventer of Mortification; and is much used to promote the Exsoliation of carious Bones.

Tinctura Paralytica, Tincture against

Take Spanish Flies in Powder

Spirit of Wine rectify'd the ifs. Let them digest together some days in a Sand-Heat, and then decant or filter the clear Liquor from the Ingredients.

This is design'd for Embrocations in Numbness, and for Paralytick Limbs; in which Cases it is a notable Stimulus, and if possible will rouze and stir the almost insensible and stupify'd Fibres, and occasion a proper Derivation of their Fluids. If much rubb'd into the Part, it is sharp enough to excoriate: but for inward Uses it is not to be meddled with, without hazard of Stranguries,

Tinctura Rhabarbari, ____Rhubarb.

and other Disorders of the Bladder.

'Take Rhubarb and Liquorice, ana 3 ii. stoned Raisins no lx. Ainifeeds 3 i. Sugar-Candy 3 vi. Spiit of Wine 16 ii. Let them digest
fome days, then decant what will
fettle fine, and keep for use.

Its Dose from two to four or five Spoonfuls, either last at Night, or in the Morning. If this had double the quantity of Rhubarb, it would be much the better: for this is hardly strong enough to operate even as a gentle Cathartick, without taking fo much at a time, as makes the Spirit diffurb the Head. It is very convenient where liquid Forms go down best, and is good for all the purposes as the Rhubarb-Root stands commended for. Where the Stomach is much impair'd from Debauches or any Intemperance, and even a Confumption threaten'd, if this be regularly taken in small Dofes, so as not to purge for some time together, it will do a great deal of service, and has many times answer'd where the best of Balfamicks have fail'd.

Tinctura

fic

C

th

be

Tinctura Sacra, The Holy Tincture.

Take Species Hiera, or Hiera Picra, 3 i. Cochineal 3 i. Sherry

thilfs. Let them fland together

fome days, and then decant off the

clear for use.'

This is an admirable Stomachick, and moderately purges if taken in a Dose large enough; which because there is such a Proportion of Wine in such a quantity as is offensive to the Head, and heats a Person too much fasting, it is now almost always order'd with double the quantity of the Species. Many who have been hard Drinkers, and have lived high, cannot bear the ordinary Purges without being too much damp'd; to such therefore this most admirably agrees, and greatly helps to preferve the Tone of the Stomach, and maintain a good Digestion. It may be so managed as to make a good Alterative, as has been already hinted in Part 2. Seet. 8. No 397. which means it conduces more to the Cure of a Chlorofis, than when given more as a Cathartick. greatly warms the Blood, preferves a Freshness to the Complexion, and in young Persons is reckon'd very good against Worms.

Tinctura Virginiana, Virginian Snake-Weed.

Take Roots of Virginian Snakeweed 3 ii. let it be very well powder'd, and then draw out its Tincture with that of Salt of Tartar
xvi. in a Sand-Heat; which filter, and keep for use well stopt.

This comes recommended for a Cardiack, Alexipharmick, Sudorifick, and an Antiscorbatick. Its Composition is so small, that its Virtues may easily be determined by those of its Ingredients, which have been already explained. It is a very

2

good Form indeed to give to such as cannot dispense with it in subflance, and may be dropt into any Liquor, from 5 i. to 5 iii.

Elixir Camphoratum, Elixir of Camphor.

Take Camphor § ss. dissolve it in Tincture of Saffron, that has been made with Spirit of Wine rectify'd, § vi. and keep close stope

for ule.'

The Virtues of this are plain from its Ingredients, so fully described already. It makes a notable Alexipharmick, and stands conveniently in readiness to be prescrib'd in any liquid Forms. It is also good in many Hysterical Cases, and by a continu'd Use and due Care in keeping warm, and encouraging a Diaphoresis, it will strangely breathe the whole Body, and fill those Parts with fresh Moistures, which were before too crispy, from a Scarcity or an Acrimony of Juices; from whence such Complaints very frequently arise.

Elixir Proprietatis Dulce.

Take Myrrh, Aloes, and Saffron, ana 3 i. Spirit of Wine rectify'd 3 viii. Digest them together in a gentle Sand-Heat for some days, then pour off what is clear for use.

The same Method ought to be observed in this, as was before in that of the College; else the Virtues of all the Ingredients will not be so well obtained. It is good in all the Disorders of the Stomach as the foregoing, but gives not that Firmness to relaxed Fibres; altho it is rather a greater Cleanser of the first Passages, and better agrees with some tender Constitutions, where Acids draw and pull the Fibres too much, so as to occasion Griping and cholick Pains.

Elixir

Elixir Proprietatis Tartarifatum.

4 Take Myrrh, Aloes, and Saffron, ana 3 i. Tineture of Salt of

4 Tartar 3 xii. Digest together some days, then decant what is clear,

and keep stopt close.'

This is a better Stomach-Medicine shan any of the foregoing, but more opening, not only of the first Pasfages, but of all the Vifcera, and particularly the Discharges by Urine. Where therefore those Intentions are most in view, this is the best to preferibe. In Obstructions of the Menfes likewise this is the best Preparation, and is extraordinarily fuccelsful in the Jaundice, by being often repeated. This requires likewise the fame Caution in making as the former. It is the most in use of any, this disagreeing hardly at all, whereas the Acid affects many People to their prejudice. But fuch Differences of Cafes and Conflitutions can only come under the Notice of a true Phylician.

Elixir Salutis, Elixir of Health.

Take Sena 3 iv. Guaiacum,

Roots of Elicampane, Liquorice, 5 Seeds of Anife, Caraway, and Co-

riander, and 3 ii. Raifins stoned 6 % is. Aqua Vita to vi. Let them

fland together four days in Infu-

fion, then strain the Liquor, and

keep for use.

This has been a long time quack'd about by the name of Daffy's Elixir, who, as I have been inform'd, was a poor Shoe-maker, or some such Mechanick: and it continues yet to be exposed to fale in many publick places, under that title. But however by fuch means it has obtain'd, and norwithstanding its great Name, it is but a very ordinary Medicine; and its Success in Sale, belides the continual Exclamations in its favour,

feems much to be owing to this, That at the same time a Person is taking a Dose of Physick, he has all the Gratification of a Cordial Dram: for which very reason it is unfit for any but Brandy-Tiplers to take, especially in a Morning; nay, to make it purge more, which is a fufficient Recommendation with common People, many add to it Scammony and Rhubarb. It is mostly pretended of service in the Cholick, and by reason of the many carminative Seeds in its Composition, it is well enough fitted to break away Flatulencies, which often occasion fuch Pains. In the whole, this no way differs from the common liquid Forms of Catharticks now in use, (as we shall further see in the following Part of this Work) but that they are Infusions of the like Ingredients in small Liquors, whereas this is in Brandy. The Dose of this is generally from two to four Spoonfuls for grown Persons, for it will fuddle young Children.

Elixir Vita, Elixir of Life.

' Take Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, ana 3 i. Cloves 3 fs. the outer Rinds of Oranges and Citrons, ana 3 iii. Saffron 3 ii. Digeft all together with a Sand-Heat ' in thiii. of Spirit of Wine recti-' fy'd, for fome days; and pour off

the clear for use.

This is a very good Composition of Cordial and Cephalick Simples, is easily made, and kept in the Shops, and very readily mix'd with any liquid Forms for extemporaneous Practice. It may be given from 40 Drops to 3 ii. in any convenient Vehicle. This may be diffill'd with a Retort, and what comes over, titled Compound Spirit of Saffron; and an Extract made of the Refiduim, call'd the Compound Extract

u

it

th 'n

C

V

pu

al

to

is

the

is

th

he

m

Me

ma

fou

thi

De

ver

the

give

is f

heli

ord

Sect.3. Of Wines, Tinctures, and Elistirs.

of Saffron; and both will be excellent good Medicines in both the above-mention'd purposes.

Elixir Vitrioli, Vitriol.

Take Cinnamon, Ginger and Cloves, ana 3 iii. Calamus Aromaticus 3 i. Galangals 3 is. Sage
and Mint dry'd, ana 3 is. Cubebs,
and Nutmegs, ana 3 ii. Wood of
Aloes, Citron Peel, ana 3 ii. Powder them together, and add to
them white Sugar-Candy 3 iii. Spirit V. th is. and Oil of Vitriol
th i. Digest them together 20
days, and then pour off the Li-

-

i-

it

y

n

0

d

c,

1-

at

e-

115

is

n-

ill

he

Ci-

ri-

eat

tioff

on

les,

the

ith

ous

om

ent

rith

ti-

m;

e/1-

ratt

of

quor, and filter it for use." The Spirit had better be digefted upon the Ingredients fome time by it felf, becaufe the Oil of Vitriol gives a thickness to it, and disables it from taking out the Virtues of the Spices; and when it is put in, it must be done very gradually, because it will else cause so sudden a Heat as to endanger burfting the Veilel. Many have got a way of putting in the Jamaica Pepper for all the Spices; but it is not so just to vary from the Recipe, when there is no reason but for cheapness, and the Medicine is the worfe; which it is certainly in this inftance, because that is a more oily Spice than those here order'd, and therefore cannot make so good a Stomachick. Medicine is greatly come into Practice of late, and very defervedly; for it mightily frengthens the Stomach, and will do good fervice fometimes where Bitters avail nothing, especially in Relaxations from Debauches and Over-feeding. This very well imitates the Virtues of the celebrated Bark, and is properly given in all Intentions, where that is found to succeed; so that by its help, Intermittents, and many Diforders from too lax a flate of the

Solids, may be remov'd with the less a quantity of the Bark than they might otherwise require. It has an Influence also over many Diftempers of the Head to advantage, and preferves against Epilepsies, Apoplexies, Palfies, and Rhemmy Defluxions. It may be given from so to 30 or 40 Drops in any fuitable Vehicle, once, rwice or thrice a day; observing to take it when the Stomach is most empty, as fasting in the Morning, a little before Dinner, and in the Afternoon. This is the very Medicine which Mr. Fuller, Author of the Medicina Gymnafinea, gives an Account of in his Appendix, to have been ordered to him by a Physician now of the greatest Note; and by the fole help of which he was recover'd from a most deplorable Decay of Constitution, particularly of the Stomach, and continual Reachings to Vomit for fome time: tho from a return afterwards into the fame Irregularities, which was driving away the Hippo by Spirituous Liquors, he relapted and died.

From other Authors, and the pro-

Tinctura Stomachica Amara, The Bitter Stomachick Tincture.

Feels dry'd, and both cut very finall, and it is pour upon them into a Glass Body Spirit V. rec-

tify'd, Cong. ifs. Let them stand close cover'd in a very mild

warmth fome days; then press out the Spirit strongly, and let it fine

down for use.

The Peels must be of the most fragrant Sevil Oranges, clear'd of the white, and carefully dry'd. This makes a Tincture not to be known from many which are so extrava-

gantly

396 ganely cry'd up in empirical Advertisements, and is the best that can be made, notwithstanding those Boasters talk of fo many Ingredients in theirs; which is only to put a Blind upon the Ignorant. To this, Centaury, and many things of the like kind, might be added; but they would rather clog the Medicine, than increase its Virtues. This is very conveniently kept in the Shops to make the Bitter Draught extemporary, with any kind of Wine or other Vehicle. From 15 to 60 Drops is . fufficient for a Dole of ii. or 3 iii. It is also very conveniently added to Steel Wine, as Bitters are often join'd with it. It has all the Virtues of the common Bitters, and warms and strengthens the Stomach; but answers that end much better when join'd with a little Acid, which makes a Subastringent of it not much unlike the Elixir Vitrioli. 3 i. of Spirit. Sulphuris per Campanam would be enough for a Pint of this Tineture, and make it of a more beautiful Colour, and pleasanter to take.

Tinctura Croci, ____Saffron.

* Take Saffron 3 i. Canary th i.

* Rose-Water th s. Digest cold some days, then strain it for use.

This keeps its Colour much longer than when made as the College directs with Treacle-Water, and is as good in all respects as a Cordial, if not as an Alexipharmick.

Tinctura Hellebori Nigri, Black Hellebore.

* Take clean Roots of Black Hel
* lebore to i. Salt of Tartar 3 i. di
* gest it in White Wine to iii. for

* 8 or 10 days in a gentle Sand-Heat

* and a close Vessel: afterwards

* press out the Liquor, and filter for

* use.

This is an admirable Medicine for many purposes, but particularly it excels in opening Uterine Obstructions; and in fanguine Constitutions, where Steel is hurtful, this never fails of forcing the Menstrual Discharges. In short, it is a very convenient Form to give it in all Cases where the Roots do service. Its Dose from 20 to 100 Drops, in any suitable Vehicle; see Part 2. Section 8. Class 2. Nº 410. Some make it with a more spirituous Menfruum; but this feems most likely to draw out both the refinous and gummy or faline Parts of the Simple. The first Notice I had of its great efficacy, was from one who now stands first in his Profession, and to whom the present Practice, as well as Theory of Physick, owes many great Improvements,

Tinctura Martis Mynsichti, Mynsicht's Tincture of Steel.

' Take Sal Armoniack P. ii. Filings of Steel P. i. mix them together, and put them into a Retort; give a gentle Fire under it at first by a Sand-Heat, and by degrees raise it, until some Flowers are come over. The Residuum wash with warm Water till the Salt of Armoniack is not discernible: then put it into a Cucurbit, and with Spirit of Wine extract a Tineture; which decant, and put on more until it will not tinge any longer; then evaporate about half the Spirit, and keep the rest for use.

This is frequently prescrib'd, but is a tedious Process, considering the little Advantages arising from the trouble: some therefore of the Preparations before given under that Article in the foregoing Part, we think much preserable. Its Dose from gr. v. to xx. in White-Wine.

Tinctura

T

an

re

th

it

th

VO

1

397

Tinctura Regia, The Royal Tincture.

Take Musk 9 fs. Civet gr. v.
 Balfam of Pern gut.xii. Oil of
 Cloves gut.iv. of Rhodium gut.ii.

Drop these upon 3 ss. of Salt of Tartar, and mix them well together; then pour upon the Mass,

Spirit of Wine rectify'd 3 ii. and let them stand in a Heat equal to

that of the Sun in a close Veffel many days, and afterwards pour

C

-

0

1,

c,

's

1.

0-

e-

it

oy

ETS

m

he

ni-

nit,

a

ut

ge

out

eft

but

the

the

re-

hat

wc

ofe

tura

off the clear Spirit by Decanta-

This is fit only to be kept in readiness to flavour any Cordial Dram that such things are proper and required in, and is as good for this purpose as can well be contrived: the least Drop is sufficient for many Ounces of Liquor. This is a Preparation of Le Mort.

Tinctura Roris Solis,___Sun-Dew.

" Take of the Ros Solis, or Sun-

Dew, m. iv. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Ginger, ana 3 i.

Musk gr.v. Spirit of Wine Cong.i.

Digeft all together twenty days, and then diffolve in the strain'd

for up in a close Vellel for use.

This is a warm high Cordial, and a good Cephalick, especially in cold Constitutions: it heats the Blood, and quickens its Motion, and greatly recruits the animal Spirits. For all these reasons it contributes to what it is most celebrated for, which is the Cure of Impotency, and a Provoker to Venery.

Elixir Anodynum, The Anodyne Elixir.

Take Opium 3 i. Salt of Tartar 3 ii. and upon them pour French White-Wine 3 viii. Digest them together several days,

and decant the clear for use.'

This is stronger than any of the Preparations before given under Opium, in Part 2. of a liquid Form. Its Dose from 2 to 8 Drops. The Virtues do not materially differ from any of them. This is from La Mart.

Elixir Afthmaticum, Elixir against

Take Honey and Liquorice-Root, ana 3 iv. Flowers of Benjamin, and Opium, ana 3 i. Cam-

phor Dii. Oil of Anifeeds & fs.

Salt of Tartar § i. Spirit of Wine rectify'd 8 ii. Digett all together

for some weeks, shaking the Vef-

for ule

This is also directed by Le Mort. but it is not by a great deal so much attended to as it deferves; for there is not any Composition of our Shops to be compared to it in the Intention it is order'd. It admirably allays the Tickling which provokes frequent Coughing, and yet opens the Breaft, and gives more liberty of breathing; forafmuch as the Opium takes off the uneasy Sensation of acrimonious Humours, and fo tends to thicken them, by having them less agitated by Coughing: the Benjamin and all other Ingredients ferve to deterge and cleanse the small Glands, and make way for their Discharge. In this Composition also it is so managed, that the Opium is rather an Opener, by relaxing the Fibres, and thereby enlarging the Capacities of the Veffels; in which confifts the Cure of an Ashma, because thereby the Blood flows eather thro the Lungs, and they have more room to respire in: whereas in those Compositions where Opium is not join'd with warm Detergents, but rather things which agglutinate, as in the Styrax fuch Humours are fuffer'd to lodge

dec

until

until they thicken and fill the Veilels with Grumes and Viscidities, and so increase all the Symptoms, as sometimes to frop all Motion and end in Death. The Truce therefore which Opium gives in this Medicine, is only to give the better opportunity to the other Ingredients to rarefy and thin the viscid Cohesions in the Vesfels, and fit them for Circulation and Secretion: fo that as stopping a Cough in some Cases and by some Means is of faral consequence, by this it is a good step towards a Cure of what causes one. Its Dose from 20 to 100 Drops in grown Perfons, in Hystop-water or Canary, at night going to bed; and from 5 to 20 Drops to Children: for whom, in what is call'd the Chin-Cough, it is peculiarly excellent.

Elizir Antivenereum, An Elixir

Take Ball. Capivi § i. Gum of Guaiacum g ii. Oil of Saffafras g fs. Spirit of Wine rectify'd § v. Digett together with fome fmall Mixture of Salt of Tartar for two or three days, and pour off what is

fine for ufe."

This is also from Le Mort, and is an admirable and a most compendious Medicine, exceeding the Balfamum Polychreston. It carries all that can be wish'd for into the Blood, that is of a deterging, cleanfing, and healing Quality; and therefore not only makes an effectual Cure of Venereal Ulcerations in the Urethra, which is call'd a Clap; but also does the same service for any other, and cures Decays of the Lungs, Kidneys, and other Viscera. This also brings those things into a convenient Form for taking, which hefore were troublefom; for this Exixir may be dropt into any convenient Liquor, and mixes well enough with it, only turning a little milky, as all fuch Bodies will do in aqueous Vehicles. Its Dofe is from 2, to 10 or 12 Drops, and to be continu'd two or three times in a day, till the Cure is perfected.

Elixir Bezoartica, The Bezoartick

Take Roots of Valerian, Butter-Bur, Angelica, Masterwort, ana § i. Leaves of Scordium, Mint, Rue, ana m. i. Seeds of Lovage, Cum-' min, Anise, ana 3 ii. the lesser Cloves and Numegs, and 3 is. Saffafras, Peels of Oranges and Citrons, ana 3 iii. Infuse these with gii. of Salt of Tartar in th v. of Spirit of Wine rectify'd, and digeft in a close Veffel some days ; then draw off the Spirit, and to it put Contrayerva-Root 3 ii. Saffron 3 i. dry Angelica-Root, Mase terwort, Valerian, and Butter-Bur, s ana 3 ii. Myrrh and Refin of Guaiacum, ana 3 fs. Scoriæ of Ansimony calcin'd by a violent Fire I ii. Let thefe digeft in a Sand-Heat and a close Vessel some weeks, and then decant and filter the Tincture; one third of which draw off by a Retort, and fave for the same use another time, and keep the remainder under the title of an Elixir, for use."

This is an operofe Preparation, of Le Mort's likewife, but a very good one; all the Ingredients assisting in the same Intention, which is always the Excellency of a Composition. It is Cordial, Cephalick, and Alexipharmick; is good in all sorts of Fevers and Malignities, and in all Ailments which have their Rife from some Distemperature of the nervous Fluid. In the Measles and Small-Pox it is very convenient to give to Children, which more bulky

Forms

Forms will not go down with. To the latter it may be given from 3 to 15 Drops, and to grown Persons from 15 Drops to 60, in Black-Cherry or Milk-Water, or any other proper Liquor; and repeated as often as the Urgency of Symptoms requires.

Elixir Uterinum, A cleanfing Elixir for the Womb.

Take Castor \$ ii. Myrrh \$ i. digest in Spirit of Wine \$ xiii. for 20 days in a close Vessel; then strain it, and put into it Extract of Savin, made by Evaporation of its Juice, \$ ss. Sassion \$ ii. put these also in a gentle Heat some days well stopt; and if there be any Settling, pour off the fine into a fresh Phial, so keep it in for use.

T

5.

d

v.

d

5 ;

to

ıf-

af-

ır,

of

n-

ire

nd-

ne

ter

ich

for

ind

ide

on,

ery

GA-

h is

poick, all and Rife

the

and

t to ulky rms

This is a powerful Medicine to promote the Menses, and any other Cleanfings of the Womb; as also to affift Delivery, and bring away the After-Birth. It may be given from 5 to 20 Drops in Pennyroyal Water, or any other fuch-like Vebicle. But great care must be taken not to take it upon any account, when there is suspicion of being with child, for it will endanger Abortion; and at other times must be given warily, because it is so extremely forcing. In many kinds of Convulsions too, from hysterical Caufes, it is an excellent Medicine ; and will likewife frequently cure the Fire in Children.

reading of som on the second and

say or saleston, shadly to use

Elixir Hypocondriacum, An Elixir against the Hippo.

Take Roots of Valerian, Casumunar, and 3 ii. black Hellebore
3 iv. Digest 20 days in 18 ii. Spirit of Wine rectify'd, then strain
and press it out hard, and to it
put Extract of Sassiron 3 i. and
Salt of Steel 3 is. with distill'd
Vinegar 3 viii. Digest these some
days together in a close Vessel, and
then pour off, and siter for use.

This is a most efficacious Medicine in all melancholy hypochondriggal Affections in either Sex. And there is hardly a Cafe so obstinare, as to refult it, if long continu'd to be taken. It keeps the Body a little laxative, and opens by Urine, and will in time fcour the Glands and most remote Recesses of the Body. of those adhesive slimy Humours, which spoil the Motions of the Spirits, and lay a load upon the principal Wheels of the Animal Machine; and from whence arise those Perturbations of Mind, and Interruptions of Realoning, as put a Person into a state little better than that of Distraction. This is also a good Medicine in Hysterical Diforders, and will feldom fail of removing their Caufe. It may be given from 10 to 40 Drops in compound Bryony-Water, or any fuch convenient Vehicle. If it had forme Portion of Sals of Amber in its Composition, it might be render'd yet more efficacious; but that would make it more unpleasant to take.

SECT. IV.

Of Conserves, Sugars, &c.

HIS Form of Medicine is contriv'd to preserve the Flowers, Herbs, Roots, Peels, or Fruits, of several Simples, as near as possible to what they are when fresh gather'd; but for this purpose there is fo much Sugar made use of, that a Dose of the Simple to answer any Intention of moment, is render'd very inconvenient to take. All therefore under this Division are to be regarded pretty much as the Syrups, more for the mixing and rendering palatable other things of more Efficacy, than to answer any Intention of Cure themselves. For what can be expected from a Dose of the most efficacious Conserve that is made in the Shops, (suppose 3 i. which is ! Sugar) when the Herb of which it is made might be eat by Handfuls, or as common Salleting, without any manifest Alteration? In this Form more or less Sugar is used, according to the Texture and Dif-

polition of the Simple to decay. Thus of Herbs, and Flowers, there are three parts of Sugar to one of the Simple; to Roots, and fuch Substances as will better keep, double the quantity of Sugar will do; and to fome Fruits and their Pulps, lefs yet will ferve. That part of this Branch of Pharmacy which a distinct Business has taken away, which is call'd Preserving, does not much differ from this, but in the Manner of mixture: for the fame things by the Confectioner are preferv'd only with Sugar managed in a different way, than what the Apothecary does by his Conserve. All under this Denomination, as to their Virtues, are to be known from their respective Simples; and therefore we shall only here give a Lift of fuch Conferves as are now in the Shops, and sometimes prescribed, under such Distinctions as regard any particular Management in their making.

Conferves of Conferva Absinth, Rom. Rom. Wormwood Garlick Borraginis Borrage-Flowers **Bugloss-Flowers** Bugloffe Calendula Marygolds Clove Gillyflowers Carioph. Cochlearia Scurvy-Grass Consolida Comfrey-Root Enule Elicampane-Root

Conferva Conferves of Lavender-Flowers Lavendula Lujule Wood-Sorrel Paraly seos Cowflips Red Roses Rofar. Rubr. Damask Dam. Ruta Rue Roris mar. Rofemary-Flowers Salvia Sage.

These are all made by beating them in a marble Mortar, with triple the quantity of Loas-Sugar, till the Particles of the Simpls are so blended with the Sugar, as not to appear diffinct. These, according to the different Succulency of their respective Simples, with keeping grow dry,

Form

zł

P

ge

Gf

prop

there

of th

dry, or run as thin as Syrup, and turn four and ferment; in both which Cases they ought to be put by as past use, and fit for nothing, but to add to any fermenting Liquor for Distillation.

Conserves of the Peels of Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, and the like, are made with double the quantity of Sugar only, because their Warmth helps to keep them. The first of these is only in use, and requires great Labour to make it very fine: if therefore the Orange-Chips, as they are shaved thin off the Orange, are put in an earthen Pan some weeks, with the sufficient quantity of Sugar, they will mellow, or as it were rot so together, that it will require much less trouble to reduce it into a good Conserve.

Conserves of Hips, Sloes, and the like, are made with three parts of the Pulp of the Fruit, and five parts Sugar. The former is brought to a Pulp by standing till mellow, and the latter by baking; and then drive them through a Sieve made on purpose for such uses. When the Sugar is mix'd with the Pulp, so much Moisture is to be evaporated over a gentle Heat, as is necessary to bring the Conserve to a pretty stiff Consistence; great care being taken all the while, by continual stirring, that

c-

2-

pear

the

pec-

row

dry,

it does not burn into hard Lumps.

The Conferve of any medicinal Simple, that is not kept usually made, may be at any time done when required, according to some of the foregoing Methods, and Proportions of Sugar sutable to its Texture and Disposition of Parts.

Saccharum Perlatum, Pearl-Sugar. This is made by diffolving to i. of Loaf-Sugar in a sufficient quantity of Damask Rose-water, and mixing with it of Pearls prepared \$16. and Leaves of Gold no x. and then casting it upon a smooth Marble a little greased with Oil of Almonds; and when cool, cutting it into any Forms for keeping. It is sometimes order'd for Juleps, but is almost laid asside.

Saccharum Rosatum, Sugar of Roses. This is made by dissolving the i. of Loaf-Sugar in Rose-water, and adding to it in Fusion 4 i. of red Rose-Leaves in fine Powder, and then casting it upon a Marble, and cutting it out into pieces of any figure for use. Most add a few Drops of Spirit of Sulphur to this, to heighten its Colour. It is much used for Consumptive People in Milk-Courses, to sweeten the Milk with it. It has the Virtues of the Roses.

SECT. V.

Of Electuaries, &c.

I N this Form are included most of those medicinal Simples which are proper to give in substance; and therefore this takes up a great deal of the Officinal Compositions. This Form in the Shops is of a thicker Confistence than that which is used in extemporaneous Practice, for the Conveniency of keeping; for they otherwise are apt to ferment and spoil, From the College.

Catholicon.

Take Polypody of the Oak 3 iiifweet Fennel-Seeds 3 vi. boil in a · fufficient quantity of Water to thii. To the strain'd Liquor put Sugar th ii. and boil to the Consistence of a thick Syrup, to which add Sena in Powder 3 ii. Violets, Polypody, Rhubarb, ana 3 i. Anileeds, Penydates, Sugar-Candy, Liquorice, and of the four greater cold Seeds, ana 3 ii. Pulps of Caffia and Tamarinds, ana zii. and fir them all together.

This is used as a gentle Lenitive, but wears much out of practice, and is now feldom order'd. Its Dose from 3 ii. to 3 i. The two Drams of cold Seeds, Sugar-Candy, erc. make a very simple part of the Medicine, and are as well left out.

Caryocostinum.

Take Cloves, Zedoary, Cummin-Seeds, Ginger, ana 3 ii. Hermodactyls, Diagridium, ana 3 fs. " Make them up, after powdering, into an Electuary, with three times.

as much Honey.

This is now much in use, and is an excellent Purge for strong People. It works very briskly, and fetches the Humours from the most remote Parts; and is therefore found of great fervice in Rheumatisms, and arthritick Complaints. Its Warmth alfo, and Fitness to carry off watry cold Humours, makes it very good in Dropfies, and fuch-like gross Habits. In Apoplectick and Paralytick Cases likewise, where the Fibres want to be stimulated and shook with briskness, this is a proper Medicine if purging be required; but this is too fmart for weakly People. Its Dose from 3i, to 3 vi. There is in

every 3 ss. of this, of Diagridium and Hermodactyls, ana gr. xv.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri, Electuary of Bay-Berries.

Take dry Rue 3 x. Seeds of Bishops-weed, of Cummin, of Lovage, Origany, Nigella, Caraways, wild Carrot, Parily, bitter Almonds, long Pepper and black, wild Mint, Calamus Aromaticus, Bay-berries, Caftor, ana 3 ii. Sagapenum 3 is. Opoponax 3 iii. Honey this. Pow-

der and mix into an Electuary.'

This makes a very good Carminative, and does service in all kinds of Flatus's, Stitches, and Pleurifies, as also in Hysterical Disorders it is an excellent Medicine; and indeed in all Cases where the Nerves are concern'd, it is the best of this Form to mix up into Boles any other things of greater efficacy, that are prescribed for such Purposes. In many Cholicks it will give immediate Relief. Its Dose from 9 i. to 3 ii. It is not used at present as much as it deserves.

Diacallia cum Manna.

' Take Prunes 3 ii. Violet-Flowers m. ifs. Water th ifs. boil to half the Consumption, and then add to the strain'd Liquor the Pulp of Cassia 3 vi. Sugar of Violets, and Syrup of Violets, ana 3 iv. Pulp of Tamarinds 3 i. Sugar-Candy & ifs. Manna & ii. Mix all

' into an Electuary.'

This is a very trifling Medicine, and now almost in neglect, as being good for little besides just relaxing the Bowels where they have been too long aftring'd. The Syrup of Violets may be put for the Sugar, because that is never made; and the Sugar-Candy may as well be left out. But 'tis very likely that the whole will foon be in difuse.

Dia-

31

ju

uf

to

de

So

fel

Diaphœnicon.

* Take Pulp of Dates boil'd in Mead the s. Penids 3 iii. fweet Almonds blanch'd 3 iiis. Beat them all well together, and put to the Mixture the of despured Honey, which set over a gentle Heat, and thir in the Powders of Ginger, long Pepper, Mace, Cinnamon, Leaves of Rue, Seeds of Fennel, and Daucus, and 3 ii. Turpeth 3 iv.

Diagridium 3 ifs.'
This comes pretty much up to the Virtues of the Caryocostinum, and is a good Drastick Purge, tho now almost disused. Dose from 31. to 3 fs. In every 3 ii. gr.vii. of this, there is Diagridium gr. vi. Turpeth gr.xvi.

Diaprunum Lenitivum.

Take Violet-Flowers 3 i. and
boil them with no c. of Prunes,
in a sufficient quantity of Water,
to this. to which put this. of Sugar, and raise to the Consistence
of a thick Syrup; and to that
add Pulp of Prunes thes. of Casina and Tamarinds, and 3 i. white
and red Sanders, and Rhubarb in
Powder, and 3 iii. red Rose-Leaves,
Violets, Seeds of Purslain, Succory, Barberries, Gum-Tragon, and
Juice of Liquorice, and 3 ii. of
the four greater cold Seeds, and 3 i.
Mix all into an Electuary.

N-

to

en

he

10-

iv.

ar-

all

ine,

eing

xing

been

p of

ugar,

d the

t the

Dia-

This is a most despicable Medley, and therefore with a great deal of justice almost expung'd the present Practice. It has sometimes been used as a Lenitive, and by adding to this, of this, Scammony in Powder 3 ii. it makes the Diagranum Solutivum; but that also is now seldom met with.

Diascordium.

. Take Scordium (i. e. Water-

Germander) § i. Bole Armoniack § ifs. Earth of Lamnos, Cinnamon, Caffia-Bark, Dittany of Crese, Tormentils, Biftort, Galbanum, Gum Arabick, Gentian, ana § ifs. Seeds of Sorrel, and Opinm, ana § ifs. long Pepper, Ginger, ana § ii. Styrax § ivis. despunsed Honey th iiis. Sugar of Roles this Canary § viii. Mix all into an Electuary.

The Scordium and Dittany are to be fine pick'd from their Stalks, and all powder'd together, except the Galbanum and Opium, which must be strain'd and first mix'd with the Honey, and then the Species fifted and stirr'd in, and after all the Wine put to it. Some also strain the Styrax, but it will pass with the others into a Powder; but must therefore be the better fettled from Drofs, else the quantity will be detective. For the Sugar of Rofes, i. of the Flowers are powder'd with the dry Ingredients, and fo much the more Honey put instead If for the Caffiaof the Sugar. Bark, Cinnamon be used, it much betters the Medicine; both as the latter is a much more astringent Spice, and the other in time gives a flimy Quality to the Composition, and spoils it. This is valu'd for its Colour, which it receives only from the Bole, the most indifferent Ingredient in it; but as it is a fign of its Freshness, it is of use, for this Medicine is much the worfe for Age, and is known to be so by the red Colour wearing off: but that likewife may be discover'd by the Faintness of its Taste; for the Arematicks by time exhale, and the Roughness of the Ingredients, in which its Aftringency confifts, by long continuance in a moift Form, grow fofter and smoother upon the Palate, as has been already frequent-

ly observ'd of things of that nature. The Colour is indeed renewable by a little fresh Bole, but the Deceit may be known by the Taste. Every one knows how much this is of use, and for what purposes; and indeed if the several Ingredients be nicely felected, and the Medicine fresh made, it is excellent in all Fluxes whatfoever, and a great Strengthner both of the Stomach and Bowels. In its Influence upon Fluxes, the Opium has no fmall share, as may be well conceiv'd from the Virtues of that Drug. It is given to Children from gr. v. to 9 i. and to grown Persons from 3 i. to 3 ii. at a Dose. There is but gr. i. of Opium in 3 v. gr. xii. A very mischievous way some Nurses have got, of giving their Children this Medicine to make them fleep, more for their own Ease than any thing elfe; which is frequently the Foundation of many Illnesses, from its keeping them too costive, the worst Temper Children can be in. Because Honey, which is certainly an Opener and a powerful Detergent, and therefore contrary to the main Defign of this Composition, is in this in fo large a quantity; the modern Practice very prudently have order'd this to be made without it, by using in its stead a sufficient quantity of Syr. de Meconio, boil'd up to a due Consistence, which greatly improves the Medicine : but the Quantity for a Dose must then be proportionably leffen'd, as the Syrup adds to its Narcotick Property. Many also of late have a way of drying the Opium so as to powder with the Species, and referving it by it felf, as was before observ'd of the Species pro Confectione de Hyaeintho: and this is the best way of all to preserve the Virtues of the feveral Ingredients intire, as no

moist Form can do those of an astringent nature. Of the Species may be given for a Dose from gr.v. to 9 i.

Diateffaron.

Take Roots of Gentian, round Birthwort, Myrrh, and Bay-berries, ana 3 ii. Honey thii. Mix together S.A.

This is a Composition so old, as to claim Mesue for its Author. The Gentian makes it so bitter, that sew can take it, otherwise it is a very good Medicine; but for that reason it is hardly ever prescribed, and therefore not kept in the Shops. The Diapente, which is by adding only an insignificant Ingredient, viz. Shavings of Harts-Horn, is much used amongst Cattle in the Powder, and is accounted by many a great Resister of Poisons and contagious Malignities.

Diafatyrion.

' Take fresh-gather'd Satyrion-Root 3 iii. Pulp of Dates, sweet Almonds, Pine, and Pistach-Nuts, Ginger and Eringo candy'd, ana 3 i. Cloves, Galangals, long and black Pepper, Seeds of Ash, Limbs and Bellies of Skinks, Borax and Benjamin, ana 3 iii. Ambergrease 9 i. Musk 9 ii. Cinnamon and Saffron, ana 3 ss. Penids 3 iv. Mala-ga Wine 3 iii. Nurmegs, Mace, Grains of Paradise, Aloes-Wood, and. Cardamoms, ana 3 ii. Seeds of Nettles, Onions, Roots of Avens, ana 3 iss. Syrup of candy'd Ginger 3 xxx. Mix together into an Electuary.'

This is a warm stimulating Electuary, and has many things in its Composition of a balsamick restorative nature; upon which account it is good in all Decays, whether from acute Distempers, or other

Wastings.

Wastings. It is calculated not only to carry into the Blood Parts that are smooth and adhesive, i.e. nutritive; but fuch as will also invigorate the nervous Fluid, make the Fibres more fpringy, and render the feveral Parts of the animal Machine much fitter for their respective Offices, and particularly those belonging to Generation; they receiving the most Supply from Recruits of this kind; and thus it obtains as a great Provoker to Venery, not barely as a Spur thereunto, but also as it renders those Efforts more efficacious and prolifick. Dose from 3 i. to 3 iii. with a Glass of strong Wine, and repeating it twice a day for fome time.

Extractum Cassia pro Clysteribus, Extract of Cassia for Clysters.

Take Leaves of Violets, Mallows, Mercury, Beet, Pellitory of the Wall, and Violet-Flowers, and m. i. Make a strong Decoction with a sufficient quantity of Water, with which extract the Cassia from the Canes, and boil it up to the Consistency of a thick Syrup, and to every this put this. of red

S

t-

a-

e,

d,

ds

A-

p'd

to

ec-

its

to-

unt

her

her

ngs.

Sugar. This is a good Laxative, if taken downwards, as Circumstances may require such things; but it now is almost quite laid aside, both that way and for Clysters, that it is made but by very few. There are many other Extracts of Cassia, more or less opening: but as they are Medicines not very grateful to take, by the Largeness of their Dose, and are ill enough to the fight, and likewife are subject to decay by fermenting and fouring in the Shops; they are all almost quite rejected, and hardly ever order'd or made; tho indeed the following has an affinity hereunto, and is much used.

Electuarium Lenitivum, Lenitive

Take Raisins, Polypody of the Oak, Sena, ana Jii. Mercury miss. Jujebs, Sebestians, ana no xx. Maiden-hair, Violet-Leaves, Barley, ana m. i. Prunes, Tamarinds, ana Jui. Liquorice J ss. Boil all in a sufficient quantity of Water, and add to the strain'd Liquor, Sugar of Violets J vi. common Sugar bii. which boil into a thick Syrup, to which add the Pulps of Tamarinds, Cassa, and Prunes, ana J vi. Powder of Sena J vi. Aniseeds J i. and mix all into an Electuary.

This is the only officinal Lenitive Purge in ule, and well enough anfwers that End, but it is a very unartful Composition; for what occafion is there for Prunes and Tamarinds in the Decoction, when they are afterwards added in Pulp? as likewise may the same be objected against in the Sena. They who make it this way, may first powder the due quantity of Sena; which as it cannot well be done without some Waste, the fibrous and falky parts, which will not break and go through the Sieve, may be referv'd for the Decoction; allowing fornewhat more in quantity, as supposing it not so strong. The Sugar of Violets likewife, and the Fruits that are in the Decoction, are trifling; we shall therefore offer an Alteration of this Composition, which any one may make use of at pleasure. 'Take Polypody of the Oak, and French Barley, ana 3 iv. Mercury and Maiden-hair, ana m. ii. Liquorice-Root 3 iv. Boil these in a sufficient quantity of Water to bii. or thereabouts, to which add to ii. of red Sugar, and strain them

through a Flannel together hot:

Dd 3

then to this Syrup put the Pulps of Tamarinds, Caffia and Prunes, ana 3 vi. Powder of Sena, this. of Anifeeds 31. or in its room, because the Seeds are difficult to powder fine, of the Oil 3 i. or 60 Drops.' Great Care must be taken that the Pulps do not burn, or run into Knots, which is to be prevented by having the Fire flow, and firring it well during Evaporation to a due Consistence; and when it is high enough, let it be almost cold before the Powders are fifted in, because they will then mix the smoother. Few boil this Medicine up high enough, which makes it fret and ferment, and four in hot Weather; and then it gripes and operates much rougher than is intended: it ought therefore to be of fuch a Confistence as will not stir by the greatest Heat, but keep its Form. This gently relaxes the Belly, and in costive Habits, where such things are often wanted, it may rather be taken at any time to the quantity of a Nutmeg, than as a Cathartick; but when it is fo given, the Dose is from 3 ii. to 3 i. A due Confistence gives about 3 i. of Sena in Powder to every 3 vi. of the Medicine.

Mithridatium, Mithridate.

Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, Frankincense, and 3x. Seeds of Hartwort, Opobalsamum, or in its
defect, expecsed Oil of Nutmegs,
Camels Have Stæcha's, Castus,
Galbanum, Cyprus Turpentine,
long Pepper, Castor, Juice of
Hypocistis, Styrax, Opoponax,
Indian Leaf, or in its stead Mace,
and 3i. Cassia Bark, Polymountain, White Pepper, Scordium,

· Seeds of Dancus, Carpobalfamum, or in its defect Cubebs, Trochifci, ' Cypheos, and Bdellium, ana 3 vii. · Celtick Nard picked, Gum Arabick, Parsley Seeds, Opium, the e lester Cardamoms, Fennel Seeds, Red Rofe Leaves, Dittany of " Crete, and Gentian, ana 3 v. Anie feeds, Afarabacka Root, Acorus or Calamus Aromasicus, Orrice, Valerian Roots and Sagape-' num, ana 3 iii. Meum Root, Skinks, Tops of St. John's-wort and Acacia, ana 3 ii s. of the best · Canary thiss, and three times as ' much Honey as the feveral Ingredients weigh, when powder'd. 'Mix all together into an Elec-" tuary."

This is one of the Capital Medicines of the Shops, and is greatly us'd as a Cordial, an Opiate, and a Sudorifick; all which Intentions it isfitted for from the feveral Simples, in its Composition, of those Virtues. Its Dose is from 9 i. to 3 ii. and in most Cases both as a Cordial and an Alexipharmick, is a much better Medicine than the Venice-Treacle. But this, as all other antient Officinals, has many Ingredients which might have been as well, or better left out, because they bear no affinity to the main delign of the whole. Thus the Agarick is not only useless but hurrful, by making the Medicine more nauseous; the Succus Hypociftis answers no end at all; the Caffia Bark should be rejected for the fame reason as was given under the Diascordium; the Poly-mountain, Daucus Seeds, Gum-arabick, Red Roses, Dissany of Crese, Gentian Root, and Acacia, have neither of them Virtues of any refemblance to what is aim'd at by this Composition, and consequently are more a clog than a help to the whole.

whole. It would therefore make a much better Medicine if the other Ingredients of the right Intention were proportionably encreas'd in their quantities, fo as to make the Opium, to which particular regard is to be had, still bear the fame influence in the whole. For the use therefore of those who are desirous of fuch a Reformation in this Medicine; we shall give the following as an Effay, which differs the quantity of the Species but 3 i. ' Take Myrrh, Saffron, Cinnamon, Spikenard, ana Jiifs. Styrax Jii. Ginger, Treacle Mustard, Frankincense, · Celtick Nard pick'd, and Vale-' rian Root, and 3 x. Seeds of 'Hart-wort, Opobalfam, Camels ' Hay, Stæcha's, Costus, Galbauum, Cyprus Turpentine, long Pepper, · Caftor, Opoponax and Mace, ana ' 3 i. white Pepper, Scordium, Car-· pobalfamum, or Cubebs, Cypheos ' Troches, and Bdellium, ana 3 vfi. Parsley Seed, Opium, lesser Cardamoms, Fennel Seed, Anifeed, · Asarabacka Roots, Calamus Aro-· maticus, Orrice, Sagapenum, ana 3 iii. Meum Root, Skinks and ' Tops of St. John's wort, ana giis. Canary this. and Honey three times the quantity.' This makes a more elegant Medicine than the other, and is more efficacious to all the Intentions it is defign'd for. The greatest Beauty of this to the Eye, is the Smoothness, which much depends upon the finenels of the Species, and the Colour which it strikes upon white Paper, being of a fine yellow. To this purpole it is an Advantage to mix the Saffron in fine Powder by it felf in the Canary; and shake them together two or three times a day for a Week, before all things are in readiness to mix: for by this means the Tincture

will be better drawn out from the Saffron, than if it be powder'd and mixed with the other Ingredients, and strike a much better Colour in the Medicine. For the Smoothness too and due Mixture, the Guns, and any diffolvable Substance, are to be melted separately, and strain'd into the Honey, and intimately mix'd with it before the Species are lifted in, which must be well stirred. There is gr. i. of Opium in every 3 iv. 9 ii.

Electuarium de Ovo, The Egg Electuary.

' Take a new-laid Egg, and thro a hole made in the Shell, draw out the White : then thrust in as much Saffron to the Yolk, as the Shell will hold, and roaft them together until they are brought into a dry Substance so as to powder, taking care that it be in a Heat not great enough to burn the Saffron black. Powder this mixture with its equal weight of white Mustard-Seed; Roots of white Dittany or Fraxinel, and Tormentils, ana 3 ii. Myrrh, Raspings of Harts-horn, and Butter-Bur Root, ana 3 i. Roots of Angelica, Burnet, ' Juniper Berries, Zedoary and Camphor, ana 3 ss. Mix all together with their weight of Venice-Treacle, by help of a fufficient quantity of Syrup of Lemons, into an Electuary.

There are a few trifling things in this Composition, but all together it makes an admirable Alexipharmick; and by the belp of the Camphor, much better than the l'enice-Treacle or Muthridate : but for what reason we well know not, it is almost fallen into disuse, and hardly ever prescrib'd or made. Its Dole from 3 i. to 3 ii.

Philonum Perficum.

Take white Pepper, Seeds of white Henbane, ana 3 ii is. Opium, Earth of Lemnos, ana 3 x. Blood-Stone, Saffron, ana 3 v. Castor, Spikenard, Pellitory of Spain, Pearls, Amber, Zedoary, Elicam-pane, Troches of Rhamich, ana

3i. Camphor 3i. Honey of Roles, three times the quantity of the whole. Make all into an Elec-

" ruary."

This is one of the warmest Compolitions of an Opiate that we meet with, and is too much of the Piperine kind for an Alexipharmick; but it is good in some kind of Cholicks from tough and phlegmy Humours, tho in bilious Cholicks the contrary: it is good to break away Wind in flatulent cold Stomachs, and procures immediate ease almost in all Pains. It may be given from gr. x. to 3 i. or 9 iv. for a Dose. In the last quantity there is just gr. ii s. of Opium, and gr. v. of the Henbane-Seed, which is as much as is fafe to give at a time of those things to any Person. This is not often prescrib'd, nor frequently in the Shops.

Philonium Romanum.

Take white Pepper, Seeds of white Henbane, ana gv. Opium & ziifs. Caffia-Bark zifs. Smallage-Seed 5 i. Seeds of Parfly, Fennel, and Daucus, ana gr. xlv. Saffron 5 fs. Spikenard, Pellitory of Spain, and Zedoary, ana gr. xv. Cinnamon g iss. Myrrh and Castor, ana s 3 i. Honey, three times the quantity of the whole. Mix them, " S. A.

This is somewhat more us'd than the former, but their Difference is not great. The proportion of Opium and Henbane is the same in

both, and therefore their Doses also alike,

T

31

re

V

tit

ar

B

he

VC

. (

: :

: ;

· 1

· v

. .

. .

. 4

P

· R

·I

R

G

C

C

G

M

Se

ar

A

Se

14

an

tip

Sp

phan

27 S

Electuarium è Succo Rosarum, Electuary of the Juice of Roses.

Take Juice of Red Roses and Sugar, and the i. boil them into a thick Syrup; to which add of the three Sanders, ana 3 ss. Mastich 3 iii. Diagridium 3 i ss. and Camphor 9 i. all reduc'd into a fine Powder; and mix them into an

' Electuary.'

That a Purgative Medicine should take its Name from an aftringent Ingredient, is fomething unufual; but the whole of this is a very injudicious Composition, unless the Restringents are given for Correctors, which is a very wrong way; and it is but seldom prescrib'd. 3 iii is. there is gr. xii. of Diagridium; so that it is a strong Cathartick to be given from 31. to 3 is.

Electuarium è Sassafras, Electuary of Saffafras.

' Take Chips of Saffafras 3 ii-Cinnamon 3 is. infuse in a suffi-

cient quantity of Water to boil to thii. to the strain'd Liquor add

th ii. of fine Sugar, and boil them up into a thick Syrup; with which

mix in fine Powder, Cinnamon 3 i. Nurmegs 9 s. Musk gr. iii. Am-

bergrease gr. xxxii. Leaves of Gold No x. Spirit of Vitriol gut. iv.

" S. A.

This would have made a tolerable good Cordial Electuary, had the Spices been in larger quantities; but herein they are triffing, and not fufficient to prevent the Medicine running into Candy; as all high-boil'd Syrups will, that have little or nothing to intercept the Attractions of the Particles of Sugar, when they are brought fo near to one another.

This might also pass for a Dryer, and would be good in some Venereal and Scorbutick Cases, and is very pleasant to take; the Quantities almost at pleasure. If the Sweets are offensive, they may be left out. But this is a Medicine that is seldom heard of in the present Practice, and very few make it.

Theriaca Andromachi, Venice-

Take Troches of Squills 3 vi. Troches of Vipers, long Pepper, Opium, and Troches of Hedycroi, ana Biii. Red Rofe Buds dry'd, Orrice, Juice of Liquorice, Seeds of Sweet Navew, Tops of Scordium, Opobalfam, Troches of Agarick, Cinnamon, ana 3 ifs. Myrrh, Zedoary, Saffron, Caffia-Bark, Spikenard, Scheenanth, white and black Pepper, Frankincense, Dittany of Crete, Rhapontick, Stacha's, Hore-Hound, Parfley-Seeds, Calaminth, Cyprus Turpentine, Roots of Cinque-foil, and Ginger, ana 3 vi. Tops of Polymountain, Ground-Pine, Celtick Spikenard, Amomus, Styrax, Meum-Root, Tops of Germander, Phu-Root, Earth of Lemnos, Indian Leaf, Calcanthum, Gentian Root, Gum-Arabick, Juice of Hypociffis, Cubebs, Seeds of Anife, Cardamonis, Fennel, of Hartwort, German Acacia, Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, Tops of St. John's-wort, Seeds of Bishop's-weed, Sagapenum, ana giv, Caftor, long Birthwors, Amber, or Bitumen Judaicum, Seeds of Daneus, Opoponax, Centaury the leffer and Galbanum, ana 3 ii. Canary 3 xl. Honey, three times the weight of the whole Species when powder'd; and mix 'all into an Electuary.'

This is not only the Capital Alexipharmick of our Shops, but of all Europe; and has a great deal more wrote about it, than could be contain'd in the largest Volume : we shall therefore content our selves with as short Remarks upon this grand Medicine, as is confiftent with that Acquaintance every one in the Practice of Physick ought to have of it. This claims for its Author the Person whose Name it bears, and who was Phylician to Nero the Tyrant: that we frequently call it Venice-Treacle, is from the great Quantities made there, and thence transported to most Parts of the World. As this has pass'd through many Ages, and the Hands of many, in their own Opinions, able to alter it for the better, there are abundance of different Recipe's extant in Dispensarory-Writers: and this of our College, seems to be one of the best ; that in the Augustan Difpen-Satory differs little from it. Diemerbroeck, a late Writer, greatly extols the multiplicity of Ingredients in this Composition, and has odd Notions of the united Efficacies of fuch Ingredients arifing to a much higher degree; and exalting the Virtues of each, much beyond what it was poffess'd of when separate. Mons. Charas, a French Author, has wrote a whole Treatife upon the Theriaca, and is very particular upon each Ingredient, but fays nothing worth notice here. Zwelfer in his Animadversions upon the Augustan Dispensatory, says most to our purpose, in which he has follow'd Quercetan. Many Ingredients are by them justly found fault with, as not at all agreeing with the Intention of the whole, such as Agarick, Rhubarb, Calcanthum, &c. The Troches of Squills are likewise rejected, with those of the Viper; because the manner to make them into those Forms, deftroys the Vir-

tues which they are intended to retain. What further contributes fo little to the main Intention, as rather to substract than add any thing by the Bulk they take up, we have thought fit to fer a Mark upon by the Distinction of an Italick Charafter in the Recipe. If therefore fuch were omitted, and others proportionably increas'd, so that the Opium might still have the same proportion to the whole; the Medicine would be much the better. before therefore in the Mithridate, for this end we submit to every one's Liberty the following Alteration.

. Take Opium, long Pepper, Scordium picked from all the Stalks, Opobalfam, Cinnamon, Myrrh, Saffron, Spikenard, Schoenanth, Calamint, Indian Leaf, Cardamoms, Marum Syriacum, Tops of Marjoram, and Calamus Aromaticus, ana 3 iii. Zedoary, White and Black Pepper, Stacha's, Cypress 'Turpentine, Ginger, Celtick Nard, ana 3 vi. Ground-Pine, Styrax, Meum, Tops of Germander, Cubebs, Anifeeds, Fennel Sceds, and Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, Sagae penum, Caftor, Opoponax and Galbanum, ana giv. Wine and

That the Vipers and Squills may not be lost in this, let a Dozen of Vipers be put alive into half so much Wine as is here requir'd; and after some Weeks standing very closely stopt, let all be drawn over by a Retort to a dryness, and what comes into the Receiver be put into the Medicine; and in the other part of the Wine, insuse you. of green squills some time, which press out hard, and reserve this to dissolve some of the Gums in. By this Management all the Virtues of these two Ingredients will be much bet-

Honey as in the other,'

ter fecured, than as order'd in Troches.

h

t

ii

h

th

7

di

M

ke

do

fo

po

the

as

Bu

He

of

the

Me

par.

exa

is p

not

of

com

othe

over

has

grea

that

whic

of f

Good

In the Dispensation of this Medicine, Zwelfer divides the Ingredients into feveral Claffes, according to their Similitude of Textures; those of each Class to be dissolv'd as the Gums, and the other powder'd feparately, and after mixed: but fuch a trouble feems altogether needless; for some of the more tough and moister Ingredients will beat well enough with fuch as are dryer and more brittle, and pass the Sieve together; and some even powder the Opium it felf, which is as good a way as any, if it has been already cleanfed of its Faces. All the Herbs ought to be clear'd of their Stalks, and to be as fresh as possible; and the Roots from every thing that is unfound or decaying. The Saffron, if its Colour be infifted on, may be powder'd feparately, and put into the Wine drawn from the Vipers, as directed in the Mithridate. Galbanum, Turpentine, e. muft be first strain'd and mix'd with the Honey; and then the Species fifted in leifurely, another flirring it all the time, that it may be well mix'd; and laft of all, the Wine put in. If this be made according to the Alteration here given, it makes a noble Medicine, and cannot be exceeded by any Composition as an Alexipharmick, and a Cephalick; for there is fcarce any particular view, which any Symptom can give in either of these Intentions, for which there are not many Ingredients herein of great efficacy provided. It is a good Opiate, and may more fafely be taken than many of the plainer Opiates, in Cases that require some Stimulus to be us'd at the same time, with fuch things as procure Indolence; because such alone are apt to occasion Stagnations, and other In-

conve-

n

i-

LS

O

(e

10

a.

a

5;

nd

ell

nd

0-

he

a

dy

rbs

ks,

nd is

on,

be

nto

rs,

The

ult

the

ted

the

and

this

ion

edi-

by

ar.

re is

hich

of

here

n of

ood

iner

ome

ime,

ndo-

pt to

r In-

unc.

There is gr. i. of conveniences. Opium in each Div. and therefore it may be given from 9 i. to 3 ii. as the Strength and Circumstances of the Patient require. Many here have a Prejudice, that this Medicine made in England is not fo good as what comes from Venice; as if the Name, which by mere accident it has obtain'd, confined it to be made good only in that place : and their Vipers they fay are there much better than any. But there is no foundation in this, for the their Country is hotter, and so may the more exhale the Viperine Juices, in which their Efficacy herein confifts; yet the Manner of their making them into Traches lofes to much of their Volatility, that the way we have here directed to manage them, carries much more of their Virtues into the Medicine. Besides, this is but a naked Supposition, and in which there does not feem to be any weight: for if we may be judg'd by their poisonous Properties, the Bites of our Vipers, at the proper time of the Year, which is the hottest, are as efficacious and deadly as theirs. But to end all Controversy on this Head, if a proportionable quantity of the Volarile Salt drawn from these Creatures, be put into this Medicine, instead of any other Preparation, the Virtues will then be exactly the same; for the Salt which is produced from one, tho it does not arife in fuch plenty, is however of equal Virtues with that which comes from another. But if any other Country has the advantage over us in this one Ingredient, ours has it much more in another of as great, if not greater moment; and that is, in the Saffron: for that which our own Country produces, is of four times more Strength and Goodness upon every account, than

any which comes from abroad. This foolish Opinion of the foreign Theriaca being better than what is made here, has occation'd the common People to be cheated, as they too much deferve, with the worst of Medicines for right Venire-Treacte. For they imagining that to be the proper place of its Manufacture, and that it can come from thence genuine at cheaper Rates than it is here fold for in our Shops, please themfelves much with buying a tin Por of a dirty Sailor, who pretends to have imported it, wrapt up with printed Directions in the Italian Tongue, and at a low Price; whereas some of our Druggists, and unworthy wholefale Dealers in Pharmacy, make this wretched fluff of little elfe than the Sweepings of their Shops, have the very Bills printed in London, and put it off in this disguife upon fuch simple People. In reality no Country can make this cheaper than our felves, and not eafily fo cheap, as many of the Ingredients are furnish'd us from both the Indies. And no one here, buying every thing to the best advantage, can make it for fo little as 3 1. per pound out of pocker; and therefore any one may judge what that must be, which is fold for less, which these pretended Importers do. They who have any suspicion that this is an Injustice upon these Venice-Treatle Merchants, may be fatisfy'd at almost any Printers, who print and keep by them fuch Italian Directions; unless they can perfuade themselves, that an Apothecary at Venice is forc'd to fend to London to have his Bills printed.

This one Remark more the prefent Practice will not suffer us to omit; which is making this Medicine into an Electuary with Syrupus de Meconio instead of Honey, as was

before

before observ'd of the Diascordium: but such who think there is equal reason for so doing, proceed upon' a great Mistake. The Diascordium is calculated for an Aftringent, to which Intention Honey is opposite, because it attenuates and deterges; and therefore with great reason was the Syrupus de Meconio substituted in its room : but in an Alexipharmick Composition, as the Venice-Treacle is, to reject Honey, which is of the fame Intention, and very powerfully so too, and substitute what is contrary, unless by accident; feems to be owing more to Whimfy, or the Vanity of leading an Example, than any good Reason. Opiates indeed contribute somewhat, which we say by accident forwards the Intention of an Alexipharmick; as may be feen explain'd under the Division of Narcoticks in Part 2. Sect. 10. but in the Theriaca there feems to be a full proportion of Opium already, fo that by the addition of the Diacodium, instead of procuring that easy Relaxation which favours the Operation of an Alexipharmick, there is induced fuch an Infenfibility, that the Secretion will rather be diminish'd than enlarg'd: that is, instead of warming the Patient into a Sweat, he will be dozed into a Stagnation, and fo have a Fever, which might have been soon thrown off, chang'd into one of a putrid malignant kind. And Instances of this nature I have more than once met with, from the common Venice-Treacle when imprudently taken, or in an Over-dose; and therefore they may much more be fear'd, when this Alteration comes, more commonly to take place. The most of a Reason which can be alledg'd for this Practice, is the Honey disagreeing with some particular Constitutions, but an Instance of this does

not happen to one hundred on the contrary; and if this is sufficient, it pleads for the same Alteration in most of the officinal Electuaries, because there are sew of them without it. If this Medicine be made according to the Recipe we have offer'd, the Operator will find all the principal Ingredients of the Trochisci Hedycroi contriv'd therein, and therefore need not take it for an Omission that they are left out.

Theriaca Londinensis, London-Treacle.

.

.

.

.

it

di

di

201

ter

be

all

it '

be

Au

Take Raspings of Harts-horn 3 ii. Seeds of Citrons, Sorrel, Piony, and Bafil, ana 3 i. Corallina, Scordium, ana 3 vi. Roots of Angelica, Tormentils, Piony, Leaves of Dittany, Berries of Juniper and Laurel, ana § fs. Flowers of Marigolds, Clove-Gillyflowers, of Rofemary, Tops of St. John's-wort, Nutmegs, Saffron, ana 3 iii. Roots of Gentian, Zedoary, Ginger, Mace, Myrrh, Leaves of Carduus, Scabious, Devil's-bit, ana 3 ii. Cloves, ' Opium, ana 3 i. Honey, three times the quantity of the whole; Canary, sufficient to make an Elec-' tuary.'

This is so indifferent a Compofition, that even Salmon has much mended it, tho his is a very odd Medley with which he pretended to cure fo many in the last great Sickness 1665, and in the use of which he affirms none miscarry'd. This is now fo much out of practice, that it is not worth our particular Animadversion: we shall only therefore observe, that it has but gr. i. of Opium to each Ounce of Theriaca; and that it is sometimes used amongst the Surgeons as a warm Discutient, externally apply'd in Catapla (ms.

From other Authors, and present Practice.

Diascordium Sylvii, Sylvius's

Take Roots of Gentian 3 is. Angelica 3 ii. Leaves of Scordium, Carduus, Dittany of Crete, ana & fs. Saffron 3 ii. Acacia 3 ifs. Reduce all together into a gross ' Powder, and pour enough Spirit of Wine to cover them two or three fingers heighth, and let them fland in Digeftion 24 days. Pour off the Tincture, and put on 4 more Spirit, till it will tinge no longer. Pour upon all the Tinctures put together common Water, and there will precipitate a milky Cloud, from which evaporate, or draw off by a Retort, all the Liquor to the Confistence of a thin Extract, and add to it 3 ii. of Obium extracted with distill'd Vinegar. While they are moderately warm, sprinkle in the Powder of Masterwort-Root 3 i. Cassia-Bark and Cinnamon, ana 3 is. Nurmegs 3 iii. Bole Armoniack 3 ils. Then mix with them enough of a Solu-' tion of Gum, made in Fennel-Water, to bring it to a tenacious · Consistence; and after that make it thin enough for an Electuary,

with Spirit or any Cordial Water.'
We have given this here, because it passes with some for an extraordinary Medicine, but it is very indifferently contrived. The Masterwort-Roots and Cassia-Bark had better have been in the Extract, and the Sasson amongst the Powders to be put in, in substance. But with all the Amendments it is capable of, it will not prove so good a Medicine as that in the College-Dispensatory, before given from Fracastorius, its Author; for which reason it is often

prescribed by the name of Confettion Fracassorii, and this is not much like to come into our Practice.

Electuarium Cardiacum Magnum, The Great Cordial Electuary.

Take Leaves of Marjoram, Indian Leaf, Marum Syriacum, Sage and Thyme, Flowers of Rofemary, Lavender, all fine pick'd, ana is i. of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, yellow Sanders, Winter-Bark, Roots of Zedoary, Galangals, and Spanish Angelica, ana is s. Saffron, and Flowers of Benjamin, ana is Reduce all together into a fine Powder, and fift them into three times their weight of melted Honey; and add to the whole, Juice of Kermes is and Balsam of Peru is i.

This makes an excellent Cordial Electuary, and may be given to great advantage in all nervous Decays, especially those by Age. In all cold phlegmatick Constitutions, it is also a noble Medicine; and by absorbing the fuperfluous Moistures, and promoting Perspiration by warming the Blood, it greatly wards against Dropfies, Afthma's, and fuch-like Diftempers. It may be given by it felf, or with others of the like Intention, almost at discretion. But its Use is not fo fafe to fanguine and thin Habits. It helps to dry up Catarrhs and all kinds of Defluxions, and is a good Security against all Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains. Sydenham's Gout-Electuary, which many have now in great esteem, is upon the same Basis, but is not so well calculated for the Intention of an Anti-Arthritick.

Electuarium Alexipharmicum, An Alexipharmick Electuary.

' Take Leaves of Calaminth, Scordium, Feverfew, Pennyroyal,

rn

10-

a-

of

ne

ve

nd

he

n,

an

na, inves ind daofeort,

ice, icaves, mes inalec-

ots

ponuch odd d to sickhich

Anifore i. of aca;

15 15

arm Ca-

From

and Rue, ana 3il. Roots of Celtick Nard, Contrayerva, Valerian, ana 3i. Myrrh, Camphor, Saf-

fron, ana 3 ss. Balsam from Mecha 3 i. Make them into an Electuary, with Syrupus de Meconio

boil'd up to the Confishence of Honey; and add to it thi. of Canary, that has by frequent Coha-

bations been drawn off from 18

Large Vipers.'

There are none of all the Train of Theriaca's, Orveatans, Counter-Poisons, and the like, so well calculated to our present Practice, and the Fevers of our own Country, as this is; and there is nothing scarce more easily made, and more convenient to keep in the Shops. It may be given in all Cases attended with a Fever, and where Sweat is to be promoted, in all Ages and Conflitations, from gr. x. to 3 i. or 3 iv. and such as are offended at Honey, cannot be in dislike with it. This is not indeed so perplex'd and operose a Composition as many of those of the German Writers are, who think they can never croud enough into a Medicine; but there is nothing can be added within the compass of an Alexipharmick, which is not in it; unless the Syrup is not thought sufficient to give it enough of an Opiate Quality: but where any particuhar Symptom requires more, that is eafily fupply'd extemporaneoufly from any of the Laudanums.

Electuarium Diureticum, A Diuretick Electuary.

Take Tops of Fir, Broom, Elder, and Buck-bean, and m. vi. Juniper-Berries 3 iv. Barks of

Dwarf-Elder, Barberry, and Ta-

marisk, and the s. Roots of Smallage, Liquorice, Monks Rhubarb,

Marshmallows, Fennel, Asparagus,

and Parfley, ana 3 vi. Pick the

best of the Herbs, and slice, and throw out the Pith of the Roots, and outer Part of the Barks, and boil them in a fufficient quantity of Water to press out thiv. or v. which strain through a Flannel, and evaporate to a thin Extract, and add to it an equal quantity of Honey. Into both fift, in fine Powder, of the best Turky Rhubarb, Turmerick, Earth-worms prepared, ana 3 ii. Saffron, Millepedes prepared, and Seeds of Dwarf-Elder, ana 3 i. and then with the whole mix Caftle-Soap 3 iii. Balfam of Capivi 3 i. S. A.

.

.

. 1

.

.

.

.

.

T

ry

m

ce

D

25

W

tre

tif

D

25

cl

fa

The Soap and Balfam are best mix'd before the Powders are fifted in. This is a most efficacious Medicine to the Intention its Title denotes. And indeed there cannot eafily be any Obstructions or Foulness of the Viscera, which this will not open and cleanfe away: it is calculated for most chronick Distempers, and will effectually prevent, and feldom fail of curing, without any other help, the Jaundice, Dropsies, and all ill Habits whatsoever, Its Dose from 3 ss. to 3 ii. and to be repeated according to the Urgency of Symptoms, with any proper Diluter. In those Foulnesses which lay a foundation for fo many Grievances in the Kidneys and urinary Paffages, and sometimes Gravel and the Stone it felf, it cannot fail of Success, and effectually cleanse those Passages; and even in Gonorrhea's there is hardly a Medicine better adapted to deterge and heal them with Expedition and Safety.

Electuarium Anti-Arthriticum Purgans, A Purging Electuary against the Gout.

Take Roots of Hermodactyls, and Turpeth beat into a gross Powder, and the standard Hellebore & xii.

· Infuse

s,

t,

e

1-

15

e-

of

n

P

ft

ed

e-

c-

ot

ıl-

ill

ıl-

n-

it,

ut

p-

er,

to

n-

er

ch

ry nd of

ofe a's

er

ur-

4-

ils,

W-

chi.

' Infuse them in a sufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine in a Sandheat some days; then press the Spirit out hard, and draw off two thirds by a Retort, which may be kept for the same use another time. The Remainder evaporate, till it comes to the Confistence of a Syrup; then with double its quantity of Honey, mix into it the Powders of Anifeeds and Caraway, of Cloves, Ginger, and black Pepper, ana 3 ii. Scammony 3 is. ' Sagapenum dissolv'd in Vinegar of Squills 3 ii. and a sufficient quantity of Vinegar of Squills, if any is wanted, to make it into a due Consistence.

This is not much unlike what Clossens gives for the same purpose. This is much preferable to the Caryocostinum, and fetches the Humours from the most remote Recesses. If it be taken in an Under-Dofe, and a Person can take it so as to fleep some hours before it works, it will purge the most extreme Parts; by which it is of incredible service in Gouts and Rheumatisms, and all those Cases where the peccant Humours lie out of the reach of ordinary Medicines. This is also a good Purge for Persons inclinable to Epilepsies, Apoplexies,

or any nervous Disorders, because it scours and keeps open the minutest Passages, which preserves the due Distribution of the nervous Fluids. It may be given from 3 i. to 3 fs. at a Dose, but is fit only for grown People.

Dispensatory-Writers prodigiously abound with Medicines of this Form; but all which the present Practice takes any notice of, and which are to be had in the Shops, we have describ'd, with a few others, worth advancing to the same Rank; and all others we have omitted; by which we have much shorten'd what many have drawn out into a very unnecessary and an unprofitable What of this Form are in length. Bates, and fome others in prefent efteem, will most properly come into our last Part, of Extemporaneous Prescriptions; because they are not calculated for Officinal Medicines, not being fitted for keeping. and easy to be made at any Seasons, as Occasions require. These Medicines vary as much, if not more, than any other Forms; if therefore the Reader would fee what the last Ages prescribed in this manner, he may fatisfy himself from the Collections of Schroder, Zwelfer, and Etmuller.

SECT. VI.

Of Troches and Pills.

NE of these Forms is much less used in modern Practice than antiently, for the old Dispensatories abound much with Troches; whereas of those few the College retain, half are not now in use, or ever made. The main Design of

this Form feems to have been to preferve in readiness for prefent Use, Substances which stood in need of some Preparation, and took up time to reduce into Powder, and which by lying in a dry Powder would likewise be subject to decay sooner than

in this Form. Many of these also are contrived for the Manner of taking them, which is gradually disfolving in the mouth, as most of the Balfamick and Pettoral kind; and sew else are now in use, besides those commonly call'd Lozenges.

From the College.

Trochisci albi Rhasis, The white Troches of Rhasis.

Take Ceruss that has been wash'd in Rose-water 3 x. Sarco-

col 3 iii. white Starch 3 ii. Gum-

Arabick and Tragon, and 3 i.
Camphor 3 ss. Make them into

Troches with Rofe-water.'

These are dissolved in white Wine, Rose-water, or any other Liquids, to make Collyriums for the Eyes. They assume Instammations, and sometimes repel hot corrosive Rheums. The same are sometimes used for Injections in Gonorrhea's, to cool the Urethra, and defend it against the Corrosions of the gleeting Humours. 3 ii. dissolved in 3 ii. of Liquid, is the usual Proportion of Mixture; and the affected Part to be frequently wash'd with it,

Trochisci Alhandala, Troches of Colocyneh.

Take the Pulp of Colocynth reduced into a fine Powder 3 x.

Bdellium 3 vi. and with a thick

Mucilage made by a Solution of

Gum-Arabick and Tragon, ana 3vi.
 make them up into a Paste, and

cut out in Troches for use.

This is a very small Variation from the Colocynth it self, and therefore hardly worth the trouble. And for present use the Troches are almost as difficult to powder, as the Pulp was at first. The Virtues may be seen, Part 2. Sett. 8. Class 2.

No 405. as likewise the Dose, only enlarging it a little.

Trochisci Alkekengi, Troches of Winter-Cherries.

Gum-Arabick, Tragon, (or Tragacanth) Olibanum, Pine-Nuts, bitter Almonds, Starch, Juice of Liquorice, Bole Armoniack, white Poppy-Seeds, and 3 vi. of the four greater cold Seeds, and 3 iiis. Seeds of Smallage, white Henbane, Amber white, Earth of Lamnos, and Opium, and 3 ii. Make all into Troches with the Juice of green Winter-Cherries, S. A.

These are intended for a Detergent, and Diuretick particularly, and are sometimes prescribed for such; but they are very injudiciously contriv'd for any such purpose. The Lemnian Earth has a quite contrary Property, as likewise the Bole; and the whole is so insignificant in Efficacy, as not to be worth making.

Trochisci Bechici albi, White Lozenges for Coughs.

M

th

fo

fer

· d

. 3

· G

· L

for :

Age,

Whic

his P

7

Take the finest Loaf-Sugar this.
white Sugar-Candy, Penids, ana
it iv. Roots of Orrice is. Liquorice is vi. Starch is. Reduce
them all to a fine Powder, and
make them into a due Consistence
for Lozenges, with a Mucilage of
Gum-Tragacanth and Rose-water.
These are pretty much used for

These are pretty much used for Coughs and Defluxions of Rheum. Some add to them Ambergrease and Musk, which makes them of use to sweeten the Breath. But they are of no great efficacy to any purpose, and may be taken at pleasure.

Trochisci Bechici nigri, Black Lozenges for Coughs.

Take Juice of Liquorice and white Sugar, and 3 x. Gum Tra-

gacanth, fweet Almonds blanch'd,

ana gvi. Make them into Lozenges, with a Mucilage of Quince-

Seeds and Role-Water.'

These are much more effectual than the former, to ftop Coughs from tickling Rheums, but not quite so grateful to take. Some powder the Tragacanth, but that is very tirefom, and will not make up fo fmooth as if it be gradually open'd with Rose-Water enough to beat up with the Almonds into a Paste, and afterwards with the other Ingredients.

Trochifci Cypheos pro Mithridatio.

Take Pulp of Raisins, and Cyprus Turpentine, ana 3 iii. Schoenanth and Myrrh, ana 3 ils. Cin-

amon § s. Calamus Aromaticus

5 iii. Roots of round Cypress, Spikenard, Juniper-Berries, Aloes-

Wood, Bdellium, Caffia-Bark, ana

ziis. Saffron zi. Make them into Troches with a fufficient quantity

of Honey.

0

n

.

d

1.

na

0-

ce

nd

ce

of

r.

or

m.

ind

to

are

ofe,

0-

and

ra.

nth,

These are of no use but for the Mithridate, to which the chief Ingredients might be added, without the trouble of being reduced into this form; and the Raisins, with fome others, are of no manner of service to such an Intention.

Trochisci de Gallia Moschara, Perfumed Troches.

" Take Aloes-Wood in fine Powder 3 v. Ambergrease 3 iii. Musk

' 3 i. Make them into a Pafte with

a Mucilage of Role-Water and

Gum Tragacanth, and form it into

Lozenges.

This is a fine Perfume, and good for all Uses as such. It is of fervice in Decays of Spirits, especially by Age, but is little in Practice. Zwelfer has this Recipe much better, which we shall insert hereaster, from his Pharmacopæia Regia.

Trochisci Gordonii, Gordonius's Troches.

Take the four greater cold Seeds blanch'd, Seeds of white Poppies, Mallows, Cotton, Purllain, Quinces, Myrtle-berries, Gum Traga-canth and Arabick, Pistach-Nuts, Sugar-Candy, Penids, Liquorice, Barley husk'd, Mucilage of Fleawort Seeds, fweet Almonds blanch'd. ana 3 ii. fine Bole, Dragon's-Blood, Spodium of Ivory, red Rofes, Myrrh, ana y fs. them into Lozenges with Hydromel.

These are taken from Gordonius, whose Name they bear, de Passionsbus Renum, cap. 10. and appear by him to be calculated against Ulcerations of the Kidneys, pilling of Blood, Stranguries, Diabetes, and Gonorrhea's. But these are now almost quite out of Practice, and very rarely prescribed.

Trochifci Hedycroi ad Theriacam.

Take Aloes-Wood, or yellow Sanders, Leaves of Marjoram and Mastich, Roots of Asarabacka, ana 3 ii. Rhapontick, Costus, Calamus Aromaticus, Aloes-Wood, Schoenanth, Opobalfam, and Cinnamon, ana 3 iii. Cassia-Bark, Indian Leaf, Spikenard, Myrrh, and Saffron, ana zvi. Cardamoms Tils. and Mastich 3 i. Make them into Lozenges, with a fufficient quantity of Canary Wine.'

This Composition is only for the Theriaca, and therefore is much better dispens'd with that, in the man-

ner there directed.

Trochisci Hysterici, The Hysterick Troches.

Take Assa-foetida, and Galbanum strain'd with the Juice of Rue, ana giis. Myrrh 3 ii. Caf-Ee 101

tor 3 ifs. Roots of Afarabacka, long Birth-wort, Leaves of Savin,

Feverfew, Nep, and 3 i. Dittany

with a fufficient quantity of the

Juice of Rue."

These are well contrived to the purpose their Title denotes, and are very effectual in all Uterine Disorders, to allay Vapours, Convulsions, to promote the Menses, to assist Delivery, and all that belongs to rectifying the Diseases of those Parts. They are conveniently reducible into Powder for any extemporaneous Form, and may be given from gr. v. to 3 i. at a Dose.

Trochisci de Myrrha, Troches of Myrrh.

* Take Myrrh 3 iii. Lupins 3 v. Madder-Root, Leaves of Rue,

Horse-Mint, Dittany of Crete, Cummin-Seed, Assa-feetida, Sagape-

num, Opoponax, ana zii. Strain the Gum in a Decoction of Mug-

wort, with the Juice of which

make them into Troches.

These are good for all the Intentions as the former, and may be given in the same Doses; they both deserve to be more us'd than they are, tho the latter are pretty often prescrib'd.

Trochisci de Scilla ad Theriacam, Troches of Squills for Venice-Treatle.

Take of Squills, clear'd of their outer dry Leaves, and baked in

common Pafte till foft thorow th i.

the Flower of Orobus, or red Chiches, 3 viii. Beat them up toge-

ther into a Paste, and form it into

Lozenges.

As for the Virtues of these, and their fitness for the purpose intended, fee in our Animadversions upon the Theriaca.

Trochisci de Terrà Lemnià, Troches of Lemnian Earth.

Take Earth of Lemnos, Bole,
Acacia, Hypociftis, Gum-Arabick,
Dragon's-Blood, Starch, Red Rofes,
Antherea, Blood-Stone, Red Coral, Amber, Balauftines, Spodium
of Ivory, Purflain-Seeds, Olibanum, Burnt Harts-born, Cyprus
Nurs and Saffron, ana 3 ii. Seeds

of black Poppies, Tragacanth, Pearls, ana 3 i is. Opium 3 i. Make

them into Troches with a sufficient quantity of Juice of Plantain.

These are calculated for Fluxes of all kinds, and are very Astringent and Narcotick. They are commended for Hemorrhages, and all Excess of Evacuation, either from Weakness or Sharpness of Fluids; and are sometimes prescrib'd, tho not often. In 3ii. there is gr. i. of Opium, and therefore their Dose seldom exceeds that quantity.

Trochisci de Vipera, Troches of Vipers.

Take the Flesh of Vipers without Skin, Head, Bones, or Entrails, and boil'd with a little Salt
and Dill-Seed in the Water #6 salt
white Bread 3 ii. and knead them
into a Paste, with Hands greas'd
over with Oil of Nutmegs by
Expression, or Opobalsam; and
cut it out into Troches.'

How well this Management suits its Intention, being only for the Theriaca, . see what has been there said concerning it.

Pills are a Form into which little is reduced, unless Catharticks in the officinal Composition; the quantity of these generally assign'd for a Dose not admitting Alteratives, because they generally take up more room: whereas the force of a Cathartick lying generally in a small compass,

15

-

I

is conveniently included herein, 3 fs. which makes 4, or 5, or 6 Pills, being generally a Dofe; whereas a sufficient Dose of most Alterarives would amount to 15 or 20 Pills. Most things likewise in this Form are very bitter and diftaftful, that they could not be endured in any other, these being capable of covering, fo as not to be difcern'd. But nothing ought hereunto to be introduced, that is solvable by the Air, as many Salts are; because they will run, and deftroy the Form, and likewife nothing ought to be mix'd, that will ferment for the same reafon: and upon this account all Volatile Salts are to be excluded, because they will puff them up into fix times their bulk, and make them not possible to be taken, as has already been hinted in another place.

Pilulæ de Agarico.

Take Troches of Agarick,
(which are directed as the Albandula, but never made) 3 iii. Roots
of blue Flower de-Luce, Mastich,
Myrrh, Horehound, and 3 i. Turpeth 3 v. Species Hiera Simpl. 3 ss.
Troches of Colocynth, Sarcocol,
and 3 ii. Reduce all to a Powder,
and make into a Mass with a
fufficient quantity of any inspiffated Juice.

These are reported to purge pituitous Humours, and to be good thereby against Coughs, Asthma's, Dropsies and Gout; but the present Practice has almost disown'd them, and they are very rarely prescrib'd. The Dose from Bi. to 3i.

Pilulæ Aloephanginæ: Being the fame as Aromaticæ Mesuæ, Mesue's Aromatick Purging Pills.

Take Cinnamon, Cloves, Cardamoms the leffer, Nutmegs, Mace, Calamus Aromaticus, JuniperBerries, Scheenanth, yellow Sanders, Galangals, Red Roses, and § ss. digest in the iii. Spirit V. for some days: then press out the Liquor, and add to it Succeptiona Aloes the Mastich, Myrrh, and § ss. Saffron 5 ii. Balsam of Peru, § i. and evaporate into a proper Consistence.

Zwelfer is very large in his Animadversions upon this Composition, which, in the Augustan Dispensatory, a little differs from this; and is very elaborate in its Correction. He directs to draw the Aromatick Part of the Ingredients off by two or three Cohabations with I v. or ii. of Spirit V. by a Retort, which is to be faved; and a Decoction made of the Residuum in plain Water, in which the Alves is to be dissolved and evaporated; and then the Myrrh, Mastich and Saffren to be put to it, with the Aromatick Spirit before drawn; or elfe to take fuch of the Aromaticks as have not their Essential Oils in the Shops, and managed thus; and put a due Proportion of those Essential Oils which are drawn to the whole at last, which feems to be the better way. These are said to purge and strengthen the Stomach and Head; and are good to carry off pituitous and cold Humours which clog the Sensories, to procure Apperite, and promote Digestion. And without doubt it is a good Composition for fuch purpofes; but is rather to be efteem'd as an Alterative than as a Cathartick, and therefore its Use ought to be continued some time to answer any End of Consequence. This is not greatly in the prefent Practice, but is a very good Medicine, the Pil. Rudii mostly taking its place, being preferable only where a brisker Purge is required. The Dose of this from Di. to Div. or more. It is much the better way

Ec 2

to

ntity Dole ecause

;

h-

n-

alt

fs.

em

s'd

by

and

fuits

the

here

tle is

oom: partick mpass,

to give all things of this kind over night; because by so long continuance they get more into the Blood, and have a greater effect upon the remote Parts, which is their main Intention. When this grows too brittle to form into Pills, as all of this kind will, moisten it afresh with a little Spirit of Wine.

The Pilula Aurea, and Cochia Majores; the former from Nicho-laus, and the latter from Rhasis, which the College retain; are but indifferent Compositions, especially the Pilula Aurea, notwithstanding their Title: and as the present Practice has rejected them, we venture to omit them here.

Pil. Cochiæ Minores.

Take Aloes Succotrina, Scammony, Colocynth, ana 3 i. Oil of Cloves 3 ii. Syr. of Buck-thorn, a fufficient quantity to make them into a Mass.'

This is the most common Purge of our Shops, and is indeed a very good one : it is fure in Operation, and not only cleanfes the first Paffages, but fetches Humours from remote Parts, and does good fervice in many obstinate chronick Cases, where the Constitution can bear with brisk purging. It is often prescrib'd in Cholicks that arise from Crapula's, and any Obstructions in the first Passages; but then a Grain or two of Opium is generally mix'd with it, to make its Operation milder, and prevent the Membranes being too much irritated, therewith; which in fuch Cases will always aggravate the Symptoms. Its Dose is from gr. xv. to 3ii. to grown Persons.

Pil. de Cynoglosso.

Take the Root of Hounds-

'Tongue dry'd, white Henbane'Seed and Opium, ana § ss. Myrrh
' 3 vi. Olibanum 3 v. Saffron, Ca'ftor, Sryrax, ana § is. Syr. of
'Srzcha'e a fufficient and street

' Stæcha's, a sufficient quantity to

' beat all into a Mass.'

This is a Composition which Nicholaus borrows from Mesue, with some Alterations of his own for the worse; for his stands thus: ' Take Opium, Root of Hounds-Tongue, ' Henbane-Seed, ana 3 fs. Myrrh ' 3 vi. Olibanum 3 v. Saffron 3 i s. ' Syrup, erc.' And to those our College have conform'd, only adding the Castor and Styrax from the Example of Fernelius and Renodaus: for Nicholaus adds Frankincense, Cinnamon and Cloves, instead of Saffron. The whole is a good and efficacious Medicine against Catarrhs. and all Coughs and Diftempers from Sharp tickling Rheums: but to Corpulent and Afthmatick Persons it does not agree, because it thickens the Juices, induces a Lentor, and increases a difficulty of Breathing. In fuch Constitutions therefore Opium is to be ventur'd upon in conjunction with Detergents, as in Mathews's Pills, e.c. Of this may be given small Pills made from viii. to xv. gr. at a Dose; but ought to be taken only at Night, because of their inclining to much to Sleep.

Pil. ex Duobus.

'Take Colocynth and Scam-'mony, ana § i. Oil of Cloves e-'nough to moisten them; and with 'a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buck-Thorn, make them into a 'Mass.'

This is stronger and botter than the Cochia Minor, and is more effectual in obstinate Cases of the like kind, as there mention'd. But for its frequent Use and Recommendation by some in Venereal Cases, it

is a great Error, and highly to be condemn'd: for a Constitution may be tore to pieces with such Catharticks, before the Seat and Cause of such Ailments are at all affected; as we hope sully to demonstrate in another Work concerning that Distemper, and the vast Mistakes the common Practice is chargeable with upon that account. The Gout indeed may very likely be affected by such a smart Purge as this is; and many chronick Dittempers are remedied by six means. The Dose is from gr. xv. to 3 ss.

Pil. Færidæ.

* Take Troches of Colocynth,
Aloes, ana 3 v. Opoponax, Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, (all strained with the Juice of Leeks) Myrrh,
Seeds of Rue, Epithymum, ana
3 v. Scammony 3 iii. Turpeth 3 ss.
the lesser Spurge, Hermodactyls,
ana 3 ii. Ginger 3 i ss. Spikenard,
Cinnamon, Saffron, Castor, ana
3 i. Euphorbium prepar'd 3 i. Oil
of Amber rectify'd 3 ss. Syrup of
the Juice of Leeks a sufficient
quantity, to make all together into
a Consistence for Pills.

This is Mesue's Pilula Fætida majores, only leaving out the Bdellium, and 9i. of Euphorbium, both which is done with good reason; for the former has nothing in it to the purpose, and the latter is so hot an Ingredient, that 3ii. is in too great a proportion; and many are afraid even of putting in any at all. This is a well-contriv'd Purge of all kinds of Humours, which lay a load upon the Nerves, and the principal Springs of the Animal Machine; for it is full of hot and penetrating Parts: and as the Scammony acts as a Cathartick in the more open Pallages, others carry the fame Quality into

n

f-

ce

70

3-

it

the remotest Recess, and clear away watry and pituitous Humours from all the Glands and Capillaries; but particularly those mucous Foulnesses which frequently disorder the Womb. For these reasons this is a notable Purge in all Diftempers of the Head, as Apoplexies, Epileplies, Pallies, and the like, for Hypocondriacal and Splenetick Affections; and promotes the Uterine Cleanlings, so as to affift in the Cure of most Complaints from that Quarter. Rheumatifins, Scrophula's and the Gout it is calculated for, and the most extreme Parts will be drain'd of their Superfluities by it. But for these extraordinary purpofes it is frequently repeated, and to be given in fmall Dofes, that it may not run off too fast by Stool; for the more fuch things are brought to the Operation of Alteratives, the more effectual are they to answer any Intentions of moment; an Alterative in the Blood-Veffels operating by the same means as a Cathartick in the Bowels; as may be further understood by our Explications under those respective Divisions in Part 2. This Mass does not keep well, unless great Care be taken of it, because it will grow dry, mouldy and The best way is in an crumbling. oily Bladder close tied, and kept in a Lead or Pewter Pot. The general Dose from 9 i. to 9 iv.

Take Aloes ziifs. Gamboge zifs. Scammony zi. Ammoniacum zifs. Tartar of Vitriol zfs.
Syr. of Solutive Rofes a sufficient
quantity.

This is a very rough Purge, and cannot fafely be given from above gr. x. to 3 fs. It is reckon'd a great E e 3

Purger of Water, and therefore chiefly given in Dropsies, and such like Cachexies, that are attended with too great an Excess of bulk; in which cases it is a powerful Medicine, but it is not often preferib'd.

Pil. Rudii.

Take Colocynth 3 vi. Agarick,
Scammony, Black Hellebore, Turpeth, ana 3 ss. Aloes 3 i. Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, ana 3 ii.
Spirit V. R. a sufficient quantity to
extract their Virtues. After some
days Digestion press it out, and
evaporate to a Consistence.

This is liable to the fame Faults as the Aloephangina, and therefore ought to be manag'd as Zwelfer has order'd that. The Scammony is best to be powder'd by it self, and the Aloes should not be added until it is strain'd from the other Ingredients; and when that is diffolv'd, and it is near high enough, fift in the Scammony. If this grows likewife too brittle, moisten it with fresh Spirit. It may be given from gr. 2v. to 9 ii. and is effectual to all the purposes the Aloephangina stands recommended for. It is much more in Prescription than that, because it answers the common Intention of a Cathartick much better, being ftronger and brisker in Operation; which although it most pleases common People, yet the greatest Feats are to be done by Medicines of flower Operation, unless the Humours wanting Evacuation are only in the first Passages, which is rarely the case of such as take Purges. This at present is in great esteem in the Shops for a Head-Purger; and it is indeed the chief Pill in use in most Cases where Catharticks are prescrib'd in this form.

Pil. Ruffi Pestilentiales, Ruffus's Pestilential Pills.

'Take Aloes 3 ii. Myrrh 3 i.
'Saffron 3 is. Reduce all into a into a make them into a Mass with Syrup of Worm-wood.'

This claims the famous antient Phylician Ruffus for its Author, who took it from Paulus Eginetas, Lib. 4. Cap. 36. but with this difference, that they put an equal quantity of Gum Ammoniacum with the Aloes, and had no Saffron. It appears that it was then diffoly'd, and given in Potion; but its being intolerably bitter, and naufeous in that form, made the Moderns contrive it very wifely into Pills. Thefe three Ingredients are much better reduced into powder separately, because their Texture are all so different from one another, that they will not do in the Mortar so well together. This is accounted a good Stomach-Purge, and with good reafon; for it greatly warms and strengthens it, and but very gently Purges. It is peculiarly good in cold Constitutions and Indigestions; and will many times, without other help, cure a Green-Sickness, in which case it greatly promotes the Menstrual Discharges, and opens Uterine Obstructions. It may be given from gr. xv. to 3 i. but this is not so fit for a Cathartick as an Alterative; and therefore ought rather to be given in moderate Doses, and be long continu'd. How it deferves the particular Appellation of Pestilential, does not yet clearly appear; but it is a good Medicine for the purposes here mention'd. Many make it with the Syrup of Lemon-Juice, because that preserves the Colour best, which is reckon'd an OrnaOrnament, and because the Syrup of Wormwood is rejected in Practice, and never made.

Pil. Stomachicae cum Gummi.

* Take Aloes 3 i. Sena 3 v. Gum * Ammoniacum (strain'd with Elder-

Vinegar) 3 fs. Mastich, Myrrh, ana

5 is. Saffron, Salt of Wormwood, ana 3 fs. Syrup of Buck-

thorn, a fufficient quantity to

make it into a Mass.'

These stand recommended in the fame Intentions as the Pilula de Agarico, and are about the fame Strength, and as feldom prescrib'd in the present Practice. The Pilule Aggregative of Mefue; De Aloe Lota in the Augustan Dispensatory ; De Creta Palmarii Diambra ; Eupatorii of Mesue; Hiera cum Agarico of Nicolaus Myrepfis; Imperiale; De Lapide Lazuli of Mesue; Macri; Mastachine; Sine quibus; Tartaree of Quercetan, corrected by Sennertus, and the Ex tribus dicta; all which our College retain, are much of the fame cast; but as they are entirely neglected now, both in Prescription and the Shops, we have here omitted: as allo for the fame reason have we the Pilula de Hermodastylis, De Opoponace, and Mechoacana, which are of the fame Contrivance as the Fartide, and are now quite out of ufe. The Pilule Vaticane are likewise an injudicious Medly, and never made, tho the College have but lately introduced them into their Dispensatory. The Pil. de Succino of Crato, also for the same reason, lies under the like neglect.

Pil. de Styrace.

'Take Styrax, Olibanum, Myrrh,
Extract of Liquorice, Opium, ana
'3 ss. Saffron 3 i. Syrup of white

Poppies a fufficient quantity, to

beat them into a Mafs."

In this Composition the Styran must be strain'd, and the Opinion, tho some dry and powder it, and beat together with the Extract of Liquorice into a Patte; and then receive the rest of the Ingredients in Powder. There is gr. i. of Opins in every gr. vi. of this Mais; and therefore it ought in the extreme Dose not to exceed xii. or xv. gr. It has all the Virtues of the Pil. de Cynoglosso, but has somewhat more than double the quantity of Opium. It is much more us'd than any other of this Intention; but it ought to be with caution.

Aloe Rofata.

Take Aloes Jiv. dissolve it in the Juice of Damask Roses, and evaporate to the Consistence of a Pill: put more Juice to it, and evaporate again, and this continue to do until the v. of Juice has been thus taken up, then keep for use.

This is accounted a much gentler Cathartick than the Aloes alone. It is not much prescrib'd, and is apt to grow brittle, when it must be fresh moisten'd. The Dose from 9 i. to 3 i.

From Bates,

Pilulæ Angelicæ.

Take Sena 3 vi. Rhubarb,
Myrrh, Agarick, ana 3 iii. Benjamin 3 i fs. Saffron 5 ii. Violet
and Borrage-Flowers, ana m. i.
Juice of Succory clarify'd 18 i fs.
of Fumitory and Borrage, ana
th ii fs. Digeft them together 48
hours; then prefs out the Juices,
and put to them Aloes 3 xii. which
evaporate to a due Confiftence
for Pills, and then stir in Balfarn

Ec4 of

of Peru Bii. Oil of Numegs gut. xx. and Salt of Wormwood

5 3ii. and keep it in a close Pewter

Pot.

This is a Prescription of Sala, and comes to us greatly recommended for a mild Purger, and an excellent Cleanser and Strengthner of the Viscera, but particularly the Stomach and Bowels. It may be given from 9i. to 3i. at a Dose.

Pil. Hydropicæ, Pills against the Dropsy.

Take Refin of Jalap, Scammony, Rhubarb, Gamboge and Calomel, and 3 fs. Ammoniacum

- dissolv'd in the Juice of Flowerde-Luce, 3iii. Tartar of Vitriol iii. Mastich 3 i. Saffron 9 i. Spi-
- rit of Turpentine, gut. xl. Syrup of Buck-thorn, a sufficient quan-

tiry to mix all into a due Confift-

ence for Pills.

This is a powerful Purge for the purposes its Title expresses, and is well suited to the modern Practice. It greatly forces away Water and Phlegm, and therefore is effectual in Dropsies, and all Cachexies attended with Corpulency; but it is too brisk in Operation to trust to Children, or weakly Constitutions. Its outside Dose is 9 ii.

Pil. Marocostinæ.

* Take Gum Ammoniac 3 is.

* Myrrh 3 vi. Aloes \$ i. Agarick

* 3 vi. Rhubarb 3 iii. Saffron 3 ss.

* Coftus 3 vi. Aloes-Wood 3 ii. Ma
* stich Herb 3 ss. make a Decoction

* of the six last Ingredients in \$ ii.

* of Damask-Rose Juice, and a suf
* scient quantity of common Wa
* ter; which press out hard, and

* put to it the Ammoniacum and

* Myrrh, strain'd in 3 iv. of Vine
* gar of Squills, and with the Aloes,

evaporate all together to a due Confistence.

S

of

lo

of

tin

ter

ca

be

I

.

. 2

« t

. .

. 1

• 1

6 Z

tio

Na

and

roo

yet

the

fer,

zen

Bole

goo

the

that

que

with

· Se

· Po

in in

qu

" dil

ru

the

Bates, as well as some others. make a great deal of needless work with this Composition. It is originally from Mindererus, and was calculated to purge off pituitous and watry Humours, which lodge in the Habit of the Body, and produce Dropfies, and other chronick Diforders. It is also commended for expelling tartarous Humours, and cleanfing the Liver and Kidneys. But by its peculiar Property of clearing the Nerves from all superfluous Adhesions, it has obtain'd much for a great Strengthner of the Head and Stomach, and against all Difeases arising from the Disorders of those Parts. The Dose from gr. xv. to 3 ii. but this Medicine is seldom made.

Pil. Melanagogæ, Pills against Melancholy.

Take black Hellebore 3 ii. Colocynth 3 iii. boil these in 18 v. of
the Phlegm of Vitriol to the Confumption of half: then boil what
can be pressed out to the Consist-

can be prefled out to the Confitence of Honey, and put to it Refin of Scammony in fine Powder,

and keep stirring with a gentle Heat, till it is a due Consistence for Pills.

This is a very fearching Cathartick, and may be recommended in all obstinate chronick Cases to strong Persons. Its Dose from gr. viii. to Bi. It is not fit for Children, nor indeed hardly any but such Persons, whom its Name declares it to be calculated for; because Maniacks and Melancholy People, as hath already been observed, will not be moved but by the strongest Medicines; and this is so much of that kind, that some Repetitions will rouse, and strangely bring to a use

ot

of their Faculties, many who have long been without them for want of fuch helps. But proper Alteratives are to be suppos'd in the Intervals. For there are not many cases where Catharticks alone are to be trusted.

From other Authors, and present Practice.

Trochisci Bechici albi.

Take of the four greater cold
Seeds husked, ana 3ifs. white Poppy Seeds and Pine-Nuts, ana 3 i.
Orrice and Starch in fine Powder,

ana Jiii. fine Sugar Jxvii. beat the Seeds into a Paste; then put

to it the Powders, and make all into a due Confistence with a

Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth and Rofe-Water, to cut out into Lo-

c zenges.'

ľ

Ĉ

s

.

IC

1

c

f

This is a much better Composition, than that under the same Name in the College-Dispensatory; and if sweet Almonds were in the room of the Pine-Nuts, it would be yet more grateful. This is from the Pharmacopæia Regia of Zwelfer, who likewise makes a red Lozenge, by adding to this \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ii. of Bole; which with the whole is very good against the Heart-Burn, and is the same, if not a better Remedy in that case, than some which are frequently advertis'd in publick Places with great Encomiums.

Trochifci Bechici nigri.

* Take of the four greater cold Seeds husked, ana zii. white Poppy-Seeds zi. pour upon these in a Marble Mortar a sufficient quantity of Juice of Liquorice, diluted to the Consistence of a Syrup with Rose-Water, to make them into a soft Pulp; which drive thro a Sieve with more Pulp of Liquorice 3 iv. or v. and to them put ftrain'd Styrax 3 i. Powder of Orrice 3 iii. of Anife and Fennel-Seeds, and 3 i. fine Loaf-Sugar 16 ii fs. and make all

' into a Paste.'

This is likewise from Zwelfer, and greatly exceeds that of our College. It is an excellent good Pestoral Lozenge, and useful in all Coughs whatsoever, to be taken at discretion.

Trochisci de Benzoe, Troches of Benjamin.

Grake Sugar-Candy thi. melt it in Rose-Water; then taking it from the Fire, dissolve in it ftrained Styrax \(\) i. which stir well together; and when almost cold, sift in fine Powder of Benjamin \(\) vi. Aloes Wood \(\) is. Orrice Root \(\) i. Musk \(\) i. and with a sufficient quantity, if any be wanting, of the Tragacanth-Mucilage and Rose-Water, make them into a Paste.

This is an admirable Balfamick, and would be of great use to such who are subject to Diseases of the Breast, and inclinable to Consumptions, if frequently taken. They give likewise a very agreeable Sweetness to the Breath. They may be taken at discretion. If the Aloes Wood was omitted, they would be never the worse, and rather more grateful. These also are from the Pharmacopaia Regia.

Trochisci Balsamici, Balsamick Lozenges.

Take Balfam of Tolu, Orrice-Root, ana 3 i. Gum Tragacanth, and Arabick, ana 3 ss. Flowers of Benjamin 3 ii. white Sugar-Candy

" thi. When all are reduced to fine

· Pow-

Powder, make them into a Paste

with Mucilage of Quince-Seeds and

6 Rose-Water, for Lozenges.'

These make a most grateful and efficacious Remedy in all kinds of Coughs, but particularly those from tickling Defluxions and Rheums. They will likewise greatly contribute to restore decaying Lungs, and Persons almost worn out in Consumptions. On no account can they disagree, and almost in all Cases will they prove of great service. They may be likewise used at pleasure.

Trochisci Restringentes, Restringent Lozenges.

Take Japan Earth in fine Pow-

der 3 i. Gum Tragacanth 3 iii. Oil for Cinnamon 3 i. Sugar of Roses

thi. Make them into a Paste

with Mucilage of Quince-Seeds,

" made very strong."

These are great Restorers of a weak Stomach and Bowels, and such as are subject to Indigestion, Vomiting, and Fluxes. They may be taken at discretion, and by continu'd use they have been known to recover some from Weaknesses they have been just sinking under: and for the Whites and some Female Complaints, there is not a more pleasant nor a more effectual Remedy; as also in old Gleets, where no Malignity remains.

Pastilli Cathartici, Purging Sugar-Plumbs.

Take Resin of Scammony 3ii.
Penids thi. Mix them together,

fafter the Refin is rubb'd into a

very fine Powder, and with a very

little Mucilage make a Paste, which

work up into fmall Pills,'

This is contriv'd chiefly for young Children, who will not be prevail'd with to take a Cathartick in any other Form, but as they are cheated with this, the quantity of Resin not giving a discernible difference to the Sugar. But this is rough Physick for tender Children, tho with many it does a great deal of good, by purging off that Slime from their Bowels, which breeds Worms, and occasions Fevers, and a stinking Breath. One or two of these is a sufficient Dose. Those which are so frequently in publick Advertisements are no other, whatsoever their Venders pretend to.

H

M

T

ti

to

di

cip

col

Pre

bei

ou

go

ten

or '

and

in l

ord

Dua

and

the

9 i.

dicir

and

wha

the

thro

Bloo

they

Pil

.

tra

" Ger

and

Pil. Cochiæ cum Helleboro, Pill Cochia with Hellebore.

Take the Species of the leifer Pill Cochia, and Powder of black

Hellebore, ana 3 i. Make them into a Mass with Syrup of Stæchas.

This has been in some former Editions of the College-Dispensatory, but they have rejected it in the last, and retain'd many a great deal worse: for if this be well understood, it is an admirable Cathartick in Maniacal, Hypocondriacal, and almost all Nervous Cases; and nothing likewise more effectually opens the menstrual Discharges, when they are wanted, than this Medicine does. It may be given from gr.xv. to 3 s. At first use it will sometimes vomit, but after some Repetitions it goes more downwards.

Pil. de Euphorbio, Euphorbium Pill.

'Take Euphorbium, Colocyath,

Agarick, Bdellium, Sagapenum, and 3 ii. Aloes 3 v. Make them into

a Mass with Juice of Leeks.'

This is a Prescript of Mesure, which our College likewise formedy had. In strong Constitutions that can bear the Euphorbium, it is a most efficacious Medicine to purge off tough pituitous Humours. All kinds of Arthritick and Rheumatick

Pains

Pains will give way to it, for it fetches from the most remote Parts those Humours which cause them. In Dropsies likewise it is a powerful Medicine, and in such Cases is generally most safe, because the Load of Humours is so great, as makes the Medicine less sensible to the Fibres. The Dose from gr. xv. to 3 fs. This Medicine soon dries, and will sometimes be mouldy; it ought therefore to be kept in a Bladder, as was directed about the Pil. Færida.

d

ot

30

ck

ny

by

ir

nd

ng

a

re

le-

eir

11

Ter

ick

em

s.

ner

ry,

aft,

eal

er-

ick

and

10-

ens

hey

oes.

is.

1111

ocs

pill.

nth,

ana

into

fue,

erly

that

is a

urge

Ail

atick

ains

Pil. Tartarex, Tartar Pills.

Take Aloes 3 iii. Gum Ammoniacum strain'd with Vinegar of Squills 3 is. Tartar of Vitriol 3 is. Extract of Rhubarb 3 ss. Mix S. A.'

These differ not much in the principal Ingredients from the Marocostine of Mindererus. This is a Prescript of Bontius, and is much better than that of Quercetan, which our College retains. This makes a good Purge in all Cases that are attended with a Lentor in the Blood, or viscid pituitous Juices in the Glands and Capillaries. It is therefore good in hypocondriacal and fplenetick Diforders, and of fervice, with continuance, in the Gout, Rheumatism, and fcrophulous Indurations upon the Glands. It may be given from 9i, to 3 i, at a Dose. But such Medicines are better in small quantities, and frequently repeated; otherwife what is Cathartick, and forcing in the first Passages, will carry the rest through before they get into the Blood, and have any effect where they are chiefly intended.

Pil. Arthritica, Pills against the

Take Resin of Jalap 3 ss. Extracts of Rhubarb, Birth-wort, and Gentian, and 3 i. Tartar of Vitriol and Diagridium, and 3 is. Vitriol of Iron 5 ii. Make up into a Mass with Extract of Sena.

This is a Prescription of Schofferus against the Gous, for which it is a good Medicine, as all of the Drastick kind are; and likewise for all Diseases whose Seat is principally upon the Nerves and Extreme Parts.

Pil. Balfamicæ Anodynæ, The Anodyne Ealfamick Pills.

- ⁴ Take Liver of Sulphur 3 iv.
 ⁶ Balfam of Tols 3 ii. Flowers of
 ⁶ Benjamin 3 ii. Salt of Tarrar and
 ⁶ Opium, and 3 fs. Spirit of Tur⁶ Pentine a fufficient quantity to
- pentine a sufficient quantity to make a Mass.

This is a most useful Composition, and is preferable to any other of this Intention, as it is a good Balfamick without being too agglutinating, and is a good Detergent without any Irritation; and therefore may be safely given in all Coughs, and to all Constitutions. The Dose from gr.v. to 9 i. or more.

Pil. Spleneticæ, Pills against the Spleen.

- Take i. of Gum Ammoniacum diffoly'd in Vinegar of Squills, and
- evaporated to a due Confiftence;
 Steel prepared with Vinegar, and
- Extract of Fern-Root, and § Is.
 Tarrar of Vitriol and fine Aloes,
- ana 3 ii. Myrrh and Mailich, ana 5 ii. Salt of Wormwood 3 fs. Saf-
- fron 9 i. Mix into a Mass with Syrup of Fumitory.'

This is a Composition of Mynfecht's, and is calculated against all Disorders which are term'd hypocondriacal, and are supposed to arise from Obstructions of the Spleen; as also against hysterical Affections. To which purposes it cannot but be a good Medicine, as is manifest from the Virtues of its principal Ingredients, which may be turn'd to in

the foregoing Part. These ought to be continu'd some time, and taken from 9 ii. to 9 iv. in a day, half in the Morning and the other half at Night, using Exercise at the same time.

Pilulæ Barbaroffæ.

Take the finest Turky Rhubarb

ii. Diagridium 3 i. Quicksilver

iii. Diagridium 3 i. Quicksilver

iii. Musk gr. x. Make them into

a Mass with a sufficient quantity

of Flower.

These are also call'd Carulea, and are the Prescription of Hercules Saxonia. The Mercury must be incorporated first with Turpentine, after which if the Powders will not make it stiff enough for Pills, add enough Liquorice-Powder, instead of what is here order'd. have been a mighty Secret with many in all Venereal Cases, and in Leprofies and cutaneous Foulnesses. It is certainly a very good Medicine for such purposes, and with continu'd use will break through all the glandular Obstructions, and force away those acrimonious Humours, which corrode, ulcerate, and deform the capillary Vessels; especially upon the Surface, where the external Cold helps to detain them, until they cover the Skin with Blotches. This is likewise to be depended upon in most chronick Distempers, especially those which are scrophulous. It is directed 3 i. every day for thirty days together. There are many other Prescriptions of this kind extant in physical Writers, which we have not room for here; we shall therefore only give one more of the chief of them, which is from Horstius's Pharmacopæia, lib. 16.

Pilulæ de Hydrargyro Horstii, Horstius's Mercury-Pills.

Take Mercury, kill'd with Juice

of Lemons, 3 v. Aloes 3 v. Rhubarb 3 iii. Diagridium 3 ii. Agarick 3 i. Styrax, Cinnamon, Mace, Se

pe

N

lex

w

he

wh

pui

Hu

and

go

ren

nas

ly o

and

mo

Ar

rect

inta

ma

but

B

cern

Pow

Pars

10G

fuch

Viru

from

nals :

ta be

of m

them

Pills,

kept

locve

natur

be m

Medic

yellow Sanders, Sarfaparilla, Saffafras, Musk, ana 3 fs. Honey a fuf-

ficient quantity; to which add a little Oil of Turpentine.

The Mercury is more conveniently kill'd (as it is call'd) with the Oil of Turpentine, or with a little Turpentine put to it. Two or three Ingredients in this Composition seem to be but of little worth, yet the whole may be a useful Medicine, and good in most Intentions the foregoing stands recommended for. Its Dose from 9 i. to 3 i.

Pilulæ Familiares, Family-Pills.

Take fine Aloes 3 viii. the most resinous Scammony 3 iv. Resin of lalan Extract of Coloranth Gam.

Jalap, Extract of Colocynth, Gamboge, ana 3 ii. Tartar of Vitriol,

Elaterium, Extract of Saffron, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Caftor,

f ana 3 i. Arcanum Coralinum 3 iv.

Powder all that are to be powder'd, and mix with the Extracts

into a due Consistence with a sufficient quantity of the Decoction

of Colocynth.'

These we give in compliance to such who have been brought into an opinion of them, by the Commendation given them by their pretended Author, Salmon. They make a good Purge enough in many chronick Cases, and work with briskness. The Dose from 9 i. to 9 ii.

Pilulæ Diacolocynthidos, Pills of Colocynth compounded.

' Take Aloes, Colocynth, Scam-'mony, Bdellium, black Hellebore,

Gum Arabick, ana 3 ii. Euphors bium and Nitre, ana 3 i. Make

them into Pills with folutive Ho-

The

Π.

hu-

ga-

ace,

Ma-

fuf-

da

ent-

Oil

Mr-

In-

eem

the

ine,

the

for.

ls.

most

in of Gamtriol, fron,

aftor,

powracts fuffi-

ction

ce to

Com-

pre-

make

chro-

knets.

s of

Scam-

ebore,

phore

Make

e Ho

Thell

These are in the Augustan Dispenfatory by the name of Pil. de Nitro, but the Composition has Alexander Trallianus for its Author, who gives it under the Title it bears here, de Hemicrania, lib. 1. cap. 12. where he pronounces it effectual in purging off viscid, cold, piruitous Humours from the extreme Parts, and to be good to reftore the Vigour of the Nerves, as well as to remove their Impediments. nardus, lib. 13. epift. 6. prodigioufly commends them in the Epilepfy. and affirms that they excel the Hiera, in fortifying the Stomach, and removing Ischiadick Pains. The Gum Arabick seems intended as a Corrector of the Euphorbium, as it may intangle its violent active Parts, and make its Operation more tolerable; but it is to be fear'd, that Ingre-

dient is here in too large a proportion, notwithstanding such Precaution. The Dose of this is from gr. xv. to 3 ss. And in robust Constitutions there is hardly any Cathartick of equal efficacy, to cleanse away the most obstinate Humours.

Pil. Pestilentiales, Pills against

Take Aloes 3 i. Myrrh and Saffron, and 3 is. Make into a Mais

with Canary.'

These are a Prescription of Avicen, in imitation of those of Russias, which the College have under his name. Felix Platerus has also a Prescription under the same Title, but it is perplex'd, and not worth Insertion here. The Virtues and Dose the same as the Pil. Russia.

SECT. VII.

Of Powders and Species.

BY these we include only such as are compound; for what concerns the reducing any Simple into a Powder, belongs to the preceding Part about Preparation, and does not require any Directions further; fuch things always preferving the Virtues of what they are produced from. Into this Form many Matenals are reduced, which are intended to be given in substance; and tho, of many, it is only in order to bring them into some other Forms, as Pills, Electuaries, &c. yet many are kept and prescribed in this. Whatfoever of a volatile and aromatick nature is concern'd herein, ought to be made in small quantities, that the Medicine may be always as fresh as

possible; and it also ought to be kept close stopt, which makes those wide open Glasses, which are generally cover'd only with a Paper in the Shops, very blameable: whence the Pulvis Ari comp. with some others, become good for little, tho made of very efficacious Ingredients. The oily and fmooth Compositions likewise under this Division, which are mostly of Seeds and the like, are not to be made in any quantity, because they grow rancid, as the Pulvis Haly. And indeed this Form is altogether improper for things of that nature, because they are not without difficulty reducible into a Powder, and may much more conveniently be beat up into a Paste for

Troches,

Troches, or made into Electuaries, wherein also they may be much better preserv'd. All resinous Substances which come under this Management, require the Mortar to be a little greafed, else they will not powder, but grow into Lumps every stroke; and they should be rather rubb'd than beat. The Aromaticks, which waste so much by flying away, ought to be sprinkled with so much Spirit as will just keep them down, but not enough to make them clog the Sieve, by sticking in their passage. Many of the Electraries, as before taken notice of under the Diascordium, are now preferv'd in their Species; and the difference between those and these, is only the Moisture with which they are made into an Electuary, which takes up fo little a share in a simple Dose, as to be of no moment.

In all of these Compositions the Herbs are expected to be pick'd clean from Stalks and all decay'd Leaves, the Flowers as fresh as can be dry'd, and clean pick'd; and every other Ingredient in the greatest persection in every respect, because the whole here goes into the Stomach; whereas in Tinctures, Distillations, and the like, the gross is lest behind, and is not therefore so much re-

garded.

From the College.

Diacalaminth, Powder of Cala-

Take Calaminth, Pennyroyal,
Origany, Seeds of Hart-wort, Parf-

ley common and Macedonian, ana is ii. of Smallage is. of Privet

and white Pepper, ana 3 i. Thyme

This is very little used, but as it goes into the Species of the same

name; under which, look for its

Diacinnamomum, Powder of Cinnamon compound.

Take Cinnamon 3 xv. Cassia-Bark, Root of Elicampane, and 3 fs. Galangals 3 vii. Cloves, long Pepper, both the Cardamoms, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Aloes-Wood, and 3 iii. Sassron 3 i. Sugar-Candy

is

of

B

no

m

CH

A

uf

60

1

.

N

fo

m

no

giv

Wa

an

thi

do

ru

for

5 v. Musk p ii. if required to be perfumed.

This is also order'd into an Electuary with the ii. of Honey, and is a Composition of Mesue; but it is seldom prescribed either way, tho it is a very good Cordial and Cephalick, as also much strengthens the Stomach, and dispels Flatulencies. It is a very convenient Ingredient for extemporaneous nervous Electuaries. Its Dose may be computed from gr.x. to 3 ss.

Dianisum, Powder of Anifeeds

* Take Anifeeds § iifs. Liquorice,
Mastich, ana § i. Seeds of Fennel,
Caraway, Galangals, Mace, Ginger, and Cinnamon, ana § v. of
long, white, and black Pepper,
Cassia-Bark, Calaminth, Pellitory
of Spain, ana § ii. Cardamoms
the greater, Cloves, Cubebs, Spikenard, and Saffron, ana § i. Mix
S. A.

This is Pectoral, Carminative, and Cardiack; and is conveniently given in Boles or Electuaries of those Intentions, from gr. x. to 9 ii. or 3 i. but it is seldom prescribed.

Diapenidion, Powder of Penids comp.

Frake Penids 3 ii. Pine-Nuts, fweet Almonds, Seeds of white Poppies, and 3 iii. 9 i. Cinnamon, Ginger,

Ginger, Cloves, Juice of Liquorice, Gum Arabick, Tragacanth, Starch, of the four greater cold Seeds husk'd, and 3 ifs. Camphor

ts

14-

na

ng

in-

od,

dy

be

ec.

3 2

is

it

ha-

the

ics.

ent

tu-

ned

5

rice,

nel,

Gin-

of

per,

tory

oms

oike-

Mix

and

ryen

In-

734

ids

Vuts,

white

mon,

nger,

gr. vii. Powder and mix S. A.'
This is a smooth Emollient, and is given in Distempers of the Breast, Pleurisies, Bruises, Stranguries, Heat of Urine, and in all inward Inflammations. Its Dose from 9 i. to 3 i. But the present Practice seldom takes notice of it. The Dispensatory mentions a Diapensation without Species, which is an Omission of the Aromaticks in this, but that is not used. This is a Prescription of Nicolaus.

Diarrhodon Abbatie, The Abbot's Compound Powder of Roses.

Take Sanders white and red,
ana 3 iifs. Gum Tragacanth, Arabick, Ivory, ana 9 ii. Roots of
Afarabacka, Maftich, Spikenard,
Cardamoms, Juice of Liquorice,
Saffron, Aloes-Wood, Cloves, Gallia Moschata, Seeds of Anise, Fennel, Basil, of Barberries, Succory,
Purslain, the sour greater cold
Seeds, of white Poppy-Seeds, Cinnamon, and Rhapontick, ana 9 i.
Pearls, Bone of a Stag's Heart,
ana 9 s. red Roses 3 xi. Camphor gr. vii. Musk gr. iv. Reduce
to a Powder S. A.

This is also a Composition of Nicolaus, but a very indifferent one, for it is difficult to tell what was its main Intention: it is suited well enough indeed to Salmon's way of giving the Virtues of a Medicine, because he had no regard to, or was ignorant of the Medicine it self; and therefore usually took twenty or thirty names of Distempers at random: so that under this he might run through his whole compass, it being capable equally of standing for every thing, and being good for

nothing. Yet this is fornetimes prefcribed, which oblig'd us to mention it here. Its Dose from 9 i. to 3 i.

Diapente is the Species of the Electuarium Diatessaron, with the addition of Raspings of Harts-horn; which see.

Pulvis Ari compositus, Powder of Aron comp.

Take Aron-Root Jii. Roots of common Acorus, Burnet, Saxifrage, ana Ji. Crabs-Eyes J fs. Cinnamon Jiii. Salt of Worm-wood and Juniper, ana Ji. Powder and mix S. A.

This is calculated for an Antiscorbutick, and the Ingredients separately, especially the Aron, are efficacious to that Intention; but the volatile Parts, in which their Virtues confift, are loft in this Medicine; and therefore there is little else to be depended upon but the Alkaline Salts. from whence much good is not to be expected, where the whole quantity amounts to but one Dofe. therefore this may be deem'd an infignificant Composition, tho it is pretty often prescribed, and its Dose usually assign'd 3 fs. but not so much alone as in Boles and Electuaries. The reason of the Decay of such Compositions, has been before given, under the Article of Aron, in Part 2. Sel. 4. Class 4. Nº 297.

Pulvis Bezoarticus Magistralis, The Magisterial Bezoartick Powder.

Magisterial Bezoartick Powder.

'Take Saphires, Rubies, Jacinths,
Granats, Emeralds, and 3 i. Earth
of Lemnos, Bole, red Coral, Pearl,
and 3 ii. Zedoary, Unicorns-Horn,
Bezoar Oriental and Occidental,
Musk, Ambergrease, Camphor,
sweet Rush, Saffron, Bone of a
Stag's Heart, Peels of Citrons,
and Kermes-Berries, and 3 ss. yellow Sanders, Aloes-Wood, and

Ben-

for use.

Benjamin, and 9 ii. Philonum Magistrale (which is Opium, parts

viii. and Myrrh, Mummy, ana part i. not described in this Work,

because never made) Div. Oil of Cinnamon and Nutmegs, ana

gut. v. Mix S. A.

This has many Ingredients in its Composition both Cordial and Alexipharmick, which join'd together feems to make that more complex Idea which some express by the Term Bezoartick, as it is often given to Compositions which have no share of the Drug of that name in them, tho that be not the case here. This will warm the Stomach, and raife the Spirits, and also is good against Fluxes of the Belly, for the fame reason as the Confectio de Hiacyntho, which turn to; and when affifted by proper Warmth and Diluters, will much promote Sweat, and is therefore good in Fevers, especially attended with a Diarrhea and Restlesiness. The Dose from Di. to 3 i. in Boles, or any convenient Vehicle; but it is feldom prefcribed.

Pulvis Cardiacus Magistralis, The Magisterial Cardiack Powder.

Take the Bone of a Stag's Heart, Oriental Bezoar, ana 3 is.

Coral white and red, white Amber, Pearl, Harts-horn, Ivory,

Bole, Earth of Germany, Samos,

Lemnos, Elk's-Hoof, and Tor-

mentil-Root, and 3 i. Aloes-Wood,

Citron-Peel, Roots of Angelica and Zedoary, ana 3 ii. Leaves of

Gold no xx. Ambergrease Di. Musk

gr.vi. Make into a Powder S. A.'
Half of these Ingredients are such
as owe their Virtues more to Whimfy and Enthusiasm than any solid

fy and Enthusiasm, than any solid Experience; and the whole seems very little to deserve its pompous Title, tho, it remains yet in Prefcription, but not often. The Sweets indeed give it a Property of raising the Spirits where they agree, but there is little else of worth in it. Its Dose is from 9 i. to 3 i.

Pulvis & Chelis compositus, Compound Powder of Crabs-Claws.

Take Pearls, Crabs-Eyes, red Coral, white Amber, burnt Hartshorn, Oriental Bezoar, and 3 ss. the black Tips of Crabs-Claws 3 iii. Make all into a Paste with a Jelly of Vipers, and roll it into little Balls, which dry and keep

ti

to

W

de

O

m

fe.

no

fh D

tec

for

rec

thi.

its wh

to ;

dift

and

chai

ing,

turn

Tin

Alk

Was

Infu

Gree

Yello

the

This yet keeps its station in the Shops for the chief Cordial, and may perhaps long continue to do fo, while Practice is more complaifant to the simple Notions of People, than studious to heal Diseases by efficacious Remedies. It is difficult to see the current Credit of this trifling Medicine swallow almost the whole Materia Medica that is under the Intention of an Alexipharmick, and to see Physicians of the best Abilities, in Cases of the greatest consequence, neglect all other means, because a Reputation is secure, how many Patients foever are loft, with Gascoign's Powder or Pearl Cordials: It is difficult, I say, to be witness to this, and not feel some Concern. There are indeed many Instances where the most Prudent must wait the Efforts of Nature, and fee which way the Relief from Medicine is to be given; and then as the Patient will expect formewhat to be doing, which there is no need of, it may be a justifiable Deceit, to palliate his Expectations with such Trifles: but to lay the sole Dependence upon them, when something of efficacy is indicated, is what it is a pity any can comply with, and a He must matter of Lamentation.

0

P

e

d

0,

nt

e,

ılt

ri-

he

er

ck,

cft

est

ns,

WC

ith

07-

be

me

any

ent

ire,

om

hen

hat

eed

ceit,

luch

en-

ning

it is

d a

nust

be

be very little acquainted with the Force of Prepoffellion, that can imagine such an Attack as this upon fo establish'd a Medicine, can pass without Cenfure, or have any great effect: but fuch who really have an opinion of its Virtues, are defired to make fufficient experiment with it upon well Persons, where there can be no harm; and if they can find any difference between gr. x. and i. which is 480 gr. taken at once, belides the trouble of getting fo much gritty stuff down the throat as the greater quantity, they may be allow'd fome grounds for their Opinion. But it is affirm'd that it has no effect at all, more than any other Shell-Powder would have; and if fo, how can it be answer'd for, to risque a Life in imminent danger with what a few Grains of it can do? It might procure the Enmity of too great a Party, to tell in how many respects this Composition ferves for a Cover not only to ignorant, but collusive Practices. We shall therefore only observe, that the Dearnels of the Bezoar has prompted many to find out Counterfeits for its Colour, which is valu'd for receiving it from the Bezoar. What this is done with, we cannot fo well affirm, as know when it is fo, from its Deviation upon some trials, which the Bezoar only will come up to; and that is, striking its Colour distinct upon white chalk'd Paper: and the Counterfeits do frequently change lighter or darker with keeping, and some have been known to turn quite black. Every Juice or Tincture that changes green with an Alkali, will help in this Project, as was before taken notice about the Intufion of Violets: and fuch a Green, with a due proportion of Yellow, may be eafily brought to the true Bezoar Colour. It would

be inexcufable to propagate the Counterfeit of any thing of value; but the Person hereby deceiv'd can be a Lofer in nothing elfe than what the genuine Composition robs him of as well as the spurious; and that is, his Mony. The Dose of this, for form-fake, is within gr. vi. and 3 fs. but it may, with equal fafery, be what any one pleases.

Pulvis Dialthax, Powder of Marthmallow-Root compound.

Take Marshmallow-Root 3 v. ' Liquorice, Medlar-Stones, ana 3 fs.

Seeds of Gromwel, Parfley, Fox-Glove, ana 3 iii. Crabs-Eyes 3 vi.

Gums of Cherry-Tree and Plumb-Tree, ana 3 i. Arabick 3 ii. Pow-

der them together S. A.'

This is intended for Disorders of the Reins, and is calculated both to force and foften the urinary Paffages; but it does not feem to be any extraordinary Composition, and is seldom prescribed. Its Dose from 3 ss. to 3 11.

Pulvis Diasenz.

' Take Cream of Tartar, Sena, ana 3 ii. Cloves, Cinnamon, Galangals, Bishops-weed, ana 3 ii.

Diagridium 3 fs. Powder them to-

gether S. A.

This is a tolerable good Purge, and is fornetimes prescribed. To Children, as it is reckon'd efficacious against Worms, it is given from gr. x. to 9 i. and to grown Perfons from 3 s. to 3 i. This is the same as Brasavelus's Pulvis Sanctus.

Pulvis Haly.

Take white Poppy-Seeds 3 x. Starch, Gum Arabick, Tragacanth, ' Ivory, Liquorice, ana 3 iii. Seeds of Purslain, Marshmallows, Mallows, ana 3 v. of Quinces, and of the four greater cold Seeds Fi husk'd,

husk'd, and 3 vii. white Amber 3 ii. Penids the weight of the whole;

and make them into a Powder S.A.

This Composition we meet with in Valefeus. It is very troublesome to make, because most of the Ingredients are hardly reducible into Powder and it likewife very foon decays, by growing rancid. It is much better brought into a Patte, and kept in Lozenges. It is intended for an Emollient; and to fosten and heal any internal Injuries; for which purpose it is prescribed in Distempers of the Breaft, in spirring of Blood, Bruiles, and Diforders of the Reins. It cools the Urine, foftens its Paffages, and helps in Gonorrhed's and Stranguries. It may be given from 3 is. to 3 ii.

Pulvis Latificans.

Take Flowers or Seeds of Ba-

low Sanders, Cloves, Citron-Peel,

Galangals, Mace, Nutmegs, Styrax, ana 3 iifs. Ivory, Anifeeds,

Thyme, Epithymum, and 3 i. Bone

of a Stag's Heart, Pearl, Camphor,

· Ambergreafe, Musk, and 3fs. Leaf-Gold and Silver, and 9fs. Mix S.A.

This bears Galen's Name for its Author, but is no extraordinary Composition, and is not much now used. 'Tis little different from the Pulvis Cardiacus Magistralis above, and owes its Worth to the same Ingredients. Dose from 3 ss. to 3 i.

Pulvis Senæ comp. major, Powder of Sena the greater Compound.

Take Seeds of Anife, Caraway, Fennel, Cummin, Spikenard, Cin-

namon, and Galangals, ana 3 fs.

Liquorice, Gromwel, ana 3 i. Sena

This bears the name in fome Preferiptions of Pulvis Hollandicus, from Dr. Holland its Inventor; but it is an indifferent Carbarrick, and too much loaded with infignificant Ingredients, therefore little now in use. Its Dose from 3 i. to 3 iii.

Pulvis Senæ Comp. minor. Powder of Sena the leffer Compound.

'Take Sena 3 ii. Cream of Tartar 3 fs. Mace 9 iifs. Ginger and 'Cinnamon, ana 3 ifs. Sal Gem 3 i. 'Powder S. A.'

This likewife is very little in prefent use. The Dose is directed the same as the foregoing, but is ungrateful to take.

Pulvis Cominfile Warvicensis, The Counsess of Warwick's Powder.

Take Scammony prepared with the Fumes of Sulphur § ii. Diaphoretick Antimony § i. Chrystals
of Tartar § is. Mix S. A.

This is directed to be made different ways both by schroder and Zwelfer, but this is much the readiest, and what only is now used in the Shops. It is a smart Purge, and frequently given to Children against Worms, from gr.v. to xv. and to grown Persons from gr.xv. to 3 ss.

Aromaticum Rofatum.

'Take red Roses 3 xv. Liquorice
'3 vii. Aloes-Wood, yellow San'ders, ana 3 iii. Cinnamon 3 v.
'Cloves and Mace, ana 3 iis. Gum
'Arabick, Tragacanth, ana 9 viii.
'Nutmegs, the greater Cardamoms,
and Galangals, ana 3 i. Spikenard
and Ambergrease, ana 9 ii. Musk
'9 i. Mix S.A.'

This is formetimes prescribed in Cordial and Cephalick Boles and Electuaries, and is said to strengthen the Stomach, Head, and the whole nervous System; as indeed all Aromaticks have a tendency that way, especially if assisted with the Sweets, where they can be dispensed with.

This

1

Ь

t

This is likewise somewhat restringent and agglutinating, which gives it a power of abating Fluxes and Vomitings. Dose from gr. xv. to 9 ii. to be repeated as often as occastion requires.

Species Cordiales Temperatz.

Take Aloes-Wood, Spodium of Ivory, and 3 i. Cinnamon, Cloves, Bone of a Stag's-Heart, Roots of Angelica, Avens, and Tormentil, and 3 is. Pearls 3 vi. raw Silk toasted, white and red Coral, and 3 ii. Hyacinths, Emeralds, Saphires, and 3 is. Saffron 9 i. Leaves of

Gold and Silver, and no x. Ambergrease and Musk, and 9 ss. Mix

and powder S. A.

.

f-

d

1-

in

nd

M

to

S.

ice

an-

V.

um

v 111.

ms,

ard

usk

in

and

then

hole

Aro-

way,

veets,

with.

This

This passes also for a great Strengthner of the Nerves, and is good in all Cases arising from their Disorders. It is cordial, and fortifies the Stomach against Vomitings and Nausea's, and the Bowels against Diarrhea's. Its Dose from gr. x. to 3 ss.

Species Diacalaminthes compositæ.

Take Diacalaminth fimplex, before described, 3 ss. Hore-hound,
Marjoram, Baum, Mugwort, and
Savin, and 3 i. Root of Cypress,
Seeds of Madder, Rue, Mace, and

This much differs from what the Augustan Dispensatory has under the same title from Galen, which stands there in preference to one of Mesue, which this is more an Imitation of. But they are neither Medicines of great note, or now much in use. This is reckon'd an Alexipharmick, but chiefly to be of service in Hysterical Affections. It is said to cleanse the Womb, promote the menstrual Discharges, and repair the Disorders of those Parts. Its Dose from 9 i. to 3 i.

Species Diamargariton frigid. The cooling compound Powder of Pearls.

'Take the four greater cold Seeds, Purslain, white Poppies, Endive, Sorrel, Citrons, of the three Sanders, Aloes-Wood, Ginger, red Roses, Flowers of Water-Lillies, Buglos, Violets, Myrtle-Berries, Bone of a Stag's Heart, Ivory, Contrayerva-Root, and Cinnamon, ana 3i. white and red Coral, ana 3 fs. Pearls 3iii. Ambergrease and Camphor, ana 3r. vi. Musk gr. ii. Powder all S.A.

This is a very tedious elaborate Trifle. It is almost out of use, and is so inconsistent a Medley, as not easily to be rank'd under any one Intention. The Dose from ? i. Salmon makes himself merry with this Composition, by faying, It is intended to cure the Body of a Consumption, by bringing the Purse Wherein he discovers as into one. much Skill in the Value of Drugs, as every where else he does in their Virtues: for the whole amounts to as small a Price as any Composition of this Division.

Species Diambræ.

Take Cinnamon, Roots of Angelica, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Indian Leaf and Galangals, and 5 iii. Spikenard, Cardamoms greater and lesser, and 5 i. yellow Sanders, Aloes-Wood, long Pepper, and 5 ii. Ginger and Ambergrease, and 5 ils. Musk 5 s. Powder and mix S. A.

This is efteem'd a great Cephalick and Cordial, and is frequently prescribed in nervous Decays, from Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Palsies, and Old Age. It strengthens the Stomach in particular, raises the Spirits, and warms the Blood to a very great degree; whereby it is a Provoker

voker to Venery, but more as a Stimulus, than by supplying any fresh Recruits to those Parts, or augmenting the Ability of Performance. The Sweets are offensive to fo mamy, that they are generally left out, as it is now made in the Shops. Its Dose from gr. x. to 3 fs.

Species Diamoschu dulcis.

· Take Saffron, Galangals, Zedoary, Aloes-Wood and Mace, ana 3 ii. Pearls, raw Silk dry'd, white Amber, red Coral, Gallia Moschata, and Seeds of Basil, ana ' 3 ii fs. Ginger, Cubebs, long Pepper, ana 3 is. Nurmegs, Indian Leaf (or Cinnamon) and Cloves, ana 3 i. Musk 9 ii. Powder S. A.'

This is good to all the Intentions of the former; but is liable to the fame Inconveniencies on the account of its Perfume: it is not much us'd in common Prescription. Dose from

9 i. to 3 i.

Species Dianthûs.

Take Rosemary Flowers 31. Red Roses, Violets, Liquorice, ana 3 vi. Cloves, Spikenard, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Galangals, Gine ger, Zedoary, Mace, Aloes-Wood, the leffer Cardamonis, Seeds of Anife and Dill, ana 9 iv. Mix S.A. - This is a very good Composition for all Nervous Intentions, and does not give those Disorders, as sometimes those with the Sweets do. It is a great Strengthner of the Brain, and a good Prefervative against those Distempers which Age is apt to bring upon it, as Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Palsies, Loss of Memory, and the like. It greatly warms the Stomach and Bowels, and invigorates the whole Mass of · Humours. Medicines of this kind are of great fervice in cold Cachectical Habits, where the Load of Humours has been forced away by strong Detergents and Catharticks; and the Fibres are left weak, so as to be continually liable to Relapfe; because they strengthen the Solids, fill them with due Spirits, and procure fuch a vigorous Vibration and Circulation, that afterwards proper Digeftion and Separation is made, and all Supply cut off which might occasion a return. Things of this nature are therefore indispensibly necessary after purging in Dropsies, or to be given in their Intervals: and for want of this Knowledge. many whose utmost Acquaintance in Phyfick goes no further than a few violent Purges, will undertake fuch Cures, and make fhort ones, by carrying off the prefent Load, but cannot prevent their filling again. The Cure therefore of fuch Cases is not in reducing the Bulk, and bringing the Body to its natural fize, for that is much the easiest part; but in fortifying, with Medicines under this Class, the main Springs of the Machine, that every thing may go on regularly afterwards.

Species Diatragacanthi frigidi.

Take Gum Tragacanth 3ii. Arabick 3 x. Starch 3 fs. Liquorice-Roots, Seeds of Melons, white ' Poppies, ana ziii. of Citruls, Gourds, Cucumbers, ana 3 ii. Flowers of Water-Lillies 9i. Penids ' 3 iii. Powder and mix S. A.'

This is frequently prescrib'd in Hectical Heats, where the Rapidity of the Blood's Motion is apt to abrade, and break thro its Bounds, by tearing off the Capillaries, and thereby caufing fometimes inward bleeding: for this Medicine is cooling and agglutinating, whereby it helps to keep the Membranes guarded with their proper Mucus; and thereby also defends them against Acrimonies; and thus

27

It

b

ir

it is likewise of service in cholerick Constitutions, and where the sharpness of Humours threatens Excoriations and Exulcerations. Upon this account too it comes to be useful in many Diftempers of the Breaft, will soften and thicken sharp Defluxions, and eafe the Coughs which proceed therefrom: and thus Stranguries, Heat of Urine, and the Pungency of Venereal Gleets are hereby relieved, both by fheathing the Acrimony of the Fluids, and defending the Veffels from their Irritations. For thefe purpofes this is a good Composition; but the quantity of Flowers of Water-Lillies is merely ridiculous, it bearing no manner of proportion to its Virtues; ten times the quantity that is in the Medicine, not being more than a Person would give at one Dofe, had he any Intention of Moment to answer with it. The Dose of the whole is from 3 fs. to 3 ii. and frequently to be repeated. This is much best when fresh made, because the Seeds with keeping grow rancid, as in the Pulvis Haly.

Species Electuarii Rosatæ Novellæ.

Take Red-Rose Leaves, Liquorice-Root, ana 3 ix. 3 ii s Cinnamon 3 viii. gr. ii. Cloves, Spikenard, Ginger, Galangals, Nutmegs, Zedoary, Styrax, Seeds of Cardamom the lester, and Parsley, ana gr. xxviii. Mix S. A.

One would be apt to think that this Composition was contriv'd more to shew the nicety of Calculation, than any due regard to the medicinal Virtues of what was under Management. Had such great exactness been employ'd about Scammony, Elaterium or Euphorbium, it might have been commendable; but to split the quantities of things into 9 st. and gr. where an Error of 3 i, in one Dose, would be of no

1 -

1

15

it

consequence, is mere trifling. The Species Diatrium which we omit, because out of use; as likewise the Santalum; are only, as this, indifferent Aromaticks, and warm the Stomach, with all the Nervous System, and help to expel Wind: but this is very rarely met with in Practice, the directed from 3i, to 3is.

Hiera Picra Simplex.

Take Cinnamon, Mace, Afarabacka, Spikenard, Mastich and Sastron, and 3 vi. Aloes 3 xii ss. Mix S. A.

In all these Compositions, the Aloes is suppos'd to be the finest Succestrine, i. e. the freest from any fetid Scent, and of a bright golden Colour when broke. This is order'd by all the Dispensatories into an Electuary, with Honey thiv. but because its extreme Bitterness renders it unfit for any use in that form besides Clysters, the Shops now always keep it in the Species. The Name it here bears, fignifies as much as we express in English by the Holy Bitter. There are larger and more perplexed Compositions under this Title; as one of Nicolaus Myrepfas, call'd Hiera Logadii; and another of Nicelaus Alexandrinus, which Scribonius Largus, de Composit. Med. Cap. 97. ascribes to Pachius, and extols prodigiously for its Virtues; but as they are entirely neglected by the modern Practice, we omit them here. This, which may properly enough be call'd Simplex. in comparison to the length of the other, had Galen for its Author; but stands here according to the Alteration of Fernelius. Its use now is chiefly to make the Tinelara Sacra, already describ'd in Section 2. of this Part, it being feldom us'd in any other manner; its Bitterness rendring it almost impossible to take Ff ?

in the Form of a Bole, and its quantity making too many Pills for one taking, being to be given from 3 ss. to 3 is. or 3 ii. which would make above 20 middling Pills.

Species Liberantis.

Take Roots of Tormentils,
Seeds of Sorrel, Endive, Corian-

der and Citrons, ana 3 is. all the Sanders, white Dittany, Pearls,

Coral red and white, white Am-

ber, Ivory, Bone of a Stag's Heart, Snake-Root, Avens, An-

gelica, Cardamoms and Cinna-

mon, ana 3 i. Mace, Aloes-Wood, Cassia-Bark, Sassron and

Zedoary, ana 3 ss. Bole and Earth

of Lemnos, and 3iii. Penids, Smaragds, Hyacinths, Granats,

Flowers of white Lillies, Bugloss, and red Roses, ana 9 i. Camphor,

gr. vii. Musk and Ambergrease,

ana gr. iii. Powder and mix S. A. This Composition has not yet quite lost its Name in the Shops; but is perhaps as ridiculous a Medly as could well be put together. If it be retain'd in the next Revise of our London-Dispensatory, 'tis to be hoped the Learned Persons concern'd therein will duly weigh the force of a Scruple of Penids in fuch a Composition; and let us into the whole Mystery of Sugar-Plumbs, lest the mistake of a Grain or two in things of such efficacy, might be of faral This passes for a consequence. Cordial, and a great Strengthner of the Stomach and Head, Its Dose from 3 ss. to 3i. so that here is about ! gr. of Sugar in one Dose of this wonderful Medicine.

From Bates.

Pulvis Anticardialgicus, A Powder against the Heart-burn.

Take white Chalk 3 vi. Eyes and Claws of Crabs, ana 3 is.

Sugar-Candy & fs. Oil of Numegs, gut.vi. Make them into a fine Pow-

About 3 i. of this in a Draught of cold Water, is an infallible Cure of the Complaints its Title expresses; and its frequent use, if often wanted, cannot be attended with any harm.

Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri, Turner's Gout-Powder.

' Take Turpeth, Hermodactyls, Sena, Scammony and Dwarf-El-

der Seeds, ana P. E. Powder and

mix S. A.

This is a good smart Purge, and its Repetition at proper distance, suppose a Month, will go a great way to prevent the Gout, by keeping the Joints and extreme Parts clear from such Lodgments of Humours, which in process occasion a Fit. The Dose from gr. xv. to 3 ii.

Pulvis Bafilicus, The Royal Powder.

'Take Diagridium, Ceruss of

Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and Mercurius Dulcis, and P. E. Pow-

der and mix S. A.

The Mercurius Dulcis ought to be well rubbed in a glass Mortar by it felf first; because by the weight and minutenels of its Parts, it cannot be brought fine enough in mixture with any thing besides: and the finer it is reduc'd, its Operation is always the milder. This is one of the best Purges for gross-bodied Children that are apt to breed Worms, and have large Bellies. Tho the Ingredients are efficacious, its Operation will be mild and fafe enough. It wonderfully clears the Bowels of Slime, and fetches out those viscid Humours which obstruct the Mesenterial Glands; and in a great measure the Lasteals themfelves, which is often the case in Children, and is attended with hard Belly,

Belly, flinking Breath, frequent Fevers, and a decay of Strength in the lower Parts. Those flight Intermittents which such are subject to, will much fooner be cured by fuch a Purge than the Bark : for the Purge actually reaches and wears away the Cause, but the Bark pens it up; and by curing only while fuch Refiriction continues, gives room for a return with much greater Aggravation. This Cathartick is likewife very proper for Rheumatick and Gouty Persons, for whom it is best made into Pills, and taken over Night, or fome hours before rifing, that they may fleep upon them. They greatly diffolve the viscid Lentor upon the Juices, and prevent their fettling upon the Joints for further Mifchief. It may be given so Children from vi. to xv. gr. and to grown Persons from xv. gr. to Dil. in a Bole, or mix'd with some Syrup, elfe the weight of the Mercury will fink it to foon in a thin Vehicle, as to subject it to be lost; especially as its bulk is hardly discernible at the bottom of a Cup or Glass.'

Pulvis Cantianus, The Countess of Kent's Powder.

Take the black Tips of Crabs · Claws gather'd in June, and Contrayerva Root, ana 3 ii. Pearls, red and white Coral, Crabs Eyes, all levigated with Juice of Lemons, ana 3 i. white Amber and Chrystals, levigated with Rose-Water, ana 3 i. Harts-horn, burnt to the utmost whiteness, and levigated with Citron-Juice sharpen'd with Spirit of Vitriol, 3 i. Occidental Bezoar and Earth of Lemnos, ana & fs. Cerus of Antimony Fii. Ambergrease 3 is. Musk 9 is. · Let all be well mixed together, and make up into a Paste with the ' Jelly of Vipers Skins ting'd with Saffron, and divide it into little Balls, which dry and keep for use."

The Levigation of fome of the Alkaline Ingredients with Acids, is what is very unufual; but for the Intention of a Sudorifick, may with good reason be design'd, because the Points of the Acid may stick in such manner in the Alkaline Body, as has been describ'd in the preceding Part concerning Sublimate and Mercurius Dulcis: fo that when they come into the small Vessels, they give them fuch gentle Vellications; and at the same sime divide and make thinner the viscid Parts of the Juices, which are both the necessary Requifites to raife a Swear. And that Acids join'd to Alkali's, may make a Tertium Quid to this purpole, will not at all appear strange to one who confiders the fenfible Qualities of fuch a mixture, not only how they differ from what appear'd before in either separately; but with what a peculiar Pungency the Parts affect the Tongue, But let the Rationale of this stand how it will, this is vastly a better Composition than that of the Gascoign's Powder, tho it cannot ger fo much into Practice. This will in reality promote Sweating, and drives out powerfully by the Skin; which makes it a very good Medicine in all Fevers whatfoever, as they are always affifted by fuch Discharges. In the Measles and Small-Pox, there is nothing preferable; and it is a good Cordial at the same time, whereby a Person is enabled the better to bear with the wafte it occasions. They who have it in earnest, to set a value on a Medicine for its real worth, will eafily be brought into the Interest of this; but such who have the Humours and Prepoffessions of Patients more in their Study than their Cure, will, notwithstanding all that can be Ff 4 faid,

faid, never leave that fure Road to theirown Advantage, as fecures both Profit and Credit. The usual Doses are from 9 fs. to 3 fs. in any convenient Vehicle.

Pulvis Cornachini.

Take Diagridium 3 x. Diaphoretick Antimony 3 vi. Cream of Tartar 3 ii s. Mix together S. A.'

This is not so good a Medicine as the Pulvis Basilicus above describ'd, tho somewhat milder, and more in ufe. Its Virtues are the fame, unless what the other receives from the Mercury, which we take to be the chief. The Doses also are a-

Pulvis Febrifugus Certus, The sure Febrifuge Powder.

Take Virginia Snake-Root 3 ii.

Contrayerva, Gentian, Zedoary, · Carduus and Citron-Seeds, Occi-

dental Bezoar, ana 3 i. Peruvian

Bark 3 iv. Make all together into

a fine Powder, S. A.'

In some Cases where the Bark wants fuch warm Affistants, this makes a good Medicine, tho the three last Ingredients may be as well left out; and this is certain, that the more Perspiration is promoted in the course of a Cure, the less liable by much will the Patient be to a return: for the reason why the Fit returns after fuch a certain time, when put away by the Bark only, is because for want of thrusting out some of the peccant Humours, by fuch things as are join'd with it in this Composition, they are only pent up from Action for a time, and fo break loofe again as foon as the Re-Ariction is over. 3i. of this is directed for a Dose, and to be repeated every four hours between the Fits, until they quite disappear.

Pulvis Hermodactylorum Compositus, Powder of Hermodattyls compound.

Take Man's Bones calcin'd, Hermodactyls, Scammony, Turpeth, Sena and Sugar, ana P. E.

Make into a Powder S. A.'

This differs not much from the Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri. It has Paracelsus for its Author, the Crollius has inserted it without such Acknowledgment. The calcin'd Bones, being those of a Man, have no great matter in them, because the Fire brings them to the same Condition and Properties, as those of any other Animal; and therefore the common burnt Harts-horn may do as well. This is indeed somewhat milder, and may be given up to 3 i. in the fame Cases.

7

m

P

ra

D

dr

W

ve

31

. 1

. 1

.

ach

oth

Pal

and

in t

rem

gin

Flui

time

and

Pu

Pulvis Martialis Compositus, Powder of Steel Compound.

' Take Steel prepared 3 vi. Aloes-Wood, Nutmegs, ana 3 fs. Cloves and Mace, ana 3 ii. Sugar ' 3 ii. Powder and mix S. A.'

This stands greatly commended for a good Medicine in all Cachexies both in Men and Women, but particularly from Uterine Diforders in the latter. It cleanses the Womb, promotes the Menses, warms the Blood, and wonderfully restores decay'd and diftemper'd Constitutions: to be taken every Morning in a Glass of White-Wine from 3 i. to 3 ii. If a little Saffron be added, it makes it better; and especially for Girls from fix Years of Age to the first Eruption of the Menses, who are pale, and have all the Marks of what is call'd the Green-Sickness: for fo young does it many times ap-

Pulyis

r

11

ed

es

ir-

ib,

he

de-

15 :

a

to it

for

the

vho

of

: [5:

ap-

llvis

Pulvis Purpureus, The Purple

Take burnt Harts-horn, white
Amber, red Coral, Pearl, ana
it is Eyes and Claws of Crabs,
ana iii. Saffron is saffron in Cochineal
iii. Make all into a Paffe, after
they are finely levigated with
Jelly of Harts-Horn; and form
it into little Balls, which dry for
ufe.

This is a pretty Medicine for Childrens Fevers, the Measles and Small-Pox; especially if the alkaline Substances were to be levigated with Juice of Lemons, as in the Pulvis Cantianus. But otherwise it is much better than the Gascoign's Powder; and some have the Courage to prescribe it in its stead. The Dose is from gr. x. to 9 i. in Children; but to grown Persons, to whom also it is very good in Fevers, it may be given from 9 i. to 3 i.

Pulvis Sternutatorius, Sneezing

Powder.

Take Marjoram, Rosemary-Flowers, Betony, and Flowers of Lillies of the Vally, and 3 iii. Nutmegs 3ii. Volatile Salt of Armoniac

This is recommended in the Headach, Giddiness, Deatness, and many other Disorders of those Parts, as Palsies, Lethargies, and the like: and is also said to do service even in the Gout, and Distempers of the remote Parts, which have their Origin from some fault in the Nervous Fluids. It may be taken at any time at pleasure, but is best at Night, and early at first rising.

Pulvis Vermifugus, A Powder against Worms.

Take Harts-horn, Rhubarb, Co-

ralline and Worm-Seed, and P.E. Mix and powder S. A.

What the Harts-horn has to do here, cannot well be imagin'd; but the other Ingredients are good to the Purpose signified by the Title. It is a good Medicine for Children, and may be given from gr. x. to 3 ss. to be continued once a day for some time.

From other Authors, and prefent Practice.

Pulvis contra Abortum, A Powder against Miscarriage.

'Take Red Rofe Leaves, Maflich, Aloes-Wood, Pearls, Coral red, ana 9 i. Spikenard, Mace, 'Cinnamon, yellow Sanders, Cardamoms and white Amber, ana '5 fs. Powder and mix S. A.'

This is directed either in Powder from 3 i. to 3 i. at a time in red Wine, or to be made into Lozenges with the weight of the whole in Sugar, and a Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. The Prescript Zwelfer gives, from a Collegue of his, in the Augustan Dispensatory. It is well enough calculated for the Intention its Title denotes.

Pulvis Cachecticus Quercetani, A Powder against Cachexies from Quercetan.

Take Steel prepar'd with Sulphur 3 i. the Facula of Aron-Roots 3 i s. Ambergrease 3 i. Essence of Coral and Pearl, and 3 ii. burnt Harts-horn, Amber and Cinna-

'mon, and Div. and Sugar the weight of the whole. Mix S. A.'

The Author, whose Name this bears, gives it as a certain Remedy against an ill Habit, from a Distemperature from one or more of the Viscera; and recommends it particularly against the Jaundice, Dropsy

Chlo-

Chlorofis, and all Uterine Obstructions. The Dofe from 9 i. to 3 i. once or twice a day. The Facula of Aron is what falls, or subsides in she Juice of the Root, bruis'd and pres'd when green.

Pulvis ad Casum, A Powder against Bruifes.

Take fealed Earth, or Bole, Dragon's Blood, Mummy, ana Sii. Sperma Ceti 3i. Rhubarb

5 Is. Mix into a Powder.'

This is a very good Medicine upon any accidental Injury, that leaves any Contusions, and suspicion especially of inward Hurt, where common Application cannot be us'd. It may be given from 3 ss. to 3 i. repeating it every fix or eight hours till the bad Symptoms disappear.

Pulvis Partum provocans, Powder to help Delivery.

Take Cinnamon, Saffron, ana Ji. Borax 3 iv. Powder S. A.

This may be given from 3 is. to 3 i. or upwards. It has the Name of one Helideus for its Author; whom Zwelfer fays was a famous Phylician of Bononia, and valued this for fuch a Secret, that it was communicated only to his particular Friends. It is certainly a good Prescription for the use its Title expresses; and is what our Midwives now frequently make use of for the like purpose with little variation.

Pulvis Solutivus, A Solutive Powder.

Frake Tartar of Vitriol chrystalf lized 3.i. Cream of Tartar 3 fs. Resin of Jalap 3 ii. Root of Jalap & s. Mace zi. Mix S. P.

The Refin ought to be rubbed very fine, before mix'd with the relt, in a Mortar a little greas'd at the bottom. The whole is a very good Purge, and will not only well cleanse the first Passages, but stimulates enough to fetch out many peccant Humours from adjacent Glands and Viscera. What likewise gets into the Blood, will much affiff the Difcharge by Urine; and therefore will it do service in Dropsies, and Disorders from too much Corpulency. Its Dose from 9 i. to 3 i.

.

.

f:

tl

2

ol

gi

n

uí

pr

gi

Pu

e r

. 5

. >

laft

gre.

all i

Ent

their

cedi

there

ule t

Pul

.

an:

Cin

Th

tion f

will

Cases,

· Cal

Pulvis Hydragogus, A Powder to purge Water.

' Take Cream of Tartar 3 i. Mechoacan, Jalap, ana 3 vi. Dwarf-· Elder-Seeds 3 fs. Gamboge 3 ifs. Nutmegs 3 ii. Mix into a Pow-" der."

This is an admirable good Medicine for the purpose its Title expresses; and there cannot be a better collected out of the Materia Medica, that is not rougher and less fate, tho this will work briskly enough. It wonderfully brings down the Swellings in Dropfies and Cachectick Constitutions; and it is also a good Purge in the Jaundice, or any Obstructions of the Viscera, which want forcible means to be dislodg'd. This may be given from 9i. to 3i. in White-Wine is the best.

Pulvis Catharticus contra Vermes, A purging Powder against Worms.

' Take Worm-Seed 3 i. Coralline and Mechoacan, ana 3 ii. Mercurius Dulcis 3 ii fs. Resin of Jalap 31. Aniseeds 31s. Sugar 36. Mix all into a fine Powder, S. A.

The Mercurius Dulcis ought to be rubbed fine by it felf, and likewife the Resin; and when the other are reduced to fine Powder, all to be mixed together. It is an admirable Purge for Children that are fuspected to have Worms, and will cleanse away that Slime in the Bowels which breeds them, hardens the Belly, produces Putrefactions, and

gives

gives a stinking Scent to the Breath. The Dole from gr. xv. to 3 i.

Pulvis contra Calculum, Powder against the Stone.

Take Crabs Eyes and Pearls prepared, ana 3 fs. Snail-Shells 3ii. Millepedes 3 i. Salt of Amber 5 ifs. Nutmeg 3 ii. Mix S. A.

This is commended much against the Stone and Gravel; and it is a fafe Medicine for those Purposes, tho perhaps not quite fo efficacious as fome are. Where the Cafe is not obstinate, it is a good Cleanfer, and gives relief in all Distempers that require an Enlargement of the Urinary Discharges; and is therefore of use in Dropsies, and assists also in promoting the Menses. It may be given from 9 i. to 5 i.

Pulvis Epilepticus, A Powder against Epilepfies.

Take Missetoe of the Oak, male Piony Root, ana 3 i. Man's Skull, and Elk's Hoof, and 3 is. Native Cinnabar 3 i. Mix S. A.'

This is a good Medicine, but the last Ingredient feems to have the greatest share in making it so; for all the other have got into this Class by the force only of Whimfy and Enthusiasm, as may be feen under their respective Titles, in the preceding Part of this Work: and therefore we rather recommend to use the following.

Pulvis Epilepticus alter, Another Powder against the Epilepsy.

 Take Valerian and Piony Roots, ana & i. Seeds of Ruc, Myrrh, Caftor, white Amber, ana 3 is. Cinnabar Native 3 ii. Mix S. A.

This is an efficacious Composition for what its Title promises, and will do wonders in all Nervous Cases, if carefully continued for some time. In taking, caution must be had that the Cinnabar is not loft, which it may eafily be in a thin Vehicle, because its Weight so soon carries it to the bottom : it is therefore best in the Form of a Bole, or Electuary, or in a thick Syrup. It is also much to be depended on in Childrens Convulsions, from what Cause soever they be; but especially from any hereditary Impression. or Diftemper of the Head: to them it may be given from gr. x. to 9 i. and to grown Persons from 3 i. to 3 i. at a Dose.

Pulvis de Guttera, Another Powder against the Epilepsy.

' Take Seeds and Roots of Piony true Dittany, Milletoe of the Oak ana 3 fs. Seeds of flinking Orach 3 ii. Man's Skull 3 iii. Coral, Hyacinths, ana 3 ifs. Elk's Hoof 3 ft. ' Musk 9 i. Mix S. A.'

This is a Prescription of Riveriui, and is pretty much in the prefent Practice, all the Shops keeping it made. Some put Leaves of Gold grofly broke into it, but that is only for Decoration. This has been fo frequently experienced to do good in Convulsive Cases, both to Children and grown Persons, that it now is much encourag'd and eftablish'd in Practice : but we take it not however to be so efficacious as the foregoing, tho that is not yet known in the Shops. It is directed from gr. x. to 3 fs. for Children. and to 3 i. for grown Persons.

Pulvis Sternutatorius, Sneezing Powder.

Take Flowers of Lavender, Clove-gillyflowers, ana 3 ii. Lillies of the Vally, Tile-Flowers, Flowers of Sage, Betony, Rofe-

mary, Tops of Marjoram, ana 3 fs. Cinnamon, Aloes-Wood, yellow

San-

to Me-

arf-

i fs.

1

e-

ant

ind

nto

Dif-

will

Dif-

cy.

owlediexbet-

Mefate, ugh.

the heclo a any

hich dg'd. 31.

s, A ns. alline ercu-Jalap

3 (s. S. A. ht to like-

other all to mirait are

d will Bowns the , and

gives

Sanders, white Hellebore-Root, and Si. Species Diambre 3 ii. Oil

of Rhodium-Wood and Nutmegs,

ana gut. iii. Mix into a Powder
S. A.

This makes an agreeable Snuff, and is a good Stimulus to drain away Humours from the Head: to be taken at pleasure.

Pulvis Cardiacus, A Cordial Powder.

Take Snake-Root, Contrayerva,
Diaphoretick Antimony, red Co-

ral, Oriental Bezoar, ana 3 i. Saf-

fron 3 is. Make all into a Powder S. A.

This was a mighty Nostrum in the Practice of one yet living, and prescrib'd under this Denomination, tho it is more properly an Alexipharmick than a Cardiac; but the Saffron is the principal Ingredient.

Pulvis Vermifugus, Powder against Worms.

Take Tin reduced into a Powder, as directed in the foregoing

Part, Coralline, Worm-Seed, ana 3 i. Savin and Saffron, ana 3 i.

" Mix S. A."

This is almost an infallible Remedy against Worms, tho it hath not until now been publickly defcrib'd; notwithstanding it has been long in the Practice of some who have been acquainted with it. And this is not envied even to that notorious Impostor, who may now have some pretence to a Medicine of this kind; and with more Justice than heretofore, advertise his Pretensions of Worm-killing. For Horse-Aloes and plain Worm-Seed are too gross

distributed to a A

Materials to build a fecure Reputation, even with the help of Advertisements in every News-Paper. This Composition does not purge, and therefore may be given almost in any Circumstance without any Prejudice; from gr. x. to 3i. as the usual Dose every Night, in any convenient Vehicle.

Pulvis Catharticus pro Pueris, A purging Powder for Children.

C

0

1

21

gn

F

Of

m

by

itt

an

er:

OU

Oi

the

w

Le

Vi

ing

In

an

av(

phe

CV3

be Th

'Take Rhubarb, Resin of Jalap, and Calomel, and P. E. Loaf-Sugar the weight of the whole.'

These ought all to be powder'd separately, and very fine. The Sugar is a sufficient Corrector enough; and the whole makes not only a pleafant, but an efficacious and a safe Purge for all Children. For they are always more or less subject to flimy Humours; and from thence proceed Worms in the Belly, which this wonderfully cleanfes away and destroys. It may be given from gr. x. to 3i. To grown Persons likewife in many Cases it is a good Cathartick, and is to be encreas'd from 9 i. to ii. in a Bole, or thin Syrup is the best; else the Calomel will be in danger of being loft.

Pulvis Dentrificus, A Powder to cleanse the Teeth.

Take Pumice Stone, Scuttle-Bone, ana 3 i. Tartar of Vitriol, Mastich, ana 3 ii. Musk 9 i. Oil of Rhodium-Wood, gut. iii. Mix

This makes a very good Dentrifice; and not only whitens the Teeth, and hardens the Gums, but fweetens the Breath.

all into a fine Powder S. A.'

r-

ft iy

n-

t

u-

16

u-

h;

a-

afe

ey.

to

ice

ich

nd

gr.

ke-

a-

om

is

in

20

tle-

iol,

Oil

Mix

tri-

the

but

T.

SECT. VIII.

Of Balfams and Oils.

HERE is not much in either of these Forms for internal Ufe, but most is for external Application under the Intention of Suppuratives or Detergents. fam, or what is usually call'd so, is fomewhat thicker than a common Oil; and fometimes the Name is also apply'd to such Substances as are of the Confistence of an Unguent, as Lucatellus's Balfam. The Oils under this Division are such as are impregnated with fome Medicinal Simples, generally Leaves or Flowers of Vegetables, by Boiling Those which are or Infolation. made from Flowers, are best made by plain Infolation; that is, steeping the Ingredients in Oil, in such a Warmth as the Sun will give, and then straining off the Oil for use: because Boiling is apt to diffipate and lofe the better part of the Flowers, and give an Empyreuma; whereas Infolation alone will draw out and communicate best to the Oil their Efficacies, and preserve their natural Scent therein. But Oils, which have frequently the green Leaves of Plants to draw out their Virtues from, stand in need of boiling: the usual Standard is, until the Ingredients grow crifpy. And here an Empyreuma is carefully to be avoided, and also that the whole aqueous part too of the Herbs be evaporated; for till then it will not come up to its true Colour, but will be dingy, or have a yellowish hue. The best way therefore to bring a green Colour in Medicines of this

kind to their greatest height, and at the same time to avoid an Empyreuma, which besides the stink would also turn it black; is to strain out the Oil, and afterwards pouring it into a clean Pan, let it stand over a gentle Fire, until by frequent trials upon a white Tile it arrives to a high unmix'd Green; for this way the Colour will very much heighten, beyond what it was when first strain'd from the Ingredients. This Management also quite driving away all aqueous Particles, it will keep much the longer, without Change of Colour or growing rancid.

From the College.

Balfamun Lucatelli, Lucatellus's Balfam.

Take yellow Wax melted in a little Canary-Wine thi. Oil of Olives, Venice-Turpentine wash'd in Rose-water, and this. Boil them till the Wine is evaporated, and when almost cold, stir in of red Sanders finely powder'd Jii. and preserve it for use.

This is very unskilfully directed; for the melting the Wax in Canary, can answer no End, unless to such whose Opinions of a Medicine are in proportion to the trouble of making it; nor does the washing the Turpentine with Rose-water avail any thing. If therefore the Materials are all good in their kinds, as soon as the Wax and Turpentine are melted, let the Sanders be stirr'd in, without any boiling at all. But even

thus

this way, which the Shops are obliged to comply with, because the Physician would not else know what he prescribes, the Sanders is a very injudicious Ingredient; for it cannot answer any End as a Balsamick, neither in internal or external Use: and if it be put in for the Colourfake only, this might be much better done by boiling Dragon's-Blood some time in the Oil, with a sufficient quantity of Water to keep it from burning: for with that it might be brought up to any degree of Colour, and to a much more elegant Red than the Sanders will make. And when the Oil is tinged, strain it off, and mix the Wax and Turpentine with it, and it is finish'd. By this means the Medicine is not clogg'd with Dust to give it a Colour, and is therefore much better for all the purposes it seems originally defign'd for. This Compofition stands recommended for an internal Vulnerary, and is prescribed in fuch Coughs as give suspicion of Tubercles and Ulcerations in the Lungs; and also in all internal Decays from the like Causes, whether the Seat be in the Breaft, or any other part. It is given likewise upon accidental Bruifes and inward Bleed-Externally it is used to deterge and incarnate green Wounds and Ulcers that are not of too long standing; but in the latter Intentions the Sanders is a vast prejudice to it, and helps to foul a Wound more than cleanse and heal it. Inwardly it is given from 3 i. to 3 ii. at a time, either mix'd with a little Sugar, or pleasant Conferve.

Balfamum Polychrestum, Balfam of many Virtues.

Take Spirit of Wine rectify'd this. Sarfaparilla 3 v. Digest them together several days, and then

ftrain off the Spirit, to which put for the Resin of Guaiacum 3 viii. Balsam of Peru one Spoonful.

Whether this be much the better for the Sarsaparilla, is hard to determine; for without it, it is an efficacious Medicine for many good Purpofes, but particularly to warm and defend the Nerves from those Defluxions which prejudice their Motions; and if they be of a faline tartarous kind, make the Gout in the Joints. To preferve against this last-named Distemper, there is not a better Medicine, confidering the Conveniencies of making and taking it. It will likewise answer all the Ends that are aim'd at by the Wood Diet-Drinks; it dries up or diffipates by infensible Transpiration all superfluous Moistures, is good in all venereal and scrophulous Cases and very certainly wears off an old Gleet, where the Virulence has been previously remov'd. It will change an aqueous Vehicle milky, but may conveniently enough be given in any Liquor; and it is usually taken from 10 to 30 Drops, two or three times in a day. It is fomewhat strange that this Medicine is almost neglected in regular Practice, and yet made a great deal of, both as to Profit and Reputation, by Empiricks, with some of whom it has been pretended a Family-Secret, as the Elixir Salutis, i. e. Daffy's Elixir, and fome others, which are first stole from some Physical Writers.

Oleum Anethinum, Oil of Dill.

This is made of the Flowers and green Leaves of the Plant P.i. and Olive-Oil P. iv. boil'd to Crifpness, and strain'd, with three Cohobations of fresh Ingredients

to the same Oil.'

After like manner is the Oil to be made of any Flower or Plant whatfoever, that may be directed; and therefore we need not give the Reader any trouble of Repetition under this Division, but only in such Oils as are compounded, and as may require, from some peculiar Property in the Simple under management, any Deviations from this general Rule. Herein also we shall not take up any room, but with what is in prefent use in the Shops, whereby a vaft deal in the common Difpensatories will be rejected; for the Medicines under this Division have heretofore prodigiously abounded, they are now as much abridg'd, and are very little in use; their chief Intention being to carry into the Part apply'd to, the Virtues of those Simples with which they are impregnated; but because this is found to be of little efficacy, it is grown into neglect and difuse.

Ol. de Capparibus, On of Capers.

Take Bark of Caper-Root 3 i-Bark and Leaves of Tamarisk, Ccferach, Agnus Caffus, Roots of Cypress, ana gii, Rue gi. Oil of ! Olives thi. Vinegar and White-Wine, ana 3 ii. Boil to the Confumption of the Wine and Vincgar, and then strain out the Oil for ufe.

This is faid to be discussive and carminative, and for those purposes recommended in Clyfters. It is reported also to be good against Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, to prevail against hypocondriacal Mefancholy, and to cure the Rickets. But the present Practice owns it in no fuch Intentions, and has almost quire forgot it in Prescription.

Ol. Catellorum, Oil of Puppies.

Take two Puppies just whelp'd,

Earth-worms to i. Oil of Olives hiv. Boil this till the Worms grow crifpy, and the Puppies break to pieces: then strain off the Oil, and put to it \$iii. of Cypens Turpentine, which just diffolve by a gentle Hear with 3 i, of Spirit of Wine pur to it.

This still just preserves its Name in the Shops, but is both injudiciously directed, and good for little when made; tho it stands commended for an Emollient, and many good Qualities, which never could be found in it by Experience.

Oleum Excestrense, Oil of Exeter.

Take Wormwood, the leffer Centaury, Maudlin, Fennel, Hyffop, Bays, Marjoram, Baum, Nep. Pennyroyal, Savin, Sage, and Thyme, ana 3 iv. Southernwood. Berony, Chamæpitys, and Lavender, ana yvi. Rofemary & i. Flowers of Camomile, Broom, white Lillies, and Elder, Seeds of Commin and Fœnugreek, Roots of black and white Hellebore, Afh-Bark, and Lemon-Peels, ana & iv. Euphorbium, Mustard-Seed, Castor, and Pellicory of Spain, ana § i. Oil of Olives thavi, Wine thiii. Let all be cut, and bruis'd, and digested in the Oil some time; then boil to the Confumption of the Wine and aqueous Parts, and ' ftrain for use.'

This is a most wretched Medley, and yet keeps a place in the Shops, but is now feldom call'd for. It stands recommended against Weakness of the Limbs, Coldness, Numbness, Lameness, and old Aches; yet it has but few Vouchers from Experience for fuch Qualities, and is therefore almost forgot.

Ol. Hirundinum, Oil of Swallows.

Take whole Swallows no xvi. Rue,

ut ii. er

an od m ofe 10-

le-

ine in his not

taall the OF

the

ion d in fea. old

een nge nay

in ken hree vbat

noft and n as

mpihas

t, as s E. are Wri-

11.

wers P.i. d to three dients

After

greater and leffer Bays, Pennyroyal, Dill, Hyflop, Rofemary,

Sage, St. John's-wort, Coftmary,

ana m. i. Oil of Olives thiv. Capary thi. Boil to due Consump-

cign, which is that of all the

aqueous Humidities, and strain for " ulc."

This also just keeps its place in the Shops, but is very rarely enquired after. It is commended in Bruifes, Aches, Sprains, and Weakness of the Nerves; but the present Practice has recourse to much more efficacious Remedies in fuch Cases, and has left this almost altogether in difuse.

Ol. Hyperici, Oil of St. John's-wort.

' Take Tops of the Plant when

in flower 3 iv. Oil of Olives thi. Let them fland together in the

Sun some days, then press out the

Oil, and put the same quantity of the Flowers to it two or three

times more: the last time gently

evaporate the aqueous Humidity

which it has receiv'd from the

· Plant, and strain it for use.'

In the College-Dispensatory there is order'd Turpentine 3 iii. and 91. of Saffron; the former spoils the Medicine for most Intentions, and the latter is ridiculous: this therefore is the way the Shops now make ir. This has somewhat in it that is warm and penetrating, and therefore makes it of use in cold pituitous Tumours, and likewise in Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains. In recent Bruiles it is now much in esteem, and our Chirurgeons make use of it much in their Dreflings, as a gentle Detergent and Incarnative. There are two more Recipes by the College under this Title, of a leffer and greater Compound; but they are very injudiciously contriv'd, and so little to

Rue, Camomile, Plantain, the any purpose of consequence, that they are neither made or ever ask'd for.

> Ol. Lateritium Philosophorum, Philosophers Oil of Bricks.

> ' Quench red-hot Bricks in Oil feveral times, and with the small pieces at last thrown into it hot, put all together into a Retort, and draw off the Oil.

About iv. or the v. of Bricks is neceffary to the i. of Oil. This is troublesome enough to make, considering how very little it is in use, and of how little virtue; altho it is faid to be penetrating, and good to refolve fome pituitous Tumours; and also to help in Numbness, Palsies, Cramps, and Arthritick Pains : but it is now feldom trusted in any such Cases.

Ol. Laurinum, Oil of Bays.

"

.

W

fo

an

bu

Ca

hai

due

to !

for

25

whi

ner

goo

unct

is fe

pole.

and

have

dient

Ol.

thi

of

Bruise the ripe Bay-Berries before they are dry, and boil them in Water for some time; the Oil will fwim at top, which take off and keep for use.

This is very eafily made, and it retains much of the Virtue of the Berry. It hardens with keeping, but will preferve the Smell of what it is produced from some time. It is warm and discussive, and will do as much under that Intention, as any thing of this kind outwardly apply'd can. But it is not fo much uled simple, as in the Composition of some other Unquents, in which it makes a principal Ingredient.

Ol. Lumbricorum, Oil of Earth-Worms.

' Take Earth-Worms well cleanfed to fs. Oil of Olives to ii. White Wine the s. Boil together till the Wine is evaporated, and the Worms are become crifpy, and then strain out the Oil for use.'

This comes to us for a penetrating and anodyne Medicine, and is therefore recommended in Arthritick Pains, in Cramps, old Aches, Numbness, Palsies, and Rickets: but they who trust much to it in those Cases, will be disappointed. Indeed these things which we reject as ineffectual in those obstinate Cases, may possibly have their use in subordination to other Means of more efficacy; therefore here we would be understood only, that they are by no means to be depended upon alone.

Ol. Rofarum, Oil of Rofes.

This is made by Infolation of P.i. of Roses, and P.iv. of Oil, which fort of Rose no matter; and cohobating the same Oil with fresh Leaves three or four times.

There are two or three trifling ways order'd to make this, but the easiest is best; for even that is good for little. It is reckon'd cooling, and good to assuage Inflammations; but there are few Instances in such Cases where Coolers do not more harm than good, by destroying the due Warmth, and disposing the Part to Mortification. This is much ask'd for in the Shops for these purposes, as is likewise that of white Lillies, which is made after the fame manner: but the plain Oil is near as good, if not quite, where any unctious Bodies are required; which is feldom for any other good purpose, but to give due Consistence, and keep moist Cataplasims, which have in their Compositions Ingredients of Efficacy.

Ol. Scorpionum, Oil of Scorpions.

'This is made only by digefting thirty Scorpions forty days in Oil of Almonds to ii.'

Some antient Authors laid great ftress upon this Medicine, and contriv'd many elaborate and trouble-some Preparations and Compositions of it; particularly Mesue and Mathiolus, some of whose Prescriptions Zwelser gives in the Augustan Dispensarry: but they are such utter strangers in our Practice, as not to justify our taking up any room with them here; as also is the Oil of Vipers, and many others of the same Tribe.

From Bates.

Balfamum Anodynum, The Anodyne Balfam.

Take Castle-Soap § i. Opium § is. Camphor § vi. Sassron § i.

Spirit of Wine rectify'd 3 xviii.
Digest in a Sand-Heat ten days,

fhaking it between whiles till the last day or two, then pour it off

" clear for use."

This is much like a Prescription of Horstins, which he gives by the name of Balfamum Antipodagricum. This is a most excellent Medicine, not only for procuring Ease in the most racking Extremities of Pain, but for affifting likewife in the Difcharge of fuch Humours as occafion those Pains. In nervous Cholicks it is of great fervice, and it cleanses all the Viscera and glandular Parts. It is good even in the Jaundice, and fuch Diftempers of the urinary Passages as proceed from Obstruction of Gravel, or slimy Humours. But its Master-piece is in allaying the Tortures of the Gout, promoting the Transpiration of the peccant irritating Matter, and carrying off the Fit; infomuch that with a few proper Helps there is hardly this Diftemper so obstinate in any Person whatsoever, but he may meet with great Relief, if not a Gg thorow

ernd aid re-

nd

i-

il

11

r,

ic-

but uch

behem Oil off

nd it f the ping, what ill do n, as vardly much

arth-

which

White till the and the py, and then

thorow Riddance from it. Inwardly it may be given from 20 Drops to 50 at a Dose; and outwardly to the pain'd part it does mighty service by being apply'd to it, by dipping a Rag in it, and laying it thereon.

Balfam. Apoplecticum, Apoplectick
Balfam.

Take the distill'd Oil of Cinnamon, Cloves, Lavender, Lemons,

Marjoram, Mint, Rue, Rosemary, Sage, Rhodium, and Wormwood,

ana gut. xii. Amber gut. vi. Bitumen Judaicum 3 ii. Oil of Nut-

e megs by Expression 3 i. Ballam of

Peru, q. f. to make all together into a smooth Balsam.

This warms and enlivens the Nerves, either finell'd to or rubb'd into the Temples, or any other convenient Parts. It does much good by this means to paralytick Limbs, by rubbing them well with it. It has been in mighty account and fashion to wear in little Ivory Boxes and Cane-Heads, but it has in such respects given place to more modish Contrivances. In Distempers of the Head and Nerves, it is likewise directed to be given inwardly, from a to 6 Drops, in a Bole or Electuary.

Balsamum Magistrale, The Magisterial Balsam.

* Take Venice-Turpentine 3 viii.

* liquid Styrax 3 iv. Oil of Olives

* bis. of St.John's-wort 3 is. of

* Bays, Spike, Petre, and 3 i. Gum

* Caranna in Powder and red San
* ders, and 3 i. Benjamin and Dra
* gon's-Blood, and 3 ss. Wax 3 ivs.

* Let them boil over a moderate

* Fire some time, and then pour

* through a Strainer what will run

* clear, and put to it Oil of Juniper

* 3 i. of Cinnamon 3 ss. Cloves 3 i.

* and let all cool for use.

This is much preferable, if carefully made, to the Lucatellus Balsam, both for internal and external Uses. The Caranna, Sanders, Benjamin, and Dragon's-Blood are best to be grofly powder'd, and ty'd in a coarfe Rag loofely while they are boiling: they are not fo well, mix'd with the whole. If we may credit all that is faid in recommendation of this, it is a most effectual Remedy in all Sores both internal and external, and excellent in curing Burns and Bruises. It gives Ease in arthritick and nervous Pains. Rubb'd upon the Temples, it relieves the Head-Ach: apply'd to the Side or Belly with hot Cloths, it dispels Flatulencies, and gives eafe to the Cholick. And taken to the quantity of 3iii. inwardly in a Glass of hot Wine, it relieves in the Gravel and Stone; and has also a particular Quality in destroying Worms, whether apply'd inwardly or outwardly.

Balsamum Martiale, A Chalybeate Balsam.

Take Filings of Iron clean'd from all Dirt 3 iv. pour upon them Oil of Turpentine 3 v. and after-

wards by a Drop at a time 3 iii. of Spirit of Nitre. Let them

frand in digestion some hours in moderate Warmth, and then pour off the clear for use.

to

CO

nk

· Po

L

tio

This is greatly commended for a Vulnerary, and both cleanses and incarnates to a wonder. It is pretty much upon the same Basis as the Powder, given in the preceding Part, under the title of Pulvis Stipticus, commonly said to be Celebasch's.

Balsamum Paralyticum, The Palfy Balsam.

Take Venice-Turpentine Biv.
Olibanum, Aloes, Caftor, Myrrh,
Aloes

· Aloes-Wood, Flowers of St. John'swort, ana § i. Gum Elemi, Labdanum, ana § iii. liquid Seyrax § i. Permuian Balfam & iv. Calamus 4 Aromaticus, Cloves, Galangals, ana 5 vi. Cinnamon 3 ifs. Flowers of Rolemary, Sage, ana gx. Mix all together, and pour upon them into · a Retort Spirit of Wine toiv. Digeft hot for fix hours, then draw off with a large Receiver, for 48 hours, with a Fire of the first degree, what comes over without colour. Then raise the Fire to the fecond degree, and there will arife a thin yellowish Oil; and f after that to the third, and there will rife a thick Oil. The first title Spirit, the second Oil, and the last Balfam.

This is a troublefome Process, but is produces three excellent Medicines: for the Spirit is good inwardly in all nervous Disorders; it is likewise excellent in any Diseases of the Breaft, and of the Kidneys, being particularly good against the Gravel. The Oil may also be given internally, from 2 to 6 Drops, in Sugar or any proper Vehicle, for the fame Purposes; but it is also good in Embrocations for old Aches, and paralytick Numbness: as likewise is the last which is term'd Balsam, but that is also of use in old pituitous Ulcers, which it warms, cleanfes, and heals. The Spirit also that comes first, is good in Embrocations for the like purposes. When taken inwardly, it is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Balsamum Succini, Balsam of Amber.

Take white Amber 3 ii. in fine Powder; Oil of Turpentine 3 vi.
Let them stand in warm Digestion, till the Amber is wholly incorporated.

This is commended as an excellent nervous Medicine, and to be of fervice in Vertigoes, Epilepfies, Palfies, and likewife in Hyfterical Affections, given upon Sugar or any proper Vehicle, from 5 to 15 Drops. But ats greateft ule is as a Detergens and Vulnerary; for it is good in all Diftempers of the Breaft, and particularly of the urinary Paffages, which it wonderfully cleanfes; and therefore does fervice not only in the Gravel and other Obstructions. but deterges and heals all Ulcerations in those Parts, and will care even a Gonorrhea it felf.

Balfam. Sulphuris Knoephelii, Knoephelius's Balfam of Sulphur.

Take Liver of Sulphur P. iv.
Linfeed Oil P. iii. Let them fimmer together till the Sulphur is dissolved; then leifurely draw it over in a Retort, mixing the Oil with half the quantity of Colcothar of Vitriol, and drawing it over again in another Retort; and the Oil which rifes the second time, mix with half the quantity of Oil of Aniseed for use.

There is more trouble than need be in this Process; for one Distillation would ferve as well, with fufficient care that the Heat is not too great, for fear of an Empyreuma. This has Recommendations for the best of Pectorals, and to cure and cicatrize or incarn all inward Ulcerations; to do great service in all Coughs from thin Defluxions, in Catarrhs, Afthma's, and Cholicks; and likewife to promote Expectoration beyond any thing elfe: whereby it helps to cut off the Supply of viscid and pituitous Humours to the extreme Parts, and thereby preserves against Rheumatisms and the Arthritick Distempers. Its Dose from gut. iv. to xii.

Gg 2

Bal-

hem irs in then for a and pretty

c.

IL

:;

in

y'd

te

m'd

nem

fter-

til.

and pretty as the ceding is Stip-Cole-

Palfy

B iv. Myrrh, AlocsBallam, Sulphuris Rulandi, Rulandus's Balfam of Sulphur.

· Take Flowers of Sulphur 3 i. Oil of Nuts 3 vi. strong Wine f 3 ii. Digelt eight hours, fometimes shaking the Vessel, then simmer it over a gentle Heat till the Wine is evaporated, and pour off

the clear Oil for use.'

This very little differs from the common Balfams of Sulphur, defcribed in the foregoing Part amongst the Preparations; tho it comes to us for a celebrated Anodyne : but it certainly greatly warms and heals Ulcers and green Wounds, when externally apply'd; and likewise has the fame Virtues as the other Balfams of like Production, upon all internal Ailments, especially those of the Breaft.

Balfamum Tartari, Balfam of Tartar.

Take Oil of Tartar per Deliquium 3 ix. Cream of Tartar in Fowder 3 viii. Digest and evaporate to a dryness; then extract a Tincture with Spirit of Wine, or Spirit of Vinegar, and evaporate it to the Consistence of a thick

Syrup or Honey.'

- 1

This is little elfe than a Tincture of Salt of Tartar, or rather a foluble Tartar. It loofens the Belly,

and is commended for an incomparable Medicine against the Gout. It is undoubtedly very penetrating, and operates much by Urine, and therefore ferches out and discharges many Humours which fix upon and foul the Glands. It may therefore be a good Preservative against the Gout, but much cannot be expected from it when the Fit is advanc'd. Its Dose is from 3 i. to ii. It is also made use of in Frication externally to the Parts where the Pain is fix'd, in which case it is so violently fharp and penetrating, as to excoriate, and fometimes to raife Blifters. It may be of great service to this purpole, mix'd with some unctious Substances, which without such help could not be rubb'd in fo well, and which will likewife sheath its Asperities, which alone are too pungent: so that an excellent Medicine may be compos'd by the Union of two Ingredients, neither of which would be of any service separately.

There are a vast number of Balsams and Oils, for almost all Intentions, to be collected out of Physical Writers; but our Shops have now fo much rejected them, that it is not worth our retaining any more: especially what is of use in present Practice, we shall find room for in the following Part.

SECT. IX.

Of Unquents.

but for external Applica- What is now in use, we shall her tion : and the Officinals of this Di- retain, but no more. The necessity vision are wonderfully reduced, to . ry Cautions about Infolation and

Bouling

fh

M

the

ne

Th

Top

for

Ver oug

Hon

Ung N

· wa W

> inte lt

of th **Vard**

as go

not [

fold :

0

ſ.

to

16-

ch

ell,

its

ın-

inc

of

rich

ly.

Bal

ten-

hvfi-

have

nat it

any

ne in

room

tofore

ill her

necella

on and

Boiling

Boiling, may be gather'd from what has been faid, by way of Direction, under the foregoing Section.

From the College.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum, The Egyptian Omiment.

' Take Verdigreafe in fine Powder 3 v. Honey 3 xiv. Vinegar Fyii. Boil all together till it is of a deep red, and as thick as Honey."

This is a Prescription of Mesue, but many Authors have given it more compounded, but have thereby made it rather worse than better. Fabricius Hildanus, in a Discourse concerning a Gangrene and Morrification, gives this Medicine an exeraordinary Recommendation, for deterging or eating off rotten Flesh, and cleanfing to admiration foul Ulcers. This is of great use to destroy those cankerous Erosions which are so apt to grow in Childrens Mouths, and are first discoverable by white Specks: the way is to rub, them with it upon a Rag ty'd to a Probe, or piece of Stick. In Venereal Ulcerations likewife in the Throat, i. e. about the Uvula and Tonfils, it does great service. But for all these good Properties it is very ill placed in this Division, and ought rather to stand amongst the Honey or Syrups.

Unguentum Album Camphoratum, White Ointment Camphorated.

Take Oil of Roses 3 ix. Ceruss wash'd in Rose-water 3 iii. white Wax 3 ii. Camphor 3 ii. Make

' into an Unguent S. A.

It is now altogether the Custom of the Shops to put common Hog's-Lard for the Oil and Wax, and it is as good for the Medicine, and will not lo foon turn rancid. This is fold at fuch a mean rate by those call'd wholefale Aporhecaries, that few put in the just quantity of Campber ; and if those who do, are not careful in mixing it after 'tis almost cold, the Heat will waite a great deal of It ought to be powder'd with a little Oil by it felt, and then rubb'd well with the Cerufs, and both mix'd with the Lard together. This is recommended for a Cooler, and to be good in inflammatory Tumours. but it ought to be cautioufly used in fuch Cases for fear of Mortification a tho the Campber indeed is some security against it, it it be rightly, made. In tetterous and fak Humours, which ouze through and deform the Skin, it is useful and safe enough.

Unquentum Apostolorum, The Apofles Ointment.

Take Turpentine, Refin, Wax, Gum Armoniack, ana 3 xiv. Roots of long Birth-wort, Olibanum, Bdellium, ana 3 vi. Myrrh and Galbanum, ana 3 fs. Opoponax 3 iii. Verdigrease 3 ii. Letharge 3 ix. Oil of Olives the ii. Vinegar a fufficient quantity to dissolve the Gums; and make all together into an Ointment S. A.

In the making this, which is a Prescription of Avicen, it must be observ'd to dissolve the Gums in Vinegar; which must after straining be in the greatest part evaporated, and to them put the Turpentine, Refin, and Wax: and after the Lesharge has boil'd long enough with the Oil to incorporate it, with Water enough to prevent burning, they are to be put together, and then the Ingredients to be powder'd, fifted in, and all mix'd with a Spatule. The Verdigrease, if it be rightly order'd. will give it a deep green Colour, This is chiefly intended for a Detergent, and it is now pretty much used Gg 3

Balfam, Sulphuris Rulandi, Rulandus's Balfam of Sulphur.

· Take Flowers of Sulphur 3 i. Oil of Nuts 3 vi. strong Wine f 3 ii. Digest eight hours, fometimes shaking the Vessel, then simmer it over a gentle Heat till the Wine is evaporated, and pour off the clear Oil for use.

This very little differs from the common Balfams of Sulphur, defcribed in the foregoing Part amongst the Preparations; tho it comes to us for a celebrated Anodyne : but it certainly greatly warms and heals Ulcers and green Wounds, when externally apply'd; and likewise has the same Virtues as the other Balfams of like Production, upon all internal Ailments, especially those of the Breaft.

Balsamum Tartari, Balsam of Tartar.

Take Oil of Tartar per Delis quium 3 ix. Cream of Tartar in . Powder 3 viii. Digest and evaporate to a dryness; then extract a Tincture with Spirit of Wine, or Spirit of Vinegar, and evaporate it to the Consistence of a thick Syrup or Honey.

This is little else than a Tincture of Salt of Tartar, or rather a foluble Tartar. It loofens the Belly,

a whollow D. Hand

- 62

and is commended for an incomparable Medicine against the Gout. It is undoubtedly very penetrating, and operates much by Urine, and therefore fetches out and discharges many Humours which fix upon and foul the Glands. It may therefore be a good Preservative against the Gout, but much cannot be expected from it when the Fit is advanc'd. Its Dose is from 3 i. to ii. It is also made use of in Frication externally to the Parts where the Pain is fix'd, in which case it is so violently fharp and penetrating, as to excoriate, and sometimes to raise Blisters. It may be of great service to this purpole, mix'd with some unctious Substances, which without such help could not be rubb'd in so well, and which will likewife sheath its Asperities, which alone are too pungent : so that an excellent Medicine may be compos'd by the Union of two Ingredients, neither of which would be of any service separately.

There are a vast number of Balsams and Oils, for almost all Intentions, to be collected out of Physical Writers; but our Shops have now so much rejected them, that it is not worth our retaining any more: especially what is of use in present Practice, we shall find room for in the following Part.

SECT. IX.

Of Unquents.

but for external Applica- What is now in use, we shall here tion : and the Officinals of this Di- retain, but no more. The necessavision are wonderfully reduced, to . ry Cautions about Infolation and

Boiling, may be gather'd from what has been faid, by way of Direction, under the foregoing Section.

From the College.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum, The Egyp-

Take Verdigrease in fine Powder 3 v. Honey 3 xiv. Vinegar 3 vii. Boil all together till it is of a deep red, and as thick as Honey.

This is a Prescription of Mesue, but many Authors have given it more compounded, but have thereby made it rather worse than better. Fabricius Hildanns, in a Discourse concerning a Gangrene and Morrification, gives this Medicine an extraordinary Recommendation, for deterging or eating off rotten Flesh, and cleanfing to admiration foul Ulcers. This is of great use to destroy those cankerous Erosions which are so apt to grow in Childrens Mouths, and are first discoverable by white Specks: the way is to rub, them with it upon a Rag ty'd to a Probe, or piece of Stick. In Venereal Ulcerations likewife in the Throat, i. e. about the Uvula and Tonfils, it does great service. But for all these good Properties it is very ill placed in this Division, and ought rather to stand amongst the Honey or Syrups.

Unguentum Album Camphoratum, White Ointment Camphorated.

Take Oil of Roses 3 ix. Ceruss wash'd in Rose-water 3 iii. white Wax 3 ii. Camphor 3 ii. Make into an Unguent S. A.

It is now altogether the Custom of the Shops to put common Hog's-Lard for the Oil and Wax, and it is as good for the Medicine, and will not so foon turn rancid. This is sold at such a mean rate by those

re.

ere

Na-

ind

ng,

call'd wholefale Apothecaries, that few put in the just quantity of Campber; and if those who do, are not careful in mixing it after 'tis almost cold, the Heat will waite a great deal of It ought to be powder'd with a little Oil by it felt, and then rubb'd well with the Ceruft, and both mix'd with the Lard together. This is recommended for a Cooler, and to be good in inflammatory Tumours. but it ought to be cautioufly used in fuch Cases for fear of Mortification a tho the Campbor indeed is some security against it, if it be rightly, made. In tetterous and falt Homours, which ouze through and deform the Skin, it is useful and safe enough.

Unguentum Apostolorum, The Apofiles Cintment.

'Take Turpentine, Resin, Wax, Gum Armoniack, ana z xiv. Roots of long Birth-wort, Olibanum, Bdellium, ana z vi. Myrrh and Galbanum, ana z si. Opoponax z iii. Verdigrease z ii. Letharge z ix.

Oil of Olives to ii. Vinegar a fufficient quantity to diffolve the Gums; and make all together into

an Ointment S. A.'

In the making this, which is a Prescription of Avicen, it must be observ'd to dissolve the Gums in Vinegar; which must after straining be in the greatest part evaporated. and to them put the Turpentine, Refin, and Wax: and after the Letharge has boil'd long enough with the Oil to incorporate it, with Water enough to prevent burning, they are to be put together, and then the Ingredients to be powder'd, fifted in, and all mix'd with a Spatule. Verdigrease, if it be rightly order'd, will give it a deep green Colour. This is chiefly intended for a Detergent, and it is now pretty much used Gg 3

to cleanse foul Sores and Ulcers, and wear off fungous Excrescences in Wounds, which incarn too fast.

Unguentum Basilicon, The Royal
Ointment.

Take Wax, Resin, Pitch, ana Bis. Oil of Olives Fix. Melt

them together.'

This is now much in use in Chisurgery for a Digestive, but it is sometimes apt to incarn too fast, and therefore wants a little Precipisate to be mix'd with it : tho this is not to generally in Practice as formerly; unctious Dreffings in many Cafes being not reckon'd so good as those of another kind, as the Ægyptiacum, Tincture of Myrrb, and the like. There is in the College-Dispensatory an Unquentum Bafilicon majus, but it is not used or made, as this stands under the Title of Basilicon minus. After all are melted together in making this, it ought to be ftrain'd through a coarse Canvais, to take out fuch Drois as is generally in some of the Ingredients, especially the Pitch.

Unguentum Dialthææ, Oinsment of Marshmallows.

Take the thick Mucilage made with Marshmallow-Roots, and Fce-

nugreek and Linseed, and this.
Oil of Olives thiv. Wax this. Re-

fin the fs. Turpentine 3 ii. Mix

This in the Augustan Dispensatory is call'd Unguentum Dialthau simplex, as it is taken from one under the same Title from Nicolaus, that is much more compounded, but not so good a Medicine. The Mucilage ought to be strain'd fine from all its Ingredients, and boil'd with the Oil till all the aqueous Parts are wasted by Evaporation. It should then stand to settle, and be care-

fully pour'd off from any thing that may fettle at the bottom, and then the other Ingredients mix'd with it. Many to fave trouble omit the Mucilage, but it may then be perceiv'd by its Scent; for the Mucilage will fmell strong in it, when made as it ought. This is reckon'd Emollient and Suppurative, and for such purpofes is much used in extemporaneous Liniments and Casaplasms. By its Warmth, join'd with a relaxing Property, in fuch Forms, it greatly helps to rarefy the inclos'd Humours, and dispose them either for Transpiration or Revulsion, but most commonly for Maturation, i. e. ripening into Matter; so as to render them fit for Discharge, either by Incision or Caustick.

Unguentum Diapompholygos, Ointment of Pompholyx.

Take Oil of Roses 3 xii. Juice of the Berries of Garden Nighthade 3 vi. white Wax, Cerus

wash'd, and iv. Lead macerated three days in sharp Vinegar, and

then beaten to Powder, and Pompholyx, and 3 ii. Frankincense 3 i. Mix into an Ointment S. A.

This is a Prescription of Nicolaus. The Oil and Juice must be boil'd together till the aqueous Part is confum'd, then the Wax dissolv'd, and when almost cold the Powders carefully stirr'd in. This is now almost grown out of use. It is intended for a Cooler, Dryer, and a Repeller. Some commend it against Inflammations of the Eyes, to dry up old Ulcers, and to stop the Hemorrhoids; but it is not now own'd for any such purposes.

Unguentum Enulatum, Ointment of Elicampane.

Take Roots of Elicampane bruis'd, boil'd in Vinegar, and pulp'd

pulp'd to i. Turpentine wash'd in the Water wherein they were

boil'd ii. yellow Wax ii. old · Hog's-Lard falted, and old Oil,

ana Tiv. common Salt 3 fs. Mix

4 into an Ointment S. A.

The Lard and Wax must be first melted in the Oil, and then the Turpentine, with the Root pulp'd, and the Salt in a fine Powder. It is intended against the Itch, Tetters, and cutaneous Deformities of all kinds; but it is now not much in use, unless as it is order'd to make the following with.

Unguentum Enulatum cum Mercurio, Ointment of Elicampane with Mercury.

* To the former Ointment add * 3 ii. of Mercury; and mix well

together S. A.'

This is much in use for all the Intentions the former stands directed for, and is reckon'd, by the addition of the Mercury, to be of much more efficacy. It almost infallibly cures the Itch, and cutaneous Eruptions; but it is not very fafe, because it will sometimes transmit so much Mercury through the Pores of the Skin into the Blood, as to occafion Salivation, when no fuch thing is intended, and upon many accounts at that time perhaps very improper or mischievous. The Hands may pretty fafely be rubb'd with it, but the Arm-Pits and Hams, where fuch Humours frequently break out, ought not to be meddled with it, because the Pores lie so open in those parts, as to let too much of the Mercury through. Many make the Quickfilver Girdles with this, but they are liable so the fame Inconveniencies as Unction with it: They are made only by spreading a thick Flannel with it, and then doubling and fewing it up fit for wearing.

Most who make this now, quite omit the Unguentum Enulatum, and put so much plain Lard in its room ; which may be near, if not quite fo good, and is much easier made, The Mercury is first rubb'd well with a little Oil of Turpensine, or thin Venice-Turpentine it felf, until fo incorporated, that it is not difcernible from it; and then the Ointment or Lard is gradually mix'd with it, which it changes to a Lead Colour. Some Empiricks use this on purpole to falivate by Unction ; but the Dangers of fuch Practice may be feen, from our Explication of the Operation of fuch Inftruments, under the Preparations of Mercury, in the foregoing Part.

Unquentum è Gum Elemi, Ointment of Gum-Elemi.

' Take Gum Elemi and Turpentine, ana gifs. old Sheep's-Suet gii. Lard gi. Mix and make them

into an Ointment S. A.

This is troublefom to make, because there can be procured none of the Gum Elemi, but with fo much Brofs as to make it necessary to Orain it. This is reckon'd a better Drefling in fresh Wounds than Bafilicon; because it does not incarn too fast, and is so warm and deterfive, as to make it useful even in Ulcers of some standing. This is now much us'd in Surgery; but it generally goes under the Appellation of Linimentum Arcei.

Unguentum Laurinum Vulgare, The common Ointment of Bays.

Take Leaves of Bays Bi. Bayberries & fs. Colewort-Leaves & iv. Neats-Foot Oil 18 v. Beef-Suet thii. Boil them together until the watry Parts of the Ingredients are evaporated, and then strain it for · ufe.

Gg 4

This

This is not often us'd in the prefent Practice by it felf; but is by many directed inftead of the Unguentum Enulatum to be mix'd with Mercury; and it is very frequently call'd for in the Shops by the Name of Ointment of Bays with Quicksilver; in which case it makes a more pleafant Medicine than the other, tho they are either indeed too irksome for Persons of any delicacy to make use of, as being both rancid and daubing. This indeed, without the Mercury, stands recommended mightily by some for a great Strengthner of the Nerves, a Discusser of Wind, an Easer of old Pains; and a sure Relief in Palfies, Cramps, Numbnefs, Convultions, and many other Diforders of consequence; but it is not now trufted in any such Cases.

Unguentum Martiatum, The Soldiers Ointment.

Take fresh Bay-Leaves the iii.
Rue thirs, Marjoram their Mint
their Sage, Wormwood, Costmary, Basil, and these Oil of Olive the xx, yellow Wax their. Malaga Wine their. Bruise all the
Leaves, and boil to the Confumption of the Wine, and aqueous Parts, and strain out for
use.

This is almost as warm a Medicine as any Composition of this Form can well be, and may be reckon'd as efficacious to warm and strengthen those Parts upon which it is rubbed. It is accounted to do service in all Nervous Infirmities, whether from desett of natural Juice, the supply of a bad one, or from any external Injuries: Aches, Stiffness, and the like, it is much recommended for; and also against Pains of the Head, and Apoplectick Disorders, by rubbing the Temples with it. But in all these important

Intentions it is not now much depended upon. It is call'd the Soldiers Ointment, because it was contriv'd by one Marsion, whose Name its Latin Title nearly resembles, for the Soldiers to preserve their Limbs from the Injuries they were liable to in long Encampments, and sustaining of Cold.

Unguentum Neapolitanum, The Neapolitan Ointment.

Take Hog's-Lard wash'd with the Juice of Sage Bi. Quicksilver ftrain'd thro Leather Jiv. Oil of Bays, Camomile, and Earth-Worms, and Jii. Oil of Spike Jis. Spirit V. Ji. yellow Wax Jii. Turpentine washed in the Juice of Elicampane Jiii. Powder of Chamepitys and Sage, and Jii. Mix tother S. A.

The Lard must be kept over a moderate Heat till the Juice is thorowly wasted by Steam; then the other Oils, with the Wax, are to be melted with it; and while it cools a little, mix the Quickfilver, with the Turpentine, so that it cannot be discerned, and then ftir that with the Powders lifted in all together till they are well mic'd. This was chiefly design'd to raise a Salivation with, in order to cure the Venereal Difease, (which some call the Neapolitan, and others the French, as supposing it first to have its Rise in those Countries, which is only fabulous) for it was very customary to flux this way formerly; but the present Bractice with very good reason condemns it, and therefore this Medicine is now almost in negleft, and is us'd only by some common People for the Itch and Breakings out upon the Skin. This is also made use of to destroy Lice, Bodylice, and fuch kind of Vermin, which indeed all Mercurials in this

b

11

b

ta b

E

th

0

1

Ĉ

11

IS

n

al

1-

as

in

2-

ry

ne

od

re

g-

m-

k-

lo

dy-

in,

his m Form will equally do; but Persons must not be too busy herewith.

Unguentum Nervinum, Nerve-

Take Cowflip-Leaves, with the Flowers, Sage, Chamepitys, Rofemary, Lavender, Bay-Leaves with its Berries, Camomile, Rue, Smallage, Melilot with its Flowers, and Wormwood, and m.i. Mint, Betony, Pennyroyal, Parfley, Centaury the leffer, and St. John's-wort, and m.fs. Neats-Foot Oil to. Oil of Spike 3 fs. Mutton or Beef-Suet, or the Marrow of either thii. Make into an Ointment S. A.

All the Herbs must be bruis'd fmall, and the whole boil'd till they are crifp, then preis'd out hard, and upon a gentle Heat kept just stirring until all the aqueous Humidity is exhaled, and there remains no yellow or dusky Hue in the Colour, but it looks of a clear green, as was before raught, introductory to this Division. This is pretty much of the Virtues as the Martiatum, tho many Ingredients in it contribute nothing thereunto, as the Cowflips, Betony, or Centaury; or at most so little, that it is not worth clogging the Medicine with them: for in all thefe Forms a great deal of difficulty arifes in boiling without danger of burning, from the multitude and quantity of Herbs; and therefore Care should be taken to put as few infignificant Ingredients in as pollible. Those which are of a warm volatile nature do part with fomewhat which the unctious Parts entangle and detain, as is discoverable in the Smell afterwards, it an Empyreuma is avoided; which in these Preparations often thro Inadvertency will happen. The Name of this declares its Virtues; but it is

not much now us'd in any cases of importance: and when it is prefcrib'd, it is rather as a Vehicle to fome other things of greater efficacy, than for any thing it is expected to do of it felf. The Recipe here is different from what the Angustan-Dispensatory gives of it, for that is more tedious; but Zwelfer' takes a great deal of Pains in correcting it, and teaching the true manner of compounding it; and also in the Pharmacopæia Regia gives another Unguent under the fame Title ; but they are neither worth our infertion here.

Unguentum Nicotianum, Ointment of Tobacco.

Take Leaves of green Tobacco
B ii. Hog's-Lard B i. red Wine
J iii. Let them stand in Maceration some time; then put to it B i.
of fresh Juice of Tobacco, and boil to the consumption of all the aqueous Humidity, and till the Herb grows crisp; then press it, and to it add, while yet warm, Venice-Turpentine J iv. and when almost cold, stir in, in fine Powder, J ii. of round Birth-wort, and mix S. A.

There is also order'd a sufficient quantity of Wax to make it into an Ointment, but there is none wanted for that purpose, it being stiff enough without any. This is described by Laurentius Jobertus in his Pharmacopæia, and by him commended very highly for discussing scrophulous Tumours, as also for healing Ulcers, and cleanling the Skin from Eruptions. It is constantly kept in the Shops now, but is feldom call'd for, growing yearly more and more into neglect: tho if our English Medley-Writer Salmon may be regarded, it ought for ever to be in the greatest esteem; as he gives it a power in

458 The Compleat English Dispensatory.

curing almost all Diseases, internal as well as external. It is really matter for good diversion, to read the Lift of Difeases that Scribler has lifted under this trifling Medicine.

Unguentum Nutritum.

Take Letharge in fine Powder 6 % fs. Vinegar 3 v. Oil of Roles Bi. Mix into an Ointment S. A.

The Letharge must be rubb'd in a Mortar with the Vinegar, and then the Oil be added by little at a time, until all are incorporated, and make a whitish Ointment. This proves troublesome enough sometimes to mix as thus directed, and with keeping a little time it grows fo dry, as hardly to be fit for use. If it has any good Properties, they may be eafier had by lowering common Diachylon Plaster with Oil of Roses: for it is defign'd for a Cooler, a Dryer, and a Repeller, and is therefore order'd in Tetters, Scalds, and Inflammasions; but fuch things frequently do harm in those Cases, and therefore this is justly almost neglected by the present Practice.

Unguentum ex Oxylapatho, Ointment of sharp-pointed Dock.

Take Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, boil'd in Vinegar till they

are foft enough to pulp, and Sul-

phur wash'd in Juice of Lemons,

ana gifs. Hog's-Lard, often wash'd

in the Juice of Scabious, the s. Unguentum Populneum, ground with

the Juice of Elicampane, 3 fs.

Make into an Ointment with a few Drops of Oil of Rhodium,

by mixing all together well in a

Mortar.

This feems contriv'd to cure the Itch, but it is a troublesome as well as a trifling Composition; the several Lotions being ridiculous; and therefore it is now almost quite rejected the Shops.

Unguentum Pectorale, Pectoral Ointment.

Take Oil of fweet Almonds ' 3 iv. of Camomile and Violets, ana 3 iii. fresh Butter wash'd with Violet-Water 3 vi. Hen's and Duck's-Fat, ana 3 ii. Orrice-Root 5 ii. Saffron 3 fs. Wax 3 iii. Mix 6 S. A.

This is commended to anoint the Breast with, in all Diseases of that Part, as it is suppos'd to open and relax the Veffels, and give more room for their respective Fluids to move in: for which reason it is judg'd of service in Pleurisies, Asthma's, and fuch-like Ailments. But the present Practice has always recourse to extemporaneous Forms in fuch Cases, and very rarely takes notice of this. This Medicine likewife will not keep long without turning rancid, and therefore ought to be made but in small quantities by those who have Opinion enough to continue its use. The Orrice and Saffron are to be finely powder'd, and fifted in, when the other Ingredients have been mix'd, and are almost cold. The Lotion of the Butter (as indeed are all other of the like kind, as Zwelfer justly remarks) is ridiculous,

Unquentum Pomatum, Pomatum or Ointment of Apples.

:

. 1

. 1 . .

. 2

mo

ten

lent

200

and

Burn

flam

thriti

thing

Take fresh Hog's-Lard thin. Sheep-Suet 3 ix. of the Apples call'd Pome-waters, peel'd and the Cores taken out, 3 xxi. Rofewater 3 vi. Orrice-Root grofly powder'd 3 vi. Let them boil together till the Apples are quire foft, and then strain without preffing; and to every Pound add It

d

C

0

is

1-

lt

Ĉ-

n

)•

c.

ut

ht

zh

nd

d,

re-

al-

ut-

he

KS)

OF

111.

oles

and

ofe-

fly

ooil

uite

rel-

add

Oil

Oil of Rhedium gut. xii, and ftir

well together for ufe.'

This is a very troublesome illdirected Ointment, and no better than plain Lard when it is made, excepting what it receives from the Rhodium-Oil: for the Apples, whence it takes its name, give nothing to it. This is now chiefly made by Persons whose whole Employ it is, and who ferve the Shops with it; and it is with nothing elfe than Lard beat up into a kind of Cream with Rofewater, and scented with Rhodium, Lemons, Thyme, or any thing elfe, as is most fancy'd by the Buyer. Its Uses deserve not any Remark here, and are likewife in every one's knowledge.

Unguenrum Populneum, Poplar-Ointment.

Take fresh Poplar-Buds Bis. · Violet-Leaves, Navel wort of the Wall, ana 3 iii. fresh Lard & ii. Let the Ingredients be bruis'd and macerated together in May, and add the Tops of Brambles, Leaves of black Poppies, of Mandrakes, " (or the Berries and Leaves of Mountain-Elder) Henbane, Nighthade, Lettice, House-leek the greater and leffer, and the greater Burdock, ana 3 iii. After thele have likewise been bruis'd, and food some time in Maceration with the former, add Rofe-water " & i. and boil till the Ingredients ' are crifp, and strain S. A.'

This is one of the Ointments most used in the Shops, and is intended for a Cooler and a Repellent; for which Intention it is as good as any Medicine in this form, and therefore it is much in ule for Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflammations; as also to assuage Arthritick Pains. But there are many things in this Composition that cannot contribute any thing hereumo, and therefore they are much better left out, because they are a hindrance to the other in boiling: fuch are the Violet-Leaves and Bramble-Tops, as likewise the lesser House-look, if by it be understood the Stone-Crop, as most make use of; for that is quite in a contrary Intention, and of a hot nature. This may be brought to a most beautiful green Colour, if it be gently ftirr'd upon a flow Fire fome time after straining, as has been before directed; but yet there are so many unacquainted with this, that it is generally in the Shops of an ugly dusky Green.

Unguentum Rolatum, Role-Oinement.

Take fresh red Rose-Leaves and " Hog's-Lard, ana & i. Bruile the Roles, and let them stand in Ma-

ceration with the Lard for some

days; then put to it 3 vi. of Juice

of Roles, and \$ ii. of Oil of weet Almonds, and boil together

till the Juice is exhaled, then strain

for ule.

Notice must be taken, not to let any Oils or Unquenes stand in Maceration in brafs Veffels, unless such as ought to look green; because the Metal will discolour the Ointment, and it will communicate a hot corrofive Quality likewife, which makes the same inconvenient for all which are of a cooling Intention. In this last the addition of the Oil of Almonds and the Rose-Juice, is mere trifling; and the whole is but an indifferent Medicine, intended for a Cooler; but it is so little acknowledg'd, as to be very feldom heard of.

Unguentum Rubrum Deliccativum, The Red Drying-Ointment.

Take Oil of Roses to i, white Wax 3 v. Melt them together, and

and mix with them in a Leaden
Mortar, finely powder'd, Lemnian
Earth (or Bole) and Calamine,
and iv. Letharge and Cerufs, and

iii. Camphor 3 i. S. A.'

The Powders in this Medicine are in an Over-proportion, which make it too dry and hard for an Unguent, being almost of the Consistence of a Cerate. It drys, cools, and repels, and is pretty much in use for those Intentions; but so much for Kibes, which Children are very subject to in frosty Weather, that it is often ask'd for by the common People by the name of Kibe-Ointment; for it cools and cicatrizes them very soon.

Unguentum Tutize, Ointment of Tutty.

* Calamine 3 i. Ointment of Roses

* Bis. Mix S. A.

This is chiefly used for fore Eyes, which proceed from hot Rheums: but most, if not all, use plain Lard in making it, instead of the Rose-Ointments; and do not seem to be chargeable with any blame for it, because that answers the Intention as well. This is much in esteem and use amongst the common People, but seldom met with in Prescription.

The number of Compositions under this form in the Shops, as well as that of Oils, is prodigiously a-

enthing y and the whole in our an indifferent becausing, formfold for a Coolean but in its for India artename

ledg'd, as to be very feldern hatel of.

Unguerum Rubrum Defectivum, The Red Degler-Distribute

and a list whom to the start we

. Way 9 v. Melt them together,

Marie 1

bridg'd, to what has been antiently used; because their Practice turn'd very much upon Exercise, Friction, Bathing, and Anointing: fo that there was hardly any one Intention which had not something under this Form affifting thereunto. But as those Practices are much lost amongst us, this is also funk with them: and indeed so far as any Dependence in Cales of moment was laid upon the Virtues of an Unquent, it has been rejected with very good reafon; for there is a great deal of difference between using them as heretofore they used to be, as affisting some Intentions in Bathing, Friction, and the like; and laying stress upon them when such Practices are disused. We have here given all that are ever heard of in the Shops, tho they are but very few of the number that stand in the Works of Dispensatory-Writers; and even of them, if a Revifal and Alteration of this Work should hereaster be call'd for, as the frequent Changes in Practice may perhaps make neceffary, it is hoped that many may be expung'd. We indeed frequently meet with such Forms in extemporaneous Prescription, but then they are feldom confined to any of the Officinal Oils or Unquents; and therefore in the following Part we shall give choice of such Formula, under all those Intentions of Cure, as fuch Medicines are likely to fall in with.

SECT.

es al la lectementa ciación sol, timo procesor el constituido de la constituida del constituida de la constituida de la constituida del constituida de la constituida del constituida del constituida del constituida del constituid

est would excell a grant of and

Sold the works of Soles of the

es mis acting and the man

t n

d

.

S

e

11

s,

10

of

of

n

e

es

C-

ıy

t-

0-

y

10

nd

ve

4,

Ш

11

SECT. X.

Of Emplasters.

NDER this Form might also be included what goes under the Name of a Cerate, or Cere-Cloth; which is a Confiftence between an Unguent and Plaister; but there are none of them now in the Shops, and whenever they are wanted, are pro re nata prescrib'd and made up : for which reason we quite leave them to the following Part. An Emplaster is a Composition of Oils, Waxes, Resins, and Powders, erc. in fuch a Confiftence as will keep its Form without running or flicking to any thing when cold, but is yet moift enough to bemelted and spread, so as to adhere when warm, and not be brittle or dry enough to crackle or break off what it is spread upon. When any of this Form therefore is not high enough, either more dry Ingredients are to be added, or fuch as are in themselves brittle as Resin; or it is to be boil'd longer. And when an Emplaster is too high, it is to be lower'd with Oil; or if crumbling, with Turpentine, or fuch adhefive Bodies. This Division takes in but a finall compass in the Intentions of Cure, and for the Manner of Operation, is included under what has been explain'd previous to the three first Classes of Topicks, Sett. 12.

From the College.

Emplastrum ex Ammoniaco, Emplaster of Ammoniacum.

Take Gum Ammoniacum strain'd with Vinegar, and Bran well fifted,

ana 3 i. Ointment of Marshmallows, compound Emplafter of Melilot, Powder of Briony-Roots and Orrice, ana 3 fs. Ducks, Geefe, and Hens-Fat, ana 3 iii. Bdellium, Galbanum, ana 3 iss. Resin, yellow Wax, ana § v. Turpentine and Oil of Orrice, ana gifs, Mucilage of Fœnugreek and Linfeed. ana iii. Make all together into an Emplaster S. A.

The Fats and Oil should be boil'd with the Mucilage till the Mucilage is exhaled, and then the other Ingredients put in, fo as to mix well together. This is recommended for a great Discutient, and said to be good for the Spleen; as also to diffolve scrophulous Swellings, and Knots in the Joints: but it is hardly ever call'd for, and very rarely made.

Emplastrum è Baccis Lauri, Emplaster of Bay-Berries.

' Take Bay-Berries husk'd 3 ii. Frankincense, Mastich, Myrrh, ana 3 fs. Cyprefs, Costus, yellow Wax, Turpentine, and Oil of Bays, ana 3 i. Honey not clarify'd 3 iv. Mix ' S. A.'

What of these Ingredients will powder, must be so managed; and the other that will melt, be first mix'd, and then the other stirr'd in amongst them. This is also of the Virtues of the former, and commended particularly to discuss Flatulencies and Tumours from Diforders of the Spleen, Womb, Bowels, cr. but it is likewise as little used or made.

Em-

Emplastrum de Betonica, Emplaster of Betony.

Take green Betony, Burnet, Agrimony, Sage, Pennyroyal, Yar-

s row, Centaury the less, the greater Comfrey, Clary, ana 3 vi. Frank-

incense, Mastich, ana 3 iii. Orrice, round Birthwort, and 3 vi. white

Wax, Turpentine, ana yviii. fine Resin ; vi. Gum Elemi, Oil of Fir, ana ii. Mix together into

an Emplaster S. A.'

These green Herbs are to be bruis'd and digested in White-Wine some days, then press out the Liquor, and evaporate it with the Sub-Rance which will melt; and then ftir in, when almost cold, such as are to be powder'd. This is a very confus'd Composition, but it is pretty often used, and made in most Shops. It is faid to strengthen the Nerves, and upon that account to sood in some Disorders of the Head, apply'd upon the Sutures, to Strengthen sprain'd Limbs and luxated Joints, to draw out Splinters, and digeft and cleanse Ulcers; and likewife to give eafe in the Gout and old Aches; but all these are hardly confistent, nor can any thing of consequence be depended upon from it.

Emplastrum Cæsaris.

Take red Roses & is. Bistort-Roots, Cypress-Nuts, all the Sanders, Mint, Coriander-Seeds, ana 5 giii. Mastich & ss. Hypocistis, Acacia, Dragon's-Blood, seal'd Earth, fine Bole, red Coral, ana 3 ii. "Turpentine wash'd in Plantain-Water 3 iv. Oil of Roses 3 iii. white Wax & xii. Refin & x. Pitch 5 vi. Juices of Plantain, Houseleek, Orpine, ana 3 i. Mix S. A.' The unctious Substances must be first melted together with the Juices, and kept over a moderate Heat till they are exhaled; then the gummy Substances, after due Solution and Straining, are to be added; and when almost cold, the dry Ingredients to be fifted in, in fine Powder. This is reckon'd to bind and grengthen, and is with much more reason recommended to fortify havated Joints than the foregoing. It is also order'd sometimes to the Sutures of the Head, to strengthen the Brain, and prevent those Deflucions of Rheum, which occasion Cararrhs and Coughs; but this is but feldom made, or, call'd for.

Emplastrum Cephalicum, The Cephalick Plaister.

' Take Refin Tii. black Pitch Ti. Labdanum, Turpentine, Bean and Orobus-Flower, and Pidgeon's-

Dung, ana 3 is. Myrrh and Maftich, ana 3 iss. Gum-Juniper, and Nutmegs, ana 3 ii. Make into an

* Emplaster S. A.

The Pidgeon's-Dung and Nutmegs, with the Gum-Juniper, Myrrh and Mastich, are best powder'd, and when the other are melted and strain'd, mix'd with them. Its Confiftence is rather too hard, and therefore would be better a little foften'd with common Oil and Turpentine. This is contriv'd to ffrengthen the Head, by applying it all over shaved; especially so as to cover most of the Sutures, and thereby to prevent tickling Defluxions, Coughs, and Catarrhs, for which purposes it is now sometimes prescribed. It is also frequently met with in Prescription, either alone or mix'd with other things, as Galbanum and the like, for the Soles of the Feet, in Feyers attended with Deliriums.

d

d

d

i-

-

ié

15

hŝ

m

١d

ıſ-

be

in

it-

rb

nd

nd

m-

nd

tle

ur-

g-

all

co-

re-

ns,

ich

re-

net

ne

al-

les

rith

m-

Emplastrum Cephalicum chm Euphorbio, Cephalick Emplaster with Euphorbium.

To the preceding Composition add Euphorbium, Pellitory of Spain, and black Pepper, and Fire finely powder'd, and stirr'd in

with the reft S. A.'

These latter Ingredients make it hotter and more stimulating, and therefore sometimes are order'd to cover the Head with it in Apoplectick and Lethargick Cases; and it is more effectual, with this Alteration, to relieve the Head by Application to the Feet, because it makes a greater Revulsion: but some are apprehensive of its being too hot this way, as it will sometimes even raise Blisters; and therefore generally order it without the Euphorbium, as it is made in the former Prescription.

Emplastrum è Cicutà cum Ammoniaco, Hemlock-Plaster with Ammoniacum.

Take Juice of Hemlock 3 iv.
Vinegar of Squills and Gum Am-

moniacum, ana y viii. Evaporate the Juices, and make into an

· Emplafter S. A.'

After the Ammoniacum is first dissolved, strain all through a Canvass Cloth, and then evaporate to a Consistence. This is reckon'd, and justly too, a very powerful Discussive, and is frequently apply'd to Flatulencies and Tumours rais'd by the Disorders of the Spleen, and likewise to dissolve Nodes and knotry Swellings in what part soever, and from any cause.

Emplastrum è Crusta Panis, Crust of Bread Plaster.

Take Mastich, Mint, Myrrh, Nutmegs, and Styrax, and \$ s.

Cloves 5 iii. red Rofes, Oil of Maftich, Labdanum, and yellow Wax, ana 5 i. Cruft of Bread

toafted, and boil'd in Vinegar of

Roses to a Jelly, § iii. Turpentine

This is much alter'd from its Recipe in the former Dispensasories of the College. It is warm and strengthning, and good to fordsy any luxated or sprain'd Parts: it is likewise of service to the Stomach and Bowels, by being spread pretty thick and laid upon them, in Vomiting or Diarrhae's. But this is not much prescribed, and therefore seldom made.

Emplastrum è Cymino, Cummino. Plaster.

' Take Cummin-Seed, Bay-Ber-' ries, yellow Wax, ana & i. Pine-' Refin & ii. common Refin & iii.

Oil of Dill the fs. Make into an

' Emplaster S. A.'

This is a good warm discussive Plaster, and is frequently prescribed to expel Flatulencies, dislove cold Tumours, strengthen the Stomach and Bowels, and give ease in Cholick and Splenetick Pains, and sometimes also for those in the Joints.

Emplastrum Diachalciteos.

Take old Lard & ii. Oil of Olives and Letharge, ana & iii. white Vitriol burnt & iv. with Plantain-Water boil to a due Confif-

This is cooling, drying, and repelling; but it is very feldom used, the following being much preferable.

Diachylon Simplex, Diachylon Simple.

Take Mucilage of Marshmallow-Roots, Fœnugreek, and Linseed,

ana thi. old Oil thiii. Letharge

Bifs, Boil to a Confiftence."

Moft

Most now omit the Mucilage, which is a great fault; and many others too, with the same View, have learn'd to use Lard instead of Oil, and put more than the due quantity of Letharge, or some Ceruss with it, to bring the Cost lower, as it is a Plaster for which there are very large Demands. One great Caution to be taken in the boiling of this is necessary, viz. that if the Confistence is not high enough by that time the Mucilage is evaporated, or the Water that may be put in the room of it, which may be known by its subsiding, more must be put in, else it will turn black; but if it be not boiling hot, it will immediately lift up the Plaster, and throw it over the Pan with a violent crackling explosive Noise, and be in danger of scalding all that are near it; but if it be hot, it will not do fo. This happens to some ignorant Operators, and in some other Plasters of a viscid Contexture, when they are near enough; for before, they will not fly in fuch a manner. The reason of this is, that the Particles of Air - inclos'd in cold Water, lying wrapt up in a fmall compass, being always as the Heat which attends it; as foon as they come into the hot Plaster, open suddenly with a prodigious force, not unequal to that in the Explosion of Gun-Powder; and the Viscidity of the Mixture not suffering them to escape, they throw that about with an amazing force: But in boiling Water the aereal Particles being already open'd by an equal degree of Hear, can have no additional Extension or Force given them when they come into the Plafter, and therefore they do not disturb it. This elastick Property of the Air, and the Accidents which ignorant Persons are liable to, from its indifcreet Mixtures with hot viscid

Liquors, has not yet been attended to in any Works of this kind, notwithstanding the fatal Mischiefs that fometimes arife from it; and more especially in some fused Metals: a dreadful Instance of which, is yet fresh in every one's memory, not much above a year fince, at the King's Founder's in Moorfields ; where by running the Metal into a damp Mold, it flew about with fuch violence, as to kill and wound many of the Spectators. This Rarefaction likewise of the Air, is much in the cause why during the boiling of things of this Confiftence, they are elevated in the Vessel (which makes it necessary that it be always large) fix times as high as it would be fill'd if cold: for when the aqueous Humidity is spent, they will subside. The Fire indeed has a great share herein, because it cannot conveniently pass through such viscid Bodies, it lifts them up, as we fee in the boiling of Milk, which it will raise over the Vellel, when it does not fo by Water or thinner Fluids, because it passes through them, and can only elevate them into small Bubbles or Waves. This Plaster is much in use, as it is the Basis of many others, and because it is in all Peoples acquaintance for a Cooler and Dryer, and therefore is used in all little Accidents of Cuts and finall Wounds.

Emplastrum Diachylon magnum, The greater Diachylon.

Take Mucilage of Raisins, of Figs, Fœnugreek, Marshmallow-Roots, Linseed, Birdlime, Juices of Orrice and Squills, and Sheep's-Foot Oil, ana 3 is. Oils of Orrice, Camomile, and Dill, ana 3 viii. Letharge in fine Powder the Lampentine 3 iii. Resin and yellow Wax, ana 3 ii. Make into an Emplaster S. A.

d

25

to

ce

m

of

• 1

. (

·I

. (

First boil the Mucilage with the Oil and Litharge till the latter is thorowly dissolv'd, and then mix the rest of the Ingredients. This is seldom used alone, and made only for the sake of the following Composition, which is much used.

Emplastrum Diachylon chm Gummi, Diachylon with the Gums.

To the foregoing Plafter add Bdellium, Sagapenum, and Am-

moniacum, ana 3 ii. dissolv'd and ftrain'd with any proper Liquor ;

fo as to make a Plaster.'

e

f

Ĉ

S

1-

-

5,

e

c

O

C

y

n

)-

es

C-

9

of

W-

cs

's-

)r-

na

er

nd

to

ira

This is frequently directed to fosten and suppurate Tumours, for which it is in much efteem amongst the Surgeons, and for which purpofes they spread it pretty thick, because it gives more Warmth to the Part apply'd to. Many make this only by adding the Gums with a little Wax to the Diachylon Simple; and some will not allow even the proper quantity of Gums that way, leaving too little room for that Profit which wholefale Dealers in Medicine content themselves with. This Emplaster is likewise sometimes directed with other proper Ingredients as a Strengthner, which all those warm gummy Compositions prove to be, when apply'd to fprain'd Sinews, or to any weak Part; except there be a Defluxion of Humours: as frequently to the Small of the Back.

Emplastrum de Mucilaginibus, The Mucilage-Plaster.

Take Mucilages of Elm-Bark, Fornugreek and Linfeed, ana 3 ivis.

Oils of Camomile, Lillies, and Dill. and Fife. Ammoniacum.

Dill, ana 3 ifs. Ammoniacum,
 Galbanum, Sagapenum, and Opo-

ponax, ana § fs. yellow Wax 3 xx.
Turpentine 3 ii. Saffron g ii. Make

into an Emplaster S. A.

The Mucilages must be boil'd with the Oils to the Consumption of the aqueous Parts, then the Wax and Gums strain'd with Vinegar must be mix'd; and when almost cold, the Saffron fisted in, in fine Powder. This is also call'd Diachylen Compositum. It is the best Ripener of any thing in this Form, and is much used for such purposes; tho it is inconvenient to some Parts, because it will not stick well, and wants gentle Bandage. It ought to be spread thick in all such Cases, else it is not much to be depended upon.

Emplastrum Epispasticum, Elistering-Plaster.

Take simple Melilot-Plaster 3 iiTurpentine, and Spanish Flies, ana
3 i. Burgundy Pitch 3 iii. Mix
into a Plaster.

The Use of this is known to all. See Part 2. Sect. 12. No 496.

Emplastrum, Flos Unquentorum, dictum; Flower of Ointments.

Take Refin of Pine, yellow Wax, and Sheep-Suet, and B fs.

Olibanum 3 iv. Turpentine 3 iifs. Myrrh, Mastich, ana 3 i. Cam-

ophor gii. White-Wine the fs. Mix

All these Ingredients may be melted or dissolv'd and strain'd, and the Medicine will be much the smoother for so doing; tho some powder the Olibanum, Myrrh, and Massich : for the former may be put good Frankincense, of which indeed it is a kind. This suppurates and draws, and is rather hotter than the Mucilage-Plaster, but does not soften so much, which is a mighty help in those Intentions.

Emplastrum ad Herniam, The Rupture-Plaster.

• Take Galls, Cypress-Nuts, Pome-H h granate-

granate-Peels, Balauftines, Acacia, Seeds of Plantain, Creffes, Fleawort, Acorn-Cups, parch'd Beans,

round and long Birth-wort, Myr-tles, ana 3 is. Steep these in Vi-

negar of Rofes some days, then dry and powder them. Then take

the greater Comfry and the leffer, · Horse-Tail, Woad, Ceterach, Roots

of Ofmond-Royal, and Fern, ana 3i. · Frankincenfe, Myrrh, Aloes, Maftich,

Mummy, ana 3 ii. Bole wash'd in Vinegar, Calamine, Letharge, Dragon's-Blood, ana 3 iii. black

Pitch # il. Turpentine 3 vi. or

enough to make into an Em-

olafter.

This is a very troublesome Plaster to make, there are fo many Ingredients in it to be powder'd, which cannot be got in any other way. If the Litharge be boil'd with a fufficient quantity of Oil to make it into a Diachylon, or a due proportion of the Plaster taken in its room, it would be better. It is much used, not for Ruptures only, which its Title expresses, but for strengthning any weaken'd Parts, whether from Sprains, Luxations, or the like; and is frequently apply'd to the Small of the Back with success, to strengthen the Reins.

Emplastrum Hystericum, The Hyflerick Plafter.

Take Roots of Bistort th i.

· Aloes-Wood, yellow Sanders, Nutmegs, Barberry-Kernels, Anthera

or Rofe-Seeds, ana 3 i. Cinna-mon, Cloves, Scheenanth, and

· Camomile-Flowers, ana 3 is.

Frankincense, Mastich, Alipta Moschata, Gallia Mofchata, and Sty-

rax, ana 3 i. Musk 3 fs. Wax thifs.

Turpentine the fs. Moschelæum 3 iv.

Labdanum to iv. Pitch to iii. Make

an Emplaster S. A.

This is a very injudicious Com-

polition, some of the Ingredients being only a Clog to the whole, and others in very vidiculous quantities. The Alipta and Gallia Mofchata are Species that are very rarely made, and therefore hardly worth it on purpose for this Medicine. It is fometimes to be met with in the Shops, but there is very little ufe for it; notwithstanding it stands recommended for a great Strengthner of the Womb, and to cure Fits of the Mother, when apply'd to the Navel; and likewife for many other things which the present Practice is a stranger to, as it is hardly ever order'd.

Emplastrum de Mastiche, Mastichenu , xatta Plaster.

Take Mastich 3 iii. Bole walh'd in red Wine 3 ifs. Red-Rofe Leaves 3 vi. Ivory, Myrtle-Berries, ana 5 fs. Refin, Turpentine, Tacamahaca and Labdanum, ana 3 ii. vellow Wax to s. Oil of Myrtles siv. Make all together into a Plafter S. A.

This is reckon'd a Strengthner, and commended to apply to the Head against Defluxions of Rheum, Catarrhs, and Coughs; to the Stomach, to ftop Vomiting, and remove Nausea's; to the Belly, to stop Fluxes; to the Back, to strengthen the Reins, and to sprain'd and luxated Parts: but the present Practice feldom directs it to any of those Purpofes, and it is not often made.

Emplastrum de Meliloto simplex, Melilot-Plaster Simple.

Take Refin th viii. Wax th iv. Sheep-Suer to ii. Leaves of Meli-

o lot green to v. Boil till the Herb is criff, then strain and make into

an Emplaster for use.

If it be made as here directed, as many know no better than to do, 1

T

is

21

d

CS

na

12-

ii.

les

a

er, the

m,

to-

rc-

to

ng-

and

rac-

ofe

le.

ex,

iv.

Aeli-

Herb

into

1, 15

do,

it is extremely troublesome : for unless it be press'd very hard, and while it is even fealding hot, a great deal will be loft with the Leaves. The best way therefore is to boil, in the proper Seafon, as many Melilot-Leaves pick'd clean from the Stalks, as any quantity of Suet will mix with when melted; and boil thefe up together till the Leaves are dry. Then it will press much easier than when the other Ingredients are with it; and this rais'd afterwards to its highest Colour, as has been before directed of all green Oils and Unguents, may be kept under the title of Sevum Melileri, to be made up with the other Ingredients at pleafure, And this particular Conveniency arifes from this Management, that the Plaster may be made at any time of the Year; for in the hot Weather, when the green Herb comes in feason, it is very difficult to work up, in comparison of what it is in Winter-time. The less it is ftirr'd and pull'd about by the hands in making up, the better; because that lightens its Colour, as any one may observe in working it. This is mightily in use, but chiefly to dress Blifters while they continue running. It is warm and discussive, and therefore commended to ripen Boils, and draw fuch kind of Tumours to Maturation: but for such Cases it is not much used.

Emplastrum de Meliloto compositum, Compound Melilot-Plaster.

Take Flowers of Melilot 3 vi. Flowers of Camomile, Fænugreek-· Seed Bay-berries husk'd, Marthmallow-Roots, Tops of Wormwood and Marjoram, ana 3 iii. Seeds of Parfly, Carduns, and Bi-' shop's-weed, Roots of Orrice, Cypress, Spikenard, and Cassia-Bark, ana 3 ils. Gum Ammoniacum 3 x.

Styrax and Bdellium, ana 5 v. Turpentine & ifs. Pulp of Figs ' no xii. Goat's Suer, Relin, ana Bills. Wax & vi. Oils of fweet Marjoram and Spikenard, ana 3 iii. " Mix S. A."

Reduce all the dry Substances into a fine Powder, diffolve and strain the Gums, which mix with the Oils, Wax, &c. and when abnost cold, fift in the Powders. This is a tedious troublesome Composition, and worth little when it is done; tho it just keeps a place in the Shops, but is not much taken notice of. It stands recommended for a warm Discutient, but this is less likely to answer such an Intention, than as it was formerly directed in the old College-Dispensatories; for in this many of the warmest and best Ingredients, as the Melilot simple and the Ammoniacum, are quite left out, or lessen'd in their quantities, to the detriment of the whole, as they were the chief and most efficacious.

Emplastrum de Minio, Plaster of Red-Lead.

' Take Red-Lead Jix. Oil of Roses this. Vinegar & vi. Boil up to a due Consistence.'

This ought to be done in a Pan that is fix times as big as what the Ingredients fill when first put in, because it will swell like the Diachylon, especially when almost enough, and be apt to run over. If it be thus made, it will look black, or of a dark brown: but many like to have it red, and then it must be made thus; ' Take Red-Lead thi. Oil of Roses this. e yellow Wax to is. Boil to a fit " Confistence.' If care be not taken to remove this from the Fire as foon as high enough, it will also turn blackish; which is never recoverable with ever fomuch fresh Mi-Hh 2

nium. The Wax need not be put in till it is just enough, and some put it not in at all; for the Plaster can be afforded cheaper without it: many sell great quantities of it, being next in use to Diachylon, and good for the same purposes. Some also apply it as a Strengthner to the Reins and sprain'd Limbs. There is a compound Plaster under this Title, but neither made or us'd.

Emplastrum Oxycroceum, id.

* Take Saffron § ii fs. black Pitch,

* Refin, yellow Wax, ana giv.

* Turpentine, Galbanum and Ammoniacum diffoly'd and ftrain'd

* with Vinegar, Myrrh, Olibanum

* and Maftich, ana g xi. Mix all into

" a Plafter S. A."

This Emplaster is much in use, but seldom made with its due quantity of Saffron; the Price being brought down fo low by Medicine-Merchants, or fuch as are call'd wholefale Apothecaries, that a Perfon must be a loser who makes it genuine: but this is not the Case only of a fingle Medicine, amongst those skilful Benefactors to the Profession, who have no Views beyond their own Profits. This is one of the warmest and most strengthning Compositions under this Form. It is of use therefore to apply to all Parts that are weaken'd by any Difease or Accident, whether by a Palfy, as Numbness, or by Sprains or Luxations: it is also good to the Head to strengthen the Origin of the Nerves, and prevent cold Defluxions which produce Cararrhs and Coughs. To the Reins also it is frequently of use to warm and comfort those Parts which have been injur'd and weaken'd by the Passage of fandy and vellicating Particles along with the Urine; and it not only affifts in strengthning those

Parts, but also by its warmth forwards the Ejectment of gross Matter, which is apt to stick by the way, and occasion a great many Mischiefs.

Emplastrum de Ranis, Emplaster of Frogs.

Take live Frogs no vi. Earthworins washed in White-Wine iiis. Oils of Camomile, Dill, Spike, Lillies, and ii. of Bays iis. of Saffron i. Viper's Fat iis. Suet of a Calf, Hog's-Lard, and the Euphorbium v. Frankin-cense v. Juices of Elicampane-Root, of Dwarf-Elder, and ii. Schoenanth, Stæcha's, Feversew with its Flowers, and mi. White-wine the ii. Litharge the Turpentine iii. yellow Wax iv. liquid styrax iis. Quicksilver iv. Boil what is to be boil'd, and make

' into an Emplaster S. A'

This is justly complain'd of for a very troublesom Composition, tho when made, is of great value, and much in use. But the fault is in its being injudiciously directed, and having some things in it that are difficult to manage, and good for little or nothing. The quantity of Oil of Bays is ridiculous, that of Saffron is never made, and the Calf's Suet is a meer Whinfy. The Juices, Herbs, Frogs and Worms are to be boil'd with the Oil and the Wine, to the Consumption of the aqueous Parts : then the Fats are to be put in with the Wax, after the Litharge has boiled to Incorporation; and when almost cold, the Euphorbium lifted in, and the Quickfilver first well incorporated with the Turpentine, and liquid Styrax well ftirred in with them. But as this is in very frequent ule in many Intentions of moment, and fuch Complaint is made of the difficulty

of observing this Prescription exactly, we shall here submit a new Formula for any who think fit to make use of it. ' Take Frogs no vi. Earth-Worms the fs. Hogs-Lard the ii. and as much White-Wine : Boil to the Confumption of the Aquolity, and ftrain the Lard, to which put " Bi. of Litharge, and with fresh Wine boil to Incorporation. Then out in Wax, Oil of Bays, and of Spike, ana 3 iv. Vipers Fat 3 iii. Frankincense & ii. and the Euphorbium in fine Powder & is. with Quick-filver the fs. first well incoro porated with Turpentine Jii. liouid Styrax Tifs. and the Oil of Spike likewife may be kept apart for this ufe, because it will work the easier, and the sooner take up the Mercury.' This will make an admirable Emplafter : the Quickfilver in the College-Prescription is too little, and fome make it even with triple the quantity. It requires a great deal of pains to incorporate it well; and if it be not fo, it will lie in Globules in the Mass, and run off the Plaster when spread for use. The longer this is kept, the less liable it will be to do fo; but then it grows paler in Colour, which many do not like, because the Quicksilver shews it self by the blue Colour that it has at first pretty deep. wonderfully refolves and discusses hard Tumours and Nodes, whether Scrophulous or Venereal, or indeed from any other Caufe. It will likewife reach the Seat of Arthritick Pains, and often eafe them by attenuating and fitting the Matter for Transpiration.

Emplastrum de Sapone, Soap-Plaster.

Take Oil of Olives the ii. Minium thei. Castle-Soap the s. boil up to an Emplaster S. A. This is only a De Minio with o fore if to thiii. of Emplastrum de Minio the fs. of Soap is added, it comes to the fame; only this is fornewhat of a higher colour by the quantity of red Lead. In making this the red Lead and Oil must first boil to Incorporation, which will the fooner be done for the addition of fome Vinegar; and after that is enough, the Soap must be put in, being first shaved into thin pieces. Great care likewise must be first taken, that the whole aqueous Humidity be boil'd away, because the Soap will not elfe well mix. This is recommended for nervous and gouty Pains, and likewife to be a good Strengthner. The Soap makes it very penetrating, and therefore is of help to carry any thing elfe along with it, which otherwife could not make its way thro the Skin, as we shall have opportunity of observing in a Composition hereto to be annexed. The Soap it felf likewife is a powerful Detergent; and when mixed with the Juices, will greatly rarefy them, as has been remark'd in Part 2. Seffion 12. N° 503. and in the Explanation of Class 4. of Section 4. in the fame Part. But this is rarely taken notice of in Practice, tho with some Empiricks, and Family Doctreffes, it is in very great effeem.

Emplastrum Sticticum.

Take Oil of Olives 3 vi. yellow

Wax 3 is. Litharge 3 iv is. Gum
Ammoniacum, Bdellium, ana 3 is.

Galbanum, Opoponax, Oil of

Bays, Calamine, long and round Birthwort, Myrrh and Frankin-

cense, ana 3 ii. Turpentine 3 i.

" Mix into an Emplaster S. A."

This is a kind of Diachylon with the Gums. It is a Composition directed by Paracelfus, and therefore is frequently call'd for by no other Name than the Plaster of Paracelfus. The Litharge and Oil are to be first boil'd together to Incorporation; then the Gums are to be put in, first dissolved and strain'd from all Drofs; and then when almost cold, the Powders are to be fifted in: tho of what use they are, is not very manifest, and the Medicine would be smoother and better without them: for whatfoever may be afcrib'd to the Birth-wort, which in this cannot be of any great efficacy, it is certain the Calamine, by its Virtues describ'd under its proper Division in the preceding Part, is quite opposite to the Intention of the whole, which is to warm, suppurate and draw. This is therefore frequently us'd to bring Swellings fit for Incision, and to fetch out foul Humours, which lodge in Punctures and green Wounds; but as for any elective Attraction of Thorns, Splinters, or the like, it is a mere Chimera: for whenfoever fuch things are brought out of the Flesh, it is by the gradual Justling and Protrusion of the Humours, and compressive Motion of the Vessels, continually thrusting against it: and all that a Plaster or Drawer in this case does, is to keep the Part in which it is lodged, foft and pliable by its warmth, which will favour its Ejestment the sooner; but cannot upon any other account be charg'd with pulling out fuch things.

Emplastrum Stomachicum Magistrale, The Magisterial Stomach-Plaster.

Take Mint, Wormwood, Steecha's, Bays, Aloes-Wood, Calamus Aromaticus, Flowers of Lavender, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Galangals, long Pepper and Mace, ana 3i. Marjoram, red Rofes, yellow Sanders, ana 3ii. Maftich 3iii. Cloves 3ii fs. Oil of Spike 5i. Oil of Mint 3 i fs. of Nard 3i. Refin, yellow Wax, ana 3iv. Labdanum 3iii. strain'd Styrax

fis. Mix all S. A.

This makes a good Medicine, and it is much us'd; but it is much more troublesom than it need have been: the Oleum Nardinum is not kept in the Shops, and therefore must be supplied by the other Aromaticks the nearest to it. The dry Ingredients must be powder'd very fine, the Gums strain'd, and all mixed with using as little Heat as possible, because the Volatiles would fly away in part. The whole makes but a very indifferent Confistence, for want of somewhat more adhefive in its Composition; for it will stick but very indifferently, and soon dries and crumbles off what it is spread upon. Its chief use is to the Stomach, which it wonderfully warms, comforts and strengthens; and is a very good help to all in-ward means of the same Intention, where the Tone of the Fibres, from any Cause whatsoever, is lost: but it must be swarhed on, or will else be continually subject to fall off. It ought also to be spread very thick.

From Bates.

Emplastrum Adhesivum, The Stick-

Take Diachylon Simple, and Diapalma, and thi. Burgundy Pitch and Gum Sarcocol, and 3 iv.

Turpentine 3 vi. Mix S. A.

The Diapalma is the same as the Diachalciteos of the College; which because

because it is seldom us'd or made, the i. of Diachylon may be put in its stead: the Pitch and Gum must be strain'd carefully, else it will be knowy and not fit for use. It is intended chiefly for Issues; as also to keep on Dressings in many Chirurgical Cases: but what is generally made under this Title, and which is much easier than this, is the following.

Another.

Turpentine 3 fs. Melt into an Em-

plafter S. A.

This is very readily made, and is as good as any can be contrived for either of the Intentions abovemention'd: if this prove too foft and sticky, put but 3 ii. of Turpentine.

Emplastrum Burgundicum, Burgundy-Plaster.

Take Burgundy Pitch thi. Cloves in Powder gx. Oil of Pepper ziii. Mix into an Emplaster

6 S. A.

This is intended to draw away Rheums, and sharp Defluxions that fall upon any particular Part about the Face chiefly, by applying it behind the Ears, or to the Nape of the Neck, where by flicking fo close, and warming the Part, it makes a Revulsion; and with some it will even raise a Blister. But it will be much easier and more convenient for the Maker, to powder the Pepper and take Oil of Cloves, because they are in readiness so to be had; but the Oil of Pepper is not so often made, nor fo common to be met with. For fore Eyes, Tooth-ach, and Rheumy Distillations, it will frequently do good Service; and give almost immediate Relief with ittle trouble.

Emplastrum Diagalbani, Plaster of

'Take Galbanum diffolv'd and ftrain'd with Vinegar § xii. yellow 'Wax § viii. Turpentine § v. Make

into an Emplafter S. A.'

This admirably warms, fostens and discusses all Indurations, and harden'd Tumours, such as are Chalky, Scrophulous or Venereal. It is likewise very good to ease and waste by degrees Corns upon the Feet, Warts, and all such like Incrustations in what Part soever.

Emplastrum Diasulphuris Rulandi, Rulandus his Sulphur-Plaster.

'Take Balfam of Sulphur 3 iii.
'yellow Wax 3 fs. Refin 3 iii. Melt
'them together, and Myrrh in fine
'Powder 3 iii fs. and make into an

Emplafter S. A.

There are very great Recommendations of this Plaster, and it is said to cure all kinds of Ulcers: for which purpose it cannot indeed sail of being a good Medicine, because all the Ingredients in it contribute thereunto; as may be seen more at large under their respective Titles in the foregoing Part. For green Wounds likewise it is a very good dressing, and it will soon heal and incarn them.

Emplastrum Epispasticum, Blistering-Plaster.

Take Burgundy-Pitch ** xviii.
Oil of Ol ves § is. Melt them together, and add in fine Powder
Spanish Flies § iv. Seed of Bischop's-Weed § ii. and mix into

an Emplaster S. A.

This differs from that of the College, and is more adhesive; and therefore it is mostly us'd, because it will stick without spreading the Edges with any thing else, as the other ther often requires; it is also warmer, and raises a Blister with more certainty. There are various ways of making this Plaster, and almost every one has fomething in it particular, but the Flies are the chief; and if they be fluck upon any Plafter whatfoever that has none in it after it is spread, it will not fail to draw: tho they are preferable which have Flies enough in their Composition, and will stick of themselves; because the Blisters rais'd with fuch are much more eafily dreffed, the Skin very readily following the Plaster, when taken off. The perpetual Blifters which some make fuch an undeferved ftir about, are nothing elfe than a common Epifpaflick; and they are kept open by a mixture of the Flies, finely powder'd with what they are dress'd with every day.

Emplastrum Mammillare, Plaster for

Take Parmasitty 3 i. white Wax 3 ii. Galbanum strained with Vinegar 3 ss. Oil of Elder a sufficient quantity, to make all together into an Emplaster S. A.'

This flands much recommended against all Tumours of the Breast, from curdled and pent up Milk, from OEdematous Humours, or even from the Evil it self; there is nothing equal to it. It gently mollifies such Swellings, and gives opportunity for the obstructed Matter to be resumed, and carried back by the resluent Blood, or breathed out by Transpiration.

Emplastrum Opiatum, An Anodyne Plaster.

Take the greater Diachylon it. Quick-silver ii. Opium ii.

This is best made by a fresh Composition of the Diachylon, and then incorporating the Quick-filver with the due quantity of Turpentine; and the Opium is best dry'd, and reduced to a fine Powder, which is troublefome enough, and requires time ; for it is almost impossible to make it incorporate with any aqueous Humidity in it, as it will have in Extract, and by straining. This is calculated to give ease in Arthritick Pains; and all fuch as arife from acrimonious Humours vellicating the Fibres, whether from Venereal or common Scorbuick Caufes.

Emplastrum Podagricum, A Plaster against the Gout,

1

k

'Take Opium and Venice-Soap,
ana 3 ii. Diachalcireos 3 viii. Make
all into an Emplaster S. A.'

The common Diachylon may be us'd for this. It differs from the foregoing only in the Soap; for which it cannot but be much the better for this Intention, because that carries more Opium into the Part than otherwise could get there, by its opening quality: for this is known to be very penetrating, as hath been already more than once remarked. Where ever therefore the Gout fixes, and begins to fwell, lay a Platter of this pretty thick and broad upon it: and tho it may not immediately abate the Pain, yet it will gradually waste the Matter which occasions it, and render the Fibres less sensible of its Vellications till the Fit is over. In all Tumours likewise attended with sharp Pain, this is a useful Application.

Emplastrum Smecticum.

'Take Red Lead this s. Oil of Olives thii. Venice-Soap 3 iv. yel-

e

c

C

c,

is as

ce

he

11.

ck

ay

et

he

ns

urs

in,

of

rel-

ow

low Wax 3 ii. Boil all into a Pla-

The fame Cautions in making this are necessary, as were before given under the Soap Plaster of the College, from which this very little differs. This is praised for a great Strengthner of the Back, by applying it to the Reins; and that it us'd in time preserves Women much against Miscarriages, for which purpose some apply it also to the Navel. This has also the Recommendation to relieve goury Pains, and is faid to strengthen sprain'd Limbs, and dissipate the congealed Humours which gather about Parts which are bruis'd.

Emplastrum ad Strumas, A Plaster against the Evil.

Take Hemlock Plaster with Ammoniacum 3 iv. of Gum Elemi 3 ss. cof corrosive Sublimate 3 x. Mix S. A.

This is contriv'd as efficacious for the Purpole, as the Operation of any thing of that kind can be bore with; for it is almost corrosive, fo as to make an Eschar. If the Glands are ever fo much indurated by Matter of any fort whatfoever, this will either loofen and diflodge it, or fetch off the Substance it felf, if long enough apply'd; but great Caution ought to be had about the Nature and Texture of the Part to which it is us'd, because near large Veffels or Tendons, it may do a great deal of mischief. It also may pare with fo much of the Sublimate, if apply'd upon Parts which are very lax and glandulous, as to raife a Salivation; if not to produce worfe and more mischievous Symptoms of Poison. This ought therefore to be meddled with but by the Skilful.

Emplastrum Vermifugum, Plaster

Take Powder of Aloes 51. Colocynth and Myrrh, and 5iil.

Leaves of Savin, Rue, common Wormwood, Tanfy, Walnurs, and

Bryony-Root, and Sile yellow

Wax and Refin, ana siv. Oil of Rue sii. Mix all into a Mass for

an Emplafter S. A.

This is order'd to be spread thick upon Leather, and laid broad upon the Belly; and to Children it will affect them so much as to prove Cathartick, and assist in dislodging that Slime which breeds Worms, and the Worms themselves, it bred.

From other Authors, and the present Prattice.

Emplastrum Arthriticum, Gour-Plaster.

Take the greater Diachylon yvi. Oxycrocium and Diachalciteos, ana şii. Bear's-greafe and

Deer's-Marrow, and Jifs. Tacamahaca Jii. diffolv'd in Wine-Vi-

' negar. Mix all together into an

Emplaster S. A.

This is call'd the Frankfort GoutPlaster, being contriv'd first by a
Consultation of Physicians of that
City. It is describ'd by Schroder;
but it seems not so efficacious as
many already given; tho it may
perhaps be fitter for the Joints of
Persons in Years, being more Emollient; and such standing more
in need of things to supple, and
keep warm and moist the Fibres,
than to stimulate and throw off the
peccant Humours with any Violence.

Emplastrum Arthritieum alterum, Another Gout-Plaster.

Take Oil of Poppies it ii. Wax

Li. Venice-Soap 3 viii. Turpentine,
infpiffate Juice of Henbane and
Nighthade, Opium, red Lead,
ana 3 vi. Henbane-Seeds in fine
Powder 3 iv. Mix all these into

an Emplaster S. A.

Let the Juices be dissolv'd, and the Opium in Vinegar, in which has first been boil'd for some time the red Lead : then put in the Oil, and afterwards the Wax and Soap fliced thin; and then with the Turpentine boil all up to a due Confistence. promises well to answer the Intention its Title bespeaks it design'd for: as it has in its Composition both Ingredients of efficacy to penetrate, separate, and dislodge all peccant Humours, obstructed in the Joints; and at the fame time defend the Fibres, and sensible Parts from any perception of their Points or Wellications. But this we cannot yet day from Experience, tho any one conversant with the Virtues of the Leveral Simples in its Composition, cannot well be deceiv'd in their goint Efforts, when reduced into this Form.

Emplastrum Febrifugum, A Febri-

Take Frankincense 3 viii. Na-* tive Cinnabar in fine Powder 3 i.

* Mix them together into an Em-

plafter S. A.

This is much a Secret with some for curing Children's Intermittents, and is what many use who advertise to have infallible Plasters for such Purpo es. It is usually laid to the Wrist, and Pit of the Stomach, and sometimes to the Soles of the Feet. The Frankincense ought to be

frain'd before the Cinnabar is put in, and not to be that which is too brittle. Sometimes indeed it does fervice in these Cases, but no great stress is to be laid upon it. The manner of Operation may be conjectured from the Virtues of the two Simples of which it is made, which consult in their places in the preceding Part.

S

E

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

. 3

6 5

der

wit

a tr

ma

is y

The

felv

ther

fo 1

afte

grov

dien

Pow

are

Wan

is di

then

and

Emplastrum Febrifugum alterum, Another Febrifuge Plaster.

Take Frankincense pretty hard, but strain'd, this. Powder of Savin is is. Camphor is ii. Balfam of Peru z vi. Mix into an Emplaster S. A.

This by some is commended to be more efficacious than the former, and order'd to the Navel spread pretty broad; and likewise on a long slip to the Back Bone, besides the places the other is directed to; but this is not so much in use, and indeed not so much known, tho it may be certainly bester depended upon than that, tho it will not always answer.

Emplastrum ad Herniam, Plaster against Ruptures.

Take of the Glue made with Snake-Skins boiled in a Lixivium of Tartar 3 iv. Blood-Stone, Sugar of Lead, burnt Tin, and 3 iii. Ammoniacum dissolv'd in Vinegar iii. Mix S. A.'

This is given by Schroder, who prodigiously commends it in all kinds of Ruptures but the Hydrocele: and he says it is an infallible Remedy, observing a proper Diet, which must be strengthning, restringent, and not breeding Flatulencies; and it must be constantly wore with due Bandage.

Em-

it

0

:5

it

e

0

h

.

1,

in

of

er

to

r,

ty

ip

es

is

ot

er-

an

m-

.

.

ith

4977

Su-

ñi.

gar

tho

nds

md

dy,

ich ent, and duc

em.

Emplastrum Sticticum Crollii, Crollius's Stietick Plafter.

Take Red Lead, Calamine, ana this. Litharge of Gold and Silver, ana 5 iii. Oil of Olives and Linfeed, and this, of Bays this. vellow Wax, Refin, and thi-· Varnish and Turpentine, and #6 ss. · Opoponax, Galbanum, Serapine, (i. e. Sagapenum) Ammoniacum, Bdeffium, ftrain'd with Vinegar, ana 3 iii. yellow Amber, Olibanum, Myrrh, Aloes, Birthwort, both long and round, ana 31. Mummy, white Coral, Load Stone, red Coral, Mother of Pearl, Dragon's-Blood, Strigo Earth, and white Vitriol, ana Fi. Flowers of Antimony, and Saffron of Iron, ana 3 ii. Camphor 3 i. Mix all 6 S. A.

This owns for its first Author Ofwald Crollins, and paffes thro Schroder, and the Augustan Dispensatory, with great Commendations; but it is a troublesom Medicine to make, and many things in it redundant, but is yet sometimes requir'd in Practice. The Litharge and Oils are by themfelves to be boil'd till incorporated; then all that are dissolvable must be fo ferv'd and strain'd into it; and after they are well mixed, and it grows almost cold, the dry Ingredients are to be fifted in, in fine Powder. If it be too hard when all are mixed, more Turpentine and Wax are allowed, and if too foft it is directed to be higher boil'd; but then the Camphor will evaporate, and the Powders be very apt to

fettle to the bottom without great care: to avoid this therefore, fome add more Refin; but this Uncersainty, in making, renders the Virtifes of the Composition somewhat dubious, It is affirm'd to cure green Wounds almost immediately : to strengthen sprain'd and luxated Limbs; to heal Bruiles, draw out Splinters, erc. and to exceed the Sticticum of Paracelfus in all its Virtues.

Emplastrum Febrifugum Strobelbergeri, Strobelbergerus's Febrifuge Plafter. CHON TO

Melt & i fs. of Cyprus Turpentine in a Copper Pan, and ftir into " It xy live Spiders, until they are fo fintall as to difappear in the mikture: then with Afphaltus and Sal Armoniac, ana § i fs. and a fufficient quantity of Cobwebs, make it into a due Confiftence for a Plafter.

This we give a place here, because it stands so prodigiously recommended by Schroder; where lo much Cobweb is ordered as the forefaid number of Spiders can fpin, which is not to be known; therefore it is better to take fo much as the Medicine requires. Many indeed pretend to do mighty Tricks with Spiders and their Web in Aguers and the former may likely be Alexipharmicks, as Tonds: but Practice has now rejected them, and therefore we leave this Medicine to the Trial of fuch who have Curiofity or Faith enough in fuch things.

SECT. XI.

Of Compositions omitted, or not reducible under any of the former Heads.

Buryrum Majale, May Butter.

וס כאכפשל נועו מצובי

fresh Butter that has been made up without any Salt, in the Sun; which is to be repeated until it grows of a whitish Colour.

This is a very trifling Medicine, and of no use but as any simple Unquent, or plain Lard may be; and therefore it is almost quite neglected in Practice.

Cauterium Potentiale, The Poten-

This is made of a strong Lixivium of Pot-Ashes and Quickslime, boil'd to a dryness.'

Some fay this will be stronger if made of the Ashes of Ashwood and Bark; but if what has been already said concerning fixed Salts made by Incineration in the foregoing Part be true, there can be nothing material in this difference. This is us'd in Surgery only to open Abscesses, by eating a way thro to the digested Matter, or to make Islues by the same means; but it requires to be carefully guarded by what the Surgeons call Defensatives, which are Plasters To laid upon the Part, as to fuffer the Medicine to spread no farther, than is laid open to its Operation by a hole cut in them. This is to be kept close stopt in a Phial, because it will otherwise imbibe the Air, and lose its caustick Quality.

Decoctum Amarum, The Bitter Decoction.

Se

the tha

fan

De

6 P

• 1

· h

· F

dic

duc

han

ten

for

nift

tho

WI

Dec

.

· Se

· Fl

· R

· in

10

tion

Lov

pora

muc

purp

dien

Do

gent

is, t

Cua

Sect.

Ji

T

E

1

'Take Tops of the leffer Centaury, Camomile-Flowers, ana P. i. Gentian-Roots 9 ss. Sena and

Carduus-Seeds, ana 3 i. Boil in a

fufficient quantity of Water to

If the Sena be left out of this, it is call'd Decottum amarum alterans; yet they are both but indifferent Medicines, and therefore much better supplied by extemporaneous Prescriptions, as we shall see in its proper place. The Carduus-Seeds are very infignificant, and the other so little, that the Medicine may be long us'd without effect, unless in very slight Disorders of the Stomach, for which it is calculated; and principally to procure an Appetite and Digestion.

Decoctum commune Clysterizans, The common Decoction for Clysters.

'Take Leaves of Mallows, Vio-

and Mercury, and mi. Camo mile-Flowers P. ii. fweet Fennel-

Seeds 3 is. Linfeeds 3 ii. Boil them

in a sufficient quantity of Water to this and strain for use.

This is what is frequently prescrib'd for; and for dispatch of making, because it is not fit for keeping ready made, many keep the Ingredients in readiness mixed under one Title. For

la m

Sect. 11. Of Compositions omitted, &c.

the Violet Leaves, is generally put that part which bears the Flower, and is rejected when they are pick'd for the Syrup, which is much the fame.

Decoctum Pectorale, The Pectoral Decoction.

of

en-

ma

ind

2

to

c.

s, it

lie-

dif-

ore

ora.

fee

Ms-

the

cine

fect,

the

ed :

ppc-

ans,

ers.

Vio-

cets

amo.

nnd-

them

Vater

crib'd

, be-

ready

ats in

. For

the

Take Raisins stoned Ti. Sebestans, Jujebs, ana no xv. Dactyls no vi. Figs no viii. Barley 3 i. Liquorice 3 is. Hyllop, Maidenhair, Scabious, Colts-Foot, and m. i. Boil in enough Water to thii.'

This is likewise but a trifling Medicine; for if the whole was reduced into one Dose, it would be hardly of efficacy enough in any Intention to be depended upon. In extemporaneous Prescription therefore we shall be much better furnish'd with Medicines of this Class, tho this is what is yet sometimes writ for.

Decoctum Senæ Gereonis, Gereon's Purging Decoction of Sena.

* Take Sena, Raisins stoned, ana Jii. Polypody & fs. Ginger 3 i. Sebestans, Prunes, ana no xii. Flowers of Borrage, Violets, red Roses, Rosemary, ana g ii. Boil in a sufficient quantity of Water to strain off the ii.

This is yet retain'd in Prescription fometimes, by fuch as are Lovers of what is old; but externporaneous Practice furnishes us with much better Formula for the fame purpofes: for most of the Ingredients in this are infignificant. The Dose assign'd is 3 iv. which will gently purge.

Elaterium. It is the Facula, that is, the Settlings of the Juice of wild Cucumbers dry'd.

The Virtues of this, fee, Part 2. Sett. 8. Class 2. Nº 408.

Julapium Alexandrinum is the iv.

of Red-Role-water, and & i. of fine Loaf-Sugar melted together.

Julapium Rofarum is 18 iv. of Damask Rose-water, and B is of fine

Loaf-Sugar diffolv'd.

The difference in these is trifling. and the Virtues of both are fo infignificant, as justly to leave them hardly any regard in Practice; tho they yet keep their place in the College-Dispensatory.

Lac Virginale, Virgin's Milk.

Take Roch-Alum & iv. Spring-Water the ii. Boil away a third part; then take Litharge & fs. Vinegar this, and boil to thi. Strain both, and shake them together, till they incorporate and look white.

This is intended for a Cosmetick. by driving in Pimples, and checking fuch Eruptions as deform the Skin, by its cooling reftringent Properties : but fuch things are dangerous, because they hinder cutaneous Transpiration, and thereby occasion many Disorders, not easily again remov'd.

Lapis Contrayerva.

Take burnt Harts-horn, white and red Coral, Pearl, white Amber, Crabs-Eyes, ana g ii. Contrayerva-Root 3 fs. the black Tips of Crabs-Claws 3 ii. Reduce all into an impalpable Powder, and make up into a Paste with the Jelly of Vipers; which form into little Rolls, and streak them over with Pieces of Leaf-Gold.'

This is a good Alexipharmick Composition, and much of late come into use, to the great dishonour of Gascoign's Powder; tho indeed the only Ingredient of Efficacy in this, is that from which it takes its name. It is now given in all kinds of Fevers, especially where a

Diaphoresis is wish'd for, and any thing is wanting to break through the Skin. In the Small-Pox and Measles it is an admirable Medicine, especially to Children. For more of its Virgues, see under the Contrayerva-Root, in Part 2. Self. 6. No 366. Its Dose is to Children from gr. v. to gr. xv. and to grown Persons from gr. xv. to 3 ss. in any convenient Vehicle; and to be repeated, according to the Urgency of the Symptoms. Some put in Ambergrease, but it is not so prescribed.

Lapis Infernalis, Infernal Stones

Take capital Lees (i.e. the strongest Soap-Lees) any quantity; and evaporate to a dryness, and keep the Residue in a Glass well stopt.'

Or,

Lapis Infernalis alter.

Take Vitriol calcin'd to a rede ness 3 ii. Sal Armoniac 3 i, Tartar calcin'd, and Quicklime, ana 3 iii. Boil them in a sufficient quantity of Water to make a

frong Lixivium, which strain and

evaporate to a dryness.'

The former of these is preserable, is easiest made, and is most in use: which is the same as that of the Cauterium Potentiale before described, which see.

Lapis de Goà, Goa-Stone.

Fake Hyacinths, Topaz, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, ana 3 i.
Emeralds 3 fs. Oriental Bezoar,
white and red Coral, ana 3 ii.
Musk and Ambergreafe, ana 3 fs.
Leaves of Gold no xl. Let all

be levigated into a fine impalpa-

rates it think mark 4 12 F call

the of the right of the second of

to miss of Economic Cipeciatry with red as

· 15 0

ble Powder, and with Rofe-water made into a Paste; which is to be

form'd into long or oval Balls,

and polish'd.'

This is generally brought to us from India, but whether exactly made to this Prescription, 'tis not The chief Reasons why certain. that of our own Make is not fo much in esteem, is, because we have not that Skill in the Polish, and are more apt to admire what comes a great way : belides, the Bezoar bears fuch a Price here, that there is nothing to be faved by making it. It passes for an extraordinary Cordial, and is also given in Fevers as an Alexipharmick; but fuch Qualities can proceed only from the Sweets, which herein are in large quantities. The Dose from gr. v. to 9 i. or 3 fs. Many grate a little into Punch, which the Sweets make very grateful, and of a pleasant Flavour; but it will much sooner fuddle, and be longer e'er its Influence wears off again

E

G

h

W

P

a

fo

W

D

Re

Se

W

fin

un

for

the

to

Ca

Wi

ref

to

All the antient Dispensatories, and even the last of the College, have Prescriptions under other names; fuch as Rob, Pleres, Sief, Sparadrapa, Tryphera, &c. but those Compolitions are quite omitted in the present Practice, and their very Names are not to be met with in any modern Physical Writers, and therefore we have not given them any place here; our Intention being to retain nothing but what is in present Use, and which it behoves every one to have some notice of, who makes any Branch of Medicine his Study and Protestion.

PART

PART IV.

Of Extemporaneous Compositions.

NDER this Division we shall collect all that part of Medicine, which is to be met with in the Extemporaneous Prescriptions of Phyficians, and distribute them as conveniently as possible under Heads fused to their Intentions in Cure; whereby the young Prescriber may have at one View all that under any particular Form is usually directed, and kept in readiness in the Shops, for any Intention whatfoever. By which means much of the trouble will be faved, that a great many Writings of this kind make necessary, of turning from an Index of Diseases to a new place for every Recipe suited thereunto: for as in our Second Part a Prescriber may meet with all the Simples of the fame Intention together, fo in this he will find all of the same Form distributed under like Heads. Thus in Juleps, for instance, according to the Method of the Second Part, all fitted for the Intention of a Cephalick, Carminative, Hysterick, and so on, will be found together under fuch respective Divisions. So that under each Form all regard possible is had to place every Individual in fuch a

s,

y

lo ve re

a ars

an

ies

ets,

es.

fs.

ich

and

will

ger

gain

and

nave

ies;

dra-

om.

the

very

th in

and

them

being

is in

hoves

ce of,

dicine

manner, that by turning to that Division under the Intention in view, all of that Form suited thereunto will be found together: but that fomewhat under every Form should be met with for every Intention, is not to be expected; because the Nature of the Simples proper for those Intentions, may not suit every one equally, or perhaps for some be very improper. Thus a Cephalick is not to be look'd for amongst Linetus's, because the very Form which passes in Extemporaneous Practice under that Appellation, is intirely unfit for the Composition of any thing fubrile and volatile. And thus no one will expect a Balfamick' amongst Spirits, because those Properties in a medicinal Simple which entitle it to that Rank, are not reducible under fuch a Form. because this matter is of the greatest moment to a Prescriber, and has not yet in the least been hinted at in any Work of this kind, we shall here give a short Scheme of the feveral Intentions of Cure, as the Simples were ranged under in the Second Part, with the Forms most convenient for those Intentions.

	CTincture,		(Apozem,
	Spirit,		Emulfion,
Cephalick an Cardiack	d Julep,	Vulnerary	Infusion,
	Draught,	Vullerary	Julep,
	Snuff,		Draught,
	CLozenge.		Linctus.
Carminative	Tincture,	Detergent	Apozem,
	Spirit,		Emulfion,
	Julep,		Infusion,
	Draught,		Julep,
	Lozenge.		Draught.
Lavelin	William St. St. St. St. St.	THE PARTY OF THE	Apozem.
Hyfterick	Apozem,	Diuretick	Emulfion,
	Infusion,		Infusion,
	Zincture,		Tincture,
	Spirit,		Julep,
	Julep,		Draught.
Agglutinent)	Draught.	Diaphoretick	CTincture,
	C Apozem,		Spirit,
	Emuliion,		Julep,
	Infusion,		(Draught.
	Linctus,	Emetick	(Infusion,
	C Lozenge.		Tincture,
Light	Infusion,		Draught.
Aftringent	Tincture,	Cathartick	(Infulion,
	Julep,		Tincture,
	Draught,		Draught.
	(Lozenge.	and the second second	(Spirit,
Absorbent	S Tincture,	Sternutatory	Tincture,
	Lozenge.	Stermutatory	Liniment.
		a shu a shu a	(Infusion,
Stomachick	Infusion, Tincture,	Narcotick	Tincture,
		Naitouck	Draught.
	Draught.		11-19年1月 日本 12日本日本
Emollient	C Apozem,	Cooling	Julep,
	Emulsion,		Draught.
	< Julep,	Commence of the commence of	
	Draught,		Collection,
	Linctus.	Repellent	Collyrium,
	Anozem	Company (ACC)	Plaster.
Restorative	(Apozem,		
	Tincture,	THE RESERVE	Soil,
	Spirit,	Drawing	2 Liniment
	Julep,		Plaster,
	Draught,		Caraplasm.
		The state of the s	(Oil,

All

1

te www.rec to Infer was Coo appetition will a C Appetition agreement with the control of the con

the act

All the other internal Forms not named under any of these Divisions, are equally proper in any Intention; and therefore we have faved the trouble of repeating them under each. And those which are given as most proper for that particular Intention, is not utterly to condemn every other Form for the same purpole; for fometimes Patients are me: with fo very difficult, that things must be contriv'd into those Forms they can best take them in, whether convenient or not: but thus far this Scheme may be of use, to direct what Forms are most naturally suited, by the Ingredients in their Compofition, to any particular Intention. Clyfters, Gargarifms, Injections, &c. not mention'd under any of these Heads, are extemporaneous Forms, prescribed only upon particular Exigencies and Symptoms, which a Phyfician calls in to his affishance, when he finds them needful: and therefore as they fall not in strictly with any particular. Intention of Cure, but may be wanted where the main Pursuits are very different, they are left at discretion, without regard to any of the foregoing Divisions.

SECT. I.

Of Diet-Drinks, &c.

NDER this Division we intend to include all the medicated Wines, Ales, Meads, and Wheys; which are Prescriptions to be met with only in chronick Cases, and require a Course, or Continuance, to answer any Intention of moment. In all acute Cases therefore the Prescriber is never to turn his eye this way; but where the Diforder of a Constitution is gradually to be gain'd upon, much help may be had from this quarter. Many People likewise will be prevail'd upon to engage in a Course of this nature, when the Apprehensions and Mention of Medicine in other Forms is very difagreeable; as this looks like what most delight to be decoy'd with, which they call Kitchen-Physick.

Cephalicks.

Vinum Arthriticum, Wine against the Gout. Take Sarsaparilla, Guaiacum, ana 3 i. Misletoe of the Oak 5 vi. Germander, Ground-

Pine, Sage dry'd, ana Jiii. Cow-

flip Flowers, Flowers of Rofemary, of Lillies of the Valley,

ana 3ss. St. John's-wort zvi. White Wine 16 x.'

These are order'd to stand in Maceration three or sour days, and then the Wine to be strain'd for use, and it drank twice a day for forty days together. Its Title denotes its chief Intention against the Gout; besides which, it is also recommended for all nervous Weaknesses, and Decays from cold pituitous Humours, and the Rheums of Age; and said to warm and invigorate the whole nervous System.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans, A Purging Wine against the Gout.

- Sena, ana 3 i. Hog-Lice 3 vi. Cloves 3 i. White-Wine # vi.
- "Intufe and strain S. A."

1 i

This

This is not a very judicious Prefeription; for the China and Sarsaparilla are of no use in it, whatsoever are their Virtues elsewhere, which are much suspected; because the Cathartick Ingredients carry them downwards without having any effect, the Bowels not being a proper Scene of Action for Alteratives, and things of that Tribe. For these two Prescriptions therefore we shall submit the following.

Vinum Arthriticum alterum, Another Wine against the Gout. Take Guaiacum 3 ii. yellow Sanders 3 i.

Cinnamon, Spanish Angelica-Root,
 Calamus Aromaticus, ana 3 ii. the
 outer Peels of Oranges dry'd 3 i.

Flowers of Rosemary, Lavender, and Tops of Marjoram, ana 3 fs.

Germander, Sage, and Ground-Pine, pick'd from all the Stalks,

and dry'd, ana 3 ii. the leffer Cardamoms 3 ii. Bruife all into a

grofs Powder, and infuse in Cong. iii. of Mountain-Wine for

two or three Weeks, and then ftrain, and bottle close for use.

This is an admirable warm Restorative in all nervous Decays, and cannot miss of Success if continu'd fome time, for about 3 ii. or a common Wine-Glass two or three times in a day; of railing the most languishing Constitution, and preferving it against all Disorders of the Head and Joints, arifing from nervous Decays. In moift hydropick Habits likewife, Medicines of this kind are of great service; as they not only help to abforb and evacuare all superfluous Humidities, but also to fortify the Solids, so as to prevent by a brisk Circulation and Digeftion their furure Increase.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans alterum, Another Purging Wine against the Gout. Take Turpeth, Hermodactyls, ana 3 ii. Jalap and

black Hellebore, and 3 i. Cinnamon 3 ii. Ginger 3 fs. Lavender-Flowers 3 i. Infuse in Biv. of ftrong White-Wine in a Vessel well stopt for fourteen days, then ftrain for use.

This is the most pleasant and best of Purges for all Distempers that have their Seat in the remote Parts, and nervous Cells. It is best to be taken over night, in such small Dofes as will not work off before morning; because all of this Intention ought to pass into the Blood, and exert themselves much beyond the first Passages; else they can do little good: by fleeping therefore upon them, they better foak through the Lacteals, and as it were tranfpire into the most minute Recesses, where they are most fitted for Operation, as has been already at large explain'd under those Simples, which are the chief Ingredients herein. The Patient may begin with three or four Spoonfuls, and increase the quantity at discretion : but it ought to be often repeated; for the Matter to be work'd upon hereby, is too remote and closely lodg'd, to give way with a little force, And a frequent Repetition hereof, cannot but greatly cut off, as well as take away the Supply of those Humours which lodge upon the Joints, and do fo much mischief: so that with Care, that dreadful Affliction the Gout may herewith be in a great measure kept off. And in these cases Medicines of this Intention operate with much more efficacy and certainty upon the deftined Humours, than when they are given in dry Forms; because the Subtilty of the Menstruum, by which their Virtues are extracted, conduces prodigiously to convey them to the proper Scene of Action, which they could never fo well arrive at in any other Management.

Vinum

177

J

-

d

0

re

h

n-

es,

e-

ge ich

in.

ree

the

ght

tter

too

givo

fre-

but

way

hich

o fo

Care,

may

kept

icines

much

upon

when

; be-

ruum,

acted,

onvey

Action,

arrive

Vinum

Vinum Hippocraticum, or Hippocras. Take Cloves and Ginger, ana &L Cinnamon and Numegs, ana fii, grofly beat them together, and infuse in B xii. of Canary with thiils. of fine Sugar; after some time put to it this, of s new Milk, one Lemon, and a few 4 flips of Rosemary, and strain it thro thick Flannel sill is is fine.'

This comes to us recommended for a great Cordial, and fuch undoubtedly it is. For constant use, with a little diluting, it is very good in Paralytick and Apoplectick Dispolitions; and indeed in all nervous Cases. To those whom it is not disagreeable to, it may be made much more Cordial by the addition of force Grains of Musk; but that is what with many is offensive. This Wine, with a much larger quantity of Milk, or 3 iv. of it to Bii. with a little Lemon, would make a very pleasant Whey in Fevers, where the Spirits are almost conquer'd by the long Conflict, and want some suitable Recruits.

Vinum Mirabile, The Wonderful Wine. ' Take Cloves, Mace, Nut-5 megs, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Galangals, Cochineal, Saffron, ana * gi. Infuse in Canary this, and Spirit of Cinnamon viv. for 14 Days;

f then Brain for use.

This makes a better Cordial than the Aqua Mirabilis of the College without Distillation; and which is yet much higher, if Ambergrease or Musk be added. A Dram of it now and then in moift cold Constitutions is of good service; for it warms, and prevents the Blood running into those Rheums and pituitous Juices, which stuff up the principal Parts of the Machine, and ob- they are absorbent and drying, waste struct them in their Offices; occafigning Lethargies, Apoplexies, Pal- ouze thro the lachrymal Glands, fies, Rheumatifins, and all that and damage the Sight feveral ways.

Train which are the frequent attendants upon a declining Age, when the Vigour of the Youth begins to wear off. But in Cholerick Constitutions and Sanguine, fuch Cordials as these are highly to be condemn'd, because they enflame the Blood, and do much mischief that way; the contrary Regimen, such as Acids and Diluters, being more necessary.

Gerevilia Oxydorica, A Drink Take Rue, Sage, for the Eyes. Vervain, Eyebright, ana mi. live Hog-Lice no 400, fweet Fennel-Seed Ji. Raifins stoned Jis. Put all into a Bag for Cong. iv. of new Ale, in which let them hang

while working.

This is a very good Diet Drink for the purpose its Title bespeaks, is easily made, and not ungrateful to take; the Ingredients hardly altering the natural Tafte of the Ale. Its use ought to be long continued, to answer in any Intention of moment. For when peccant Humours have once found vent by the Glands of the Eyes, the Seat is so far out of the way of ordinary Medicines, that a little matter will not reach it; and fuch things as thefe do fervice in those Cales, by gradually abforbing the Humours, and helping them off at some convenient Outlet. Thus Diureticks, amongst which Class Hog-Lice bear the first rank, by precipitating the Salts of the Blood thro the Kidneys in larger quantities than they would otherwife pais that way, leave fewer of them to break thro other Glands not deftin'd for any fuch Discharge; and therefore in all Defluxions of Rheum do they make the most effectual Revultions. The Herbs also herein, as by degrees those Humidities which 1 i 2

Such things also somewhat contribute to infensible Transpiration, and leffen the Flux of those Humours by fuch means. As to the Raisins, take this Rule in general, because they are frequently in things of this Form, that in all Cathartick or Detergent Compositions, those which the Grocers fell by the Name of Raifins of the Sun are most proper, because they are sharp and attenuating; but in all Pecturals and Vulneraries. the Malaga Raisins are much to be preferred, they being more fat, foft and emollient. Which is a difference very few attend to, to the great detriment of many a good Prescription.

Cerevisia Anti-Arthritica, A Drink against the Gout. Take Guaiacum, Sassaffras, ana 3 i. Leaves of Germander and Ground-Pine dry'd, ana m ii. boil them in six Gallons of Wort instead of Hops; which strain and ferment in a Vessel, in which is suspended a Bag with Roots of Avens 18 ss. Hermodastyls 3 iv. Agrimony, Sage, Betony, ana m. iv. Dodder of Thyme, Stæcha's-Flowers, ana m. ii. Raifins ston'd 18 ss. And when it is

" fin'd down, keep for use." The Hermodaetyls would also be more proper to boil with the Wort, being of as hard and close a Texture as the Woods, which therefore best yield their Virtues by Decoction; they confifting chiefly in a Refin which is only to be drawn out by a boiling Liquor, and is not subject to evaporate; whereas that gentler Motion of Fermentation is sufficient to divide the Textures of Herbs, Seeds, erc. and is a much better way than boiling for fuch Ingredients; because while it takes up those Parts, in which their medicinal Virtues confift, it is not fo apt to exhale them in steam. This is a very good Prescription if duly follow'd, and made

use of for a constant Drink in the Gout, and all Rheumatick and wandring Pains; as also in Dropfies, and a Relaxation of the Fibres from too much Humidity; because it will render them more tenfe, and abforb fuch superfluous Moistures. But to answer in such obstinate and almost inexorable Cruelties as those of the Gour, a Person ought to have patience with it for a whole Summer at least, in which time if it does not cut off all supply of gouty Matter, it will fo much diminish it, as to make the Fits more easy and less frequent; which is encouragement enough for its ufe.

Cerevisia Cephalica, Ala for the Head. Take Guaiacum and Sassafras, ana 3 ii. boil them instead of Hops in Cong. vi. of small Worr, which ferment with a Bag suspended in the Vessel of Roots of Male Piony viii. Angelica 3 iv. Calamus Aromaticus, Galangals, ana 3 ii. Betony, Sage, Ground-Pine, white Horehound, ana m. iv. Rue and Stachas, ana m. ii. Orange-Peel 3 ii. Cardamoms, Juniper-Berries, ana 3 iii.

This is rather too much loaded with the Ingredients for a Drink of constant use; and therefore half the quantities of the Spices is sufficient, tho we give it here according to the Author it is borrow'd from, who indeed upon the account of his quantities in Prescription, is generally very well worth following; few Writers elfe of this kind ordering any thing as if they were in earnest: but in this the Aromaticks make it too hot for a common Drink. It greatly warms and invigorates the Nerves, and animal Juices, new braces the Solids, and diffuses Alacrity thro the whole OEconomy. It fecures against Cararrhs, Defluxions of Rheum, Coughs, Dropfies, and all the melancholy Waiters ton

the Decline of Life; and particularly those Disorders which first grow upon the principal Parts, and affect the Head and Origin of all vital Motion, in various manners. Perfons subject to Epileplies, Vertigo's, Convultions, or any fuch kind of Complaints, cannot have recourse to an easier or better Remedy in this For in cases of Obstinacy and Difficulty, there is no dependance to be had scarce upon any particular Medicine; but many Branches must be employed at the same time, in order to overcome the Distemper by their concurring Affiftance: whatsoever therefore stands recommended under this Division, it is always to be suppos'd only so far as any thing in it may concur with others of like efficacy; but in many Instances indeed, where a Constitution is but just beginning to err, and as it were, leaning awry, Prescriptions from this quarter only may restore the Ballance, and bring Matters to their natural state. They only therefore who can well discern the true posture of a Disorder with all its Circumstances, are the fole judges, how far these are to be made Principals or Auxiliaries, as indeed in every other Branch of Medicine.

Cerevisia Epileptica, A Drink
against Epilepsies. Take Male
Piony Roots fresh-gather'd 3 iv.
Peacock's Dung thes. Raisins of

the Sun xii. put into a Bag for

Cong, ii. of Ale.'

d

of

ie

it,

he

10

n-

ly

w

ng

t :

it

It

the

cw

Ma-

ny.

IXI-

fies,

ton

the

In this much is trusted to the Virtues suppos'd in the Peacock's Dung, which some highly extol for a Cephalick; but we cannot see with what reason, further than many much cleanlier Simples deserve to be of the same rank; for there is nothing more to be conjectured from the manifest Qualities of this, than that it is impregnated with a sub-

tile volatile Salt, which that of Pigeons and many other Creatures are; but then this is to be had so easily from many other Ingredients, that it must be a very singular Curiosity which leads People to rake into fuch things for it. However, where the Notion of Specifick Qualities prevails fo far, as yet to support a Fondness for this, such ought to chuse that which is most white and confistent, and voided after the Creature has fed long, as in the Morning early; for the other Excrements are chaffy, and not so much from the Recrements of the Blood or animal Juices, from whence only can be suppos'd to proceed such Volatile Particles: but that will give a fetid Oler to the Drink, and be hardly tolerable to a nice Palate. The Piony-Roots are indeed truly a great Cephalick, as may be feen Sect. 1. of the second Part; and alone may communicate enough to the Drink, to make it a commendable Remedy for the Intention expressed by the Tide.

Hyflericks.

Vinum Chalybeatum, Steel-Wine.
Take Filings of Iron § viii. Roots
of Eryngo, Elicampane, ana § ifs.
yellow Sanders § i. Raspings of
Ivory, red Coral in Powder, ana
3 vi. Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon,
Ginger, ana § iii. Ceterach, Flowers of Rosemary, of Broom, Epithymum, ana Pug. ii. White Wine
th vi. Digest alrogether fix or eight
Days, and then filter for use.

Compositions with Steel are always prescribed as Restoratives, Detergents or Hystericks, and they most properly belong to any one of those Intentions, as the Ingredients are selected with which they are join'd; and therefore tho it may be known from our Explanation of the Operation of Chalybeases, how I i 3 this

this main Ingredient may by different Circumstances and Management be turn'd either of those ways; yet when brought into Composition, care ought to be taken that what is join'd with it falls into the Intentien that particular Composition is defign'd for. And this regard gives a place to compound Chalybeates under different Classes; and for that reason here it is ranked with Hyflericks, because the Ingredients in company with it are most likely to fuit it to that Intention: but for this very reason must be condemn'd the Sanders, Ivery and Coral, as they can contribute nothing at all thereunto; but as the Recipe is from a good Authority (Bates) it was thought more proper to leave them with this Mark, than quite to omit them : Tho for the end of a Reftorative, they might fuit well enough, but then they would be over-ballanc'd by the others, which are all deterfive, and therefore more juftly determine it in the rank it here stands. It is good in all Uterin Obstructions, as also in Cachexies' and Foulnesses of the Liver and Spleen; but as at the best it is no elegant Composition, we shall therefore in its room substitute the following, which is also easier made.

Vinum Chalybeatum alterum, Another Steel-Wine. Take Filings
of Steel 3 iv. Rue, Pennyroyal,
ana m.ii. Piony and CassumunaryRoots, ana 3 i. Saffron 3 ii. Infuse in thiv. of Sherry for 14

Days; and then filter for use.'
This makes not an irksom Remedy, further than what the rusty Taste of Steel will give to all; and it wonderfully promotes the Menstrual Discharges, and of all that obstructs and raises Disorders in the Womb. For which reason many kinds of Fits and Convulsions are removed by it; and

after a continu'd use of it some thine, it so cleanses the Organs of Generation, and sortifies the Tone of the Blood, that it wonderfully disposes to Conception; but then it is by all means to be lest off, lest it destroys what it has been so instrumental in procuring. The quantity of § u. or § iii. twice every day is sufficient, if continued some Weeks.

Cerevisia Chlorotica, A Drink against the Green-Sickness. Take Roots of Madder, Smallage, Butcher's-Broom, Zedoary, and 3 iv. Leaves of Mother-wort, Pennyroyal, Mug-wort, and m. ii. Thyme, Dittany of Crete and m. i. Daucus-Seed 3 iii. Grains of Paradife 3 i. Filings of Steel 16 is. Hang them in a Bag in Cong. iv. of Ale during its Fermentation.

Dr. Fuller, from whence this is taken, puts Guaiacum and Suffafras, which cannot contribute any thing to this Intention: for the they are warm, they are sufficiently found by Experience to blunt the Apetite, and therefore may do more harm than good; as in a Chlorofis it is bad enough of it felf. They are far likewife from any deterfive Quality, in which all the other Ingredients agree, and fo ought to do, to answer the purpose expressed by the Title, The Steel likewise is here given but in half the quantity the Doctor directs; for this is enough to load it fufficiently, and make it too naufeous for most: and it is always to be observed in Chalybeates, that if they make the Stomach recoil, they never answer so well. In the main this is an admirable Remedy, and not only to a wonder will warm and rouze a fizy phlegmarick Blood, but make it circulate with that briskness, as to vent that quantity at due Periods, which Nature has determin'd necessary, by the Uterine Veilels.

C

Veslels. Many Girls, before the usual time of Eruption of the Menfes, fall into this Diftemper, have vitiated Appetites, eat Cinders, Din, or any thing, look pale, breathe fhort, and have but very little Strength; and have all the Symptoms that arise commonly from Uterine Obstructions in a more advanced Age; wherein Medicines of this kind do wonderful Service, and are almost infallible in procuring a good Appenie, Colour, and Briskness to Exercise; and in such cases nothing is more convenient than gently to impregnate their common Drink with things of this kind. But if it be heighten'd up to a Medicine, further than is proper to to take, it will neither go down fo well with fuch fqueamish Patients; nor with so much Certainty and Ease answer the end.

Cerevisia Hysterica, A Drink against the Vapours. 'Take Chips
of Box-Wood the s. Misser cut
seems finall m. iv. boil them in Cong.
vi. of Wort, instead of Hops;
and afterwards while it is working hang in the Vessel, first put
into a Bag, Male Piony-Roots the s.
of white Briony 3 iv. Leaves of
Mugwort, Balm, ana m vi. Pennyroyal, Rue, ana m. ii. DaucusSeeds, Angelica, ana 3 ii. Filings
of Tin the s.

This is also too much loaded with Ingredients by the last mention'd Author, for a common Drink as it is intended: they therefore who find it too irksome to use in that manner, may take half or a third Part, and drink of it rather the more plentifully. It is admirably well calculated to answer what its Title promises; and such Persons who have that delicacy of Constitution as to be frequently in the Vapours, would do well to comply with a constant use of it; for all the Ingredients con-

cur in deterging and cleanling those minute Conveyances of the principal Fluid of the Machine, and keep open the nervous Cells in fuch manner, that the Spirits, or rather animal Oil may be equally and uniformly dispersed to all Parts; to the defect of which is owing to many Diforders of both Body and Mind. if in this case they are diftinguishable, that make many Persons Lives not only a burden to themselves, but frequently to those about them, And the this feems principally contriv'd for the Female Patients, who feem most suited, and claim the greatest Right to these Irregularities; yet it would be of great fervice to many of the other Sex, who have thought their animal Spirits out of their due Courses; and by hard Study, or intense Whimsies, have brought an imaginary Illness into a real one. For fuch who are us'd to a higher way of living than Male Liquors, and who have but little Exercise, it might be better to impregnate so much Wine with the fame Ingredients; and thus far it holds good in all nervous Remedies, that the more they are manag'd with, and convey'd by spirituous Liquors, the fitter they are to answer their Intentions, and reach the proper Seat of their Exertion. But when the main Aim is at what is properly hysterical, regard is to be had to the difference explain'd before Class 3. of the first Section, Part 2. for when the Diforder is from too lax an Orgafm, or inordinate Sallies of the animal, it is no matter how low the Menstraum or Vehicle is; nor in the other Extreme how high and cordial.

Strengthuers.

Cerevisia Embryonum, A Drink to prevent Abortion. Take Raspings of Lignum Cotoneum Bi. 1 i 4 white

e til gifs. Bistort gi. Nutmegs, Coriander Seed, ana g vi. Raifins th ifs.

Put them into a Bag, and hang it in Cong. vi. of Ale while it works.'

It must be minded here that the Malaga Raisins are us'd, and not Raisins of the Sun. This is order'd for a constant Drink during the time of going with Child, to fuch who are weakly and subject to Abortion. If the Astringency of the Ingredients renders the Bowels too costive. that must be prevented with a little Lenitive Electuary, or stewed Prunes. It has undoubtedly a Tendency to strengthen the Fibres, and keep those Parts duly tense, to whose Relaxation Abortion is frequently owing, because the Ingredients are all of an aftringent agglutinating nature.

Cerevifia Aftringens, Aftringent Ale. ' Take Roots of Comfrey, So-Iomon's Seal, ana y viii. boil them in Cong. vi. of strong Wort to Cong. iv. which strain, and when it is tunned, pour into it Juice of Yarrow and Plantain, and thi. and

while it is working, let hang in it a Bag with Shepherd's Purfe,

Knot-Grafs, Sanicle, Moufe-Ear, ana m. iv. Raisins of Malaga x xii.

This is an admirable Remedy in all Disorders from Relaxations. In thin hectick Constitutions it gives a Firmness to the Solids, and a better Confistency of Juices, whereby those Colliquations, or faint Morning-Sweats are much prevented. It helps to consolidate Vessels which are burft by Hemorrhages, or other Accidents, stops habitual Diarrhaa's and Dyfenteries; but is of particular sometimes arise from cancerated hours in an Iron Mortar, till they

Glands, or lacerated Vessels in the Uterus, or adjacent Parts. To prevent Abortion it may be likewife of great service, and seems to be a much better Remedy than the foregoing.

Cerevisia Desiccans, The Drying Diet Drink. ' Take Guaiacum, Saffafras, ana 3 ii. yellow and red Sanders, Ivory, Harts-horn, Sarfaparilla and China, ana 3 i. Liquorice, Anifeeds, and Juniper-Berries, ana gii. Raifins th fs. Antimony grofly powdered, and tied in a Rag thi. Put all into Cong. iv. of Ale.'

The better this Ale ferthents, it will draw out the Virtues of the Woods the more, for they will not open fo foon as many other Ingredients. This Recipe we have put under this Class as an Absorbent or Dryer, rather than as an Aftringent, it being fo only by Accident, as all of this kind are, not by straitning the Outler, but by leffening the Matter to be discharg'd. The Resinous Parts of the Woods, especially of the Guaiacum, affift infenfible Transpiration; and the other sheath up such acrimonious Salts in the Humours, as erode the small Glands, and deform the Skin; upon both which accounts the whole claims the Title of a Sweetner of the Blood; and is of fervice in the Itch, Leprofy, and all cutaneous Foulnesses; and will also affift in healing up old running Ulcers, by leffening the quantity of Humours flowing thither, and blunting the Points of fuch as continue, so that they cannot any longer corrode their Passages.

Cerevifia contra Strumas & Ulfervice for many Female Weak- cera, A Drink against the Evil and nesses, and will check the inordinate Ukers. Take Quicksilver # 15. Effusion of the Menses, and stop the crude Antimony 3 vi. Flowers of Whites, and those Bleedings which & Sulphur & ii. rub these two or three

.

a

S

5

.

e

i-

.

5

n

tŝ

a

of

d

Ш

g

of

1-

c,

1-

11-

d

s.

of

ee

eerl)

are reduced into an impalpable Ethiops, and then tie them in a Rag: then take Guaiacum 3 iv. Saflafras to is. yellow Sanders, Cassumunary, Zedoary, and Cin-' namon, ana §i. Juniper-Berries vi. Coriander Seeds 3 ii. Leaves of Agrimony, Ground-Pine, St. John's-wort, Hore-hound, Sage and Buck-Bean, ana m. ii, Vipers just kill'd, and cut into very small pieces no x. and Hog-Lice th fs. Let the Woods, with the Ethiops, boil in Cong. viii, of Wort to Cong. vi and while that is in Fermentation, let the other Ingredients

hang in it. If the Diet-Drinks which are fo commonly order'd in many Chronick Cases, and upon which so much ftress is frequently laid, were any thing managed like this, so many would not be eluded of their Expecrations. All that a Medicine in this form can promise in the most obstinate Cases this will perform, if duly continued; the whole concurring with a united Force to penetrate into, deterge, and scour every Vessel, Gland or Cell of the whole Body, as well as to break and destroy the Acrimony of the Juices, and fill up the abraded Cavities with a better Substance. There are no Disorders of the Glands, how remote foever, that this will not wear away; and even where Salivation has been tried without fuccels, this may be trufted. Cancers, Ulcers, whether Scrophulous or Venereal, which are little different, and the most aggravated Symptoms of the Evil, will give way to it; and where the whole Body is almost one continued Sore, this may be depended upon if close and carefully followed. who have been accustomed to a higher, and a more delicate way of living, than to like this well in a Malt

Liquor, may contrive it with Wine. by letting the Ingredients stand longer in it, viz. for fome Weeks and fometimes shaking the Vessel : but giving it vent always at fuch times, for fear of burfting the Veffel, tho a great deal that is volatile will then make its escape. It also may be manag'd into a Hydromel ; and for such as Honey is not difagreeable to, it may be the better, because it will be more detersive; In short, the whole Circle of Practice cannot produce a more efficacious, and a more convenient Prescription; there being no one thing in vain, or that distastes or renders nauseous the Medicine when made. The Quickfilver and Antimony may also be so husbanded, as to make a good Cinnabar afterwards by the common way, so that in them there is no loss. At the same time that it is a pleasure to give such Recipes as this to the World, whereby thoufands may meet with Relief in the most deplorable Circumstances t yet it is no small Check upon that Satisfaction, to think how many Empiricks and illiterate Intruders into Medicine, take the advantage of fuch Helps: but beit known to fuch. that this, as all other Compositions of greatest efficacy, is not in their Talent to manage, and none are advis'd to moddle with such things, but under the Direction of a good Phylician. for whose Remembrances this is only intended. If the Quack of Sherborn-lane, who advertises himself the Clergyman that cures the King's-Evil, has a mind to cure his Wife, who has been long over-run with the Diftemper he pretends to cure others of, he is advis'd to make Trial of this; and till then defift from his Impolitions upon Mankind. Such Wretches indeed are too low for any Notice in a Work

of

of this nature; but fuch a Corinthian Intruder could not well escape, without having a proper Mark fet upon him.

Stomachicks.

Vinum Stomachicum, Stomach Wine. ' Take Roots of Virginia Snake-Weed and Gentian, ana 5 iii. Galangals, Cloves, Cubebs, Mace, Nutmegs, Saffron, ana 3 i. Cochineal 3 fs. Canary th iii, Infuse for some days, and then strain

for ufe.

This is a warm Composition, and may be of service for cold Stomachs, and fuch as are troubled with Wind and Flatulencies ; but it is too hot for many, and will be apt to breed Choler and adust Humours; wherefore we much prefer the following.

Vinum Stomachicum alterum, Another Stomach Wine. ' Take Genstian-Root & fs. Galangals, Cala-4 mus Aromaticus, Spanish Angef lica-Root, and g ii. Centaury Tops 4 31. the outer Peel of Sevil O. ranges with their Juice no iii. Saffron 3 i. Infule in thiv. of Sherry for 14 Days, shaking the Vessel often; then strain and filter for that this, as all other Competitional

This is a most grateful Stomachick, and greatly mends a bad Apperite. It is a wonderful help in cold Constitutions, and such as are inclining to Dropfies and Cachexies from Corpulency. The acid Juice of the Oranges mightily takes off both the Heat and Tafte of the Birters; and the whole is worth every one's keeping in readincs by them, to use upon occasion in any sudden Diforders of the Stomach, from Intemperance, or any other Caufe. It may be drank twice or three times a day: when the Stomach is most empty, sis the best. was all dol out

Cerevilia Stomachica Amara, The Bitter Stomachick Ale. ' Takedry'd Wormwood m.iv. Roots of Ca. lamus Aromaticus Fifs. Zedoary . 3 ii. Spanish Angelica, Elicampane, Ginger, Galangals, Winter-Bark, Cinnamon, Seeds of Caraway, Coriander, and 3 fs. long Pepper, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Cloves,

S

thi

ful

thi

in

wh

or

per fer

Sto

wil

Off

dee

Scot

Juic

Slee

be t

fma

but

ther

T

1 Sp

· liv

4 the

'He

cafic

per s

Win

a th

lt is

great

Airus

Vene

Vigo

T

Mace and Nutmegs, ana 3 ii. Steep them in Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This is rather too much crowded with Ingredients, especially of the hotter Spices: the Wormwood allo is a nauseous Bitter, and is of late for that reason, and its being reputed fo great a Dryer, almost quite out of use. In the room of this therefore we shall offer the following, which is also much easier to be made. all the

Cerevifia Stomachica Amara altera, Another Bitter Stomachick Ale or Purl. ' Take Centaury Tops, and of Roman-Wormwood, ana m. iv. Gentian-Root 3 n. Sevil Orange-Peels, the outer yellow Part, no vi. Spanish Angelica-Root grofly powder'd, and Winter-Bark, ana 3 i. Put all into Cong. vi. or

This is a much pleasanter Bitter than the former, and more cordial and strengthning to the Stomach, The Custom of taking is thi. every Morning fasting, or about an hour

before Dinner. Vinum Amarum pro OEnopolis, Bieter Wine for Vintners. 'Take Tops of Centaury m. xii. Gentian Root fliced thi. Juniper-Berries this. Sevil Orange outer Peels, and their Juice no xii. Lemon-Peels and Juice no vi. Steep in a Bag for 14 or 20 days in white Port Wine Cong. xx. Canary Cong. iv.

Our common Taverns do not make a Bitter by much so good as

this,

1.

be

ď

a.

ry ie,

k,

y,

er,

:8,

ep

ed

ne

6

te

c.

tė

115

V-

tò

1-

ck

ry d,

ril

W

ot

k,

70

er

al

h.

ry

úr

će

in

Č\$

1-

a

51

ot

as

this, and nothing can be more grateful, wholesom, or eafter triade. But this is to be faid in general against that Wherting, as it is usually call'd in a Morning, which fome accustom themselves to: for the one Glass, when the Stomach has by Debanch, or any other accident from Diltemper, been palled or weaken'd, is of fervice by warming its Fibres, and giving them a due Tenfiry, in which chiefly confifts a good Appetite and Digestion; yet when the Stomach is erhaps already too warm from a high Diet, and frequent Tipling, this Practice helps to deftroy the mue Senfe and Springiness of the Stomach, and in process of Time will disable it from doing its proper Offices. After a great Debauch indeed there is formewhat to be faid in favour of that English Proverb, A Hair of the Same Doy, Ve. cause the undigested Remains at the Stomach, and the quantity of flimy Juice which drains into ft, during Sleep in the Night, cannot better be got off, than by raifing it with a fmall Glass or two next Morning; but that is not to be carried any fur-

af no milition de confinue on best distriction best distriction of the confinue of the confinu

Vinum Viperinum, Viper Wine.
Take live Female Vipers in the Spring time, no vi. Put them allive into the vi. of Canary, and let them stand close stops without any Heat for fix Months.

This by standing so long, will occasion the whole Substance of the Viper's to be almost taken up by the Wine, which must be strain'd off thro a thick Flannel, or filter'd for use. It is a wonderful Restorative, and greatly invigorates the whole Contitution, so as to provoke much to Venery, as well as other Actions of Vigour; but it much more contributes to this latter Purpole, if it be warm'd with fome Aromaticks, especially the Sweets, as Musk and Ambergrease. It is almost an infallible Remedy in cutaneous Eruptions, and even in a confirm'd Leproly: but of this see further under the Article of Pipers, Part 2. Section 4. Class 2. of Animals, No 309.

Vinum Viperinum alterum, And ober Viper Wine. ' Take Vipers, no xii. fine pick'd Flowers of Lavender and Rofemary green, and Fiv. Nutmegs no vi. Satyrion-Root the fired fmall, Gum Benjamin and Sryrax, and 3 ii. Misk and Ambergreafe, and 3 fs. pur all together, the Pipers slive, and the reft as fresh can be got into "Bxii. of Canary; and after three or four Months Maceration, and fometimes in the warmth of the Sun, but close coverd, firain the Wine, and let it settle fine, which decant for ufe. ange at

This is perhaps as flimulating a Restorative as Medicine can produce : and In the last Decays of Life will ftill fupply the Vital Lamp with fome Recruits. It is an admirable Remedy to those who have been almost wore our with Venereal Engagements, especially if their Pleafures have been purchas'd with a few Salivations, or a frequent use of Mercurial Medicines; and it will revive any Confliction that is not quire mouldred into Rorrennels. But they much best deserve such a Restorative, who by score Difeafes, as malignam Fevers, Small-Pox, or the like, have been fo broke or fhatter'd in their Conflinetions, as not hardly to be within a possibility of Recovery: for to such ic will to admiration repair the decay'd Juices, and fill again the Veins with a warm, generous, natritive Blood. In scrophulous Habits like-

wife,

The Complest English Deftenfatory. Part IV.

wife, which are frequently leaning towards Confumptions, it will do great service. And where young Persons are not so early happy in their conjugal Embraces as some with to be, and it be suspected from a Coldness or Insufficiency upon that account on either fide ; the use of this cannot fail to render those Intercourses prolifick : but the use of it is warily to be indulg'd, left with it be kindled a Heat, which reasonable Coition cannot assuage. And let fuch likewife who indulge themselves too lavishly in those Enjoyments, be careful in not prompting too much with fuch Helps, left they run; off their Strength and Life too precipitantly; for the best Conflimitions in the world wear out and fink under the frequent Repetition of fuch Profusion; as the frequent straining any elastick Body whatfoever will weaken more and more its Spring, till it is quite loft, notwithstanding all the Helps of Art to preferve it. dorning as

Vinum Chalybeatum Restorativum, Restarative Steel-Wine. . Take clean Filings of Needles 3 il. the Juice of four Oranges no viii. Let them fland 24 hours, then add White-Wine to iv. Cinnamon 3 is. Cloves gii. Mace 9 iv. After some days Digestion cold, strain and

filter for use.

wife.

This is a very serviceable Compolition for many purpoles, and will infallibly cure a Greenlickness, or any Tendency of the Constitution that way; which is manifest from a pale Complexion, Debility or Listleffness to Action, and short Breath. In Hypocondriacal Melancholy, and all Affections of the Spleen, it will do much good; and after Fevers, or any Diftemper that spoils the Juices, this will greatly again restore

In scopinsons Habits life

them to their due Warmth and Vigour; and is much better than any of the Mineral Steel-Waters, how much foever they stand recommended in all fuch cases: for the Spices in this warm and strengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, which otherwife would not fo well receive and bear the Twitches and Corrugations of the Iron without Ejectment by Vomiting. It may be given from ii. to 3 iii. every Morning and Afternoon, when the Stomach is most empty.

3

.

.

.

fcr

fcc

the

w

for

Gl

an

So

fro

ing

W

W

vif

M

Ju

20

be

gai

. (

. 1

. .

. 5

.

.

Sto

W

of

tog

·fco

of

ma

fro

Vinum Chalybeatum Restorativitm alterum, Another Restorative Steel-Wine. ' Take Filings of Iron 3 it squeeze upon them the Juice of three or four Sevil Oranges and one Lemon. After 24 hours flanding together fometimes ftirr'd, pour upon the Mixture in a glass Bottle Biv. of white Port-Wine, and the i, of Canary; in which infuse the Ingredients of the Viper-Wine above described, in proper proportion, or so much of the Viper-Wine it felf without the Sweets, After 14 days, ftrain

for ule.

This is a noble Medicine to recruit with, after the Constitution has been almost tore to pieces with the Fury of a Fever, or any acute Difeases; and particularly to Women who have much suffer'd in Childbed, and are reduced almost to a Confumption: for this will not only promote the necessary Cleansings, but also raise the Blood with new Warmth and Nourishment. This indeed is an expensive Medicine, but then it may be confider'd, that its wonderful Efficacy makes some amends; for 3 ii. twice in a day, will certainly in a little time be attended with Amendment, in the most languishing Circumstances.

De

Detergents.

Succi Scorbutici, The ScorbutickJuices. 'Take Juice of both forts
of Scurvy-grafs, Brook-lime, Water-Creffes, and thi. Juice of Oranges 3 xx. white Sugar th xii.
Diffolve the Sugar, and they will
clarify with flanding, and then
frain for use.

They are pretty frequently prescribed in the Spring-time against scorburick Complaints, and to cleanse the Blood from Impurities; for which purpoles they cannot but do some service, because they scour the Glands by their sharp deterfive Points, and give a Firmness both to the Solids and Blood. They are order'd from 3 ii. to 3 iv. every day, Morning and Evening, for two or three Weeks together. The reason why we give them a place under this Division, is, because there are not Materials enough under the title of Juices to deserve one by themselves, and as this comes conveniently enough amongst the Diet-Drinks, being used as one.

Vinum Scelotyrbicum, Wine against the Scurvy. 'Take Sorrel, Brook-lime, and Water-Cresses, Garden Scurvy-grass, and m. iii.

Roots of Elicampane, blue Flower-

de-luce, Horfe-radifh, ana 3 ils.
Seeds of Scurvy-grafs 3 i. White-

Wine the iv. Let all digest two days together, and then press out

This is much of the fame use as the foregoing Juices, but for a cold Stomach is somewhat better for the Wine. A Wine-Glass may be drank of it twice a day for some Weeks together, and will do good in any scorbutick Disposition. These kind of Medicines used in the Spring, may be a means to prevent many from falling into Feyers in the Sum-

mer-time, because they rince the principal Emunctories, and wash off such beginning Obstructions, as lay a foundation for Fevers.

Vinum cum Radice Enulæ Camp.
Elicampane Wine. 'Take green
'Elicampane-Root, white Sugar,
'and Currants cut fmall, ana § iv.
'Infuse them sourteen days cold in
'the iv. of white Port.'

This is an easy Liquor both to make and take, and will do service in such who have weak Lungs, which are often apt to be fluff'd with Phlegm, which it deterges, and prevents Ulcerations, and fuch Injuries as would bring on a Confumation. All Afihmatick Persons therefore would do well to use this in plenty, especially in the Wintertime, when the external Cold leffening the quantity of perspirable Matter by the Pores of the Skin. causes a much greater Pressure of Fluids upon the Viscera, of which the Lungs have their share, and therefore stand in need of such gentle Fortifiers and Cleanfers as this makes. The Elicampane has likewife that deterfive Power by which it keeps open other Viscera, whereby they better perform their Offices, and leave less Force to protrude upon the Lungs. It is therefore of use in all Cachexies, and Tendencies towards a Dropfy. Some also will have a Property in this, of destroying Worms: drink a Glass twice a

Vinum Pectorale, Pettoral Wine. Take Juice of Liquorice & i. Saf-

fron Di. Seeds of Coriander, Car-

raway, Anife, ana 3 ii. Salt of Tartar 3 fs. Pennyroyal and Hyf-

fop-Waters, ana 3 iv. Canary & ii.

Let them all digeft cold forme days,

then strain for use.'

Most Writers order the Spanish Juice of Liquorice, in Recipe's of this

Vi-

enices Finer-

ons by

rati-

ron uice nges ours

glass ine, iniper-

oper the the train

n has h the Dif-

to a conly

This , but at its

day, be at-

pe atit the s.

De

The Complete English Diffensatory.

this kind, but that of our own Production is much better ; and if well made, will incirely diffolve in a proper Liquor. For with the best of the foreign Juice there is a mixture of gritty droffy Matter, which is not in our own; which we generally keep under the title of Extract in the Shops. This affifts in Expectoration, and helps to deterge and cleanse the Glands of the Bronchia and neighbouring parts: but if the simple Waters are not made stronger than they ordinarily are, they will rather be a prejudice than of any fervice to the Composition; and it would be better to infuse the dry'd Herbs, and press them out ftrongly afterwards. This may be drank two or three times in a day, or almost at pleasure; warm is the best

Vinum Scorbuticum, Wine against the Scurvy. ' Take Garden Scurvygrafs (gather'd dry and unbruis'd) m, i. Horfe-Radifh-Rope fcraped . Is. Winter-Bark grofly powder'd 5 gii. Arum-Water and White-Wine, and thi. Infuse them cold

SVINDED MAIL OF

f three days.'

The Arum-Water is not kept made by any, it must therefore be done on purpose, when the Plant is green, and with Junetures close, as directed Part 2. in Distillation of Sourey-grafs; or elfe the Root may be put in fresh gather'd, with the Horfe-Radifh. The whole makes a warm biting Medicine, and a good . Antifeorbutick. It helps to diffolve fizy and viscid Humours, which entangle the Salts, and flick with them in the fecretory Orifices; whereby boil them in Cong. v. of ftrong they are eroded, especially the small ones upon the Skin It quickens the Motions of the Fluids, and promotes the thinner Secretions; whence Dandelion, Clivers, and to and in Droplles and all Cachexies from hang in a Bag while it is working, fluggiff watry Humours, it will be with Roots of sharp-pointed Dock

of good service. It may be drank at discretion.

Cerevilia Butleri, Dr. Butler's Ale, Take Betony, Sage, Agrimony, Garden Scurvy-grafs, Roman Wormwood, and m. iii. Roots of Elicampane, of Horse-Radish, ana s iv. Mix and put them into a Bag, and hang it in Cong. iv. of ' new Ale while it works.'

6

th

cl

31

t

d

Si

ti

-

.

.

.

.

.

.

f

ſ

t

This has fo prodigiously obtain'd amongst the common People, that it is made and fold by most Publick Houses in Town. But any extraordinary Virtues are not manifest in it, any further than a good Antiscorbutiek; in which Intention its frequent Use in the Spring-time is most certainly a Benefit, especially to gross corpulent Constitutions, whole Glands are apt to be loaded with tough viscid Humours. It may be drank at any time, but chiefly in a Morning.

Cerevifia Scorbutica Extemporanea, An Extemporary Scorbutick Ale. Take common Ale this. Spirit of Scurvy grafs 3 ii. Juniper-Berries 3 i. sweet Fennel-Seed, Liquorice, ana 3 fs. Raisins of the Sun 3 ii. Horfe-Radish Root 9 ii. Winter-Bark 9 iv. Let all together be kept in a Bottle, and

pour'd off as used.'

This cannot properly be deem'd extemporaneous, because it requires fome time to take out the Virtues of the Ingredients, as well as any other of these Drinks. Its Use much the lame as the preceding.

Cerevifia Scorbutica, Drink against the Scurvy. Take Fir-Tops m.iv. Wort to Cong. iiifs. When it is c tunn'd up, pour into it the Juices of Brook-lime, Water-Creiles,

V.

ank

Ale.

ony,

rn)-

Eli-

ana

to a

of

in'd

that

olick

aor-

t in

Inti-

its

ie is

ially

ons,

aded

may

y in

ora-

utick

16 il.

per-

, Li-

9 ii.

oge-

and

em'd

uires

es of

other

the

ainst

m.iv.

rong

it is

uices

eiles,

and

king,

Dock 3 IV.

. y iv. Sarfaparilla, China, Juniper-Berries, ana 3 ii. Shavings of San-

ders yellow and red, Harts-horn, · Ivory, Liquorice, and sweet Fen-6 nel-Seed, ana 3 i. Harts-tongue,

Liver-wort, Agrimony, and Ground-' Ivy, ana m. ii. crude Antimony this grofly powder'd and ty'd in

a Rag by it felf.

This is level'd against that kind of Scurvy which arises from Excess of Choler, and hot adult Humours; because most of the Ingredients are of a foftening emollient nature, that will obtund and fheath the rigid irritating Particles of the Blood, and thereby prevent their Mischiess upon the Fibres and finall Glands. This therefore is of that kind which are properly call'd Sweetners, and its continu'd Use will be of great service to smooth and soften acrimonious Humours, and remove all those Disorders that arise from a hot irritating Blood. It may be drank at discretion. The Wort must be very ftrong, else the Juices will lower it so much, as will subject it to decay and turn four. Of this kind of Antiscorbuticks we have the least choice of any, not many Authors rightly diftinguishing this fort, which is fo common, as to deferve as much Attention as any.

Opening Drink against the Scurvy. Take Roots of sharp-pointed Dock the fs. Horfe-Radish 3 ii. Guaiacum · Tiv. Juniper-Berries, Orange-Peel, ana 3 i. Winter-Bark, Mustard-Seed, long Pepper, Cloves, ana 5 3 ii. Raifins of the Sun 3 iv. Scurvy-grass, Brook-lime, Water-Cresfes, Clivers, ana m. iv. Hang all

Cerevifia Scorbutica Aperiens, An

in Cong. iv. of Ale.

This is just the Reverse of the former; for as that is contrived to fend in soft emollient Particles into the Blood, to render it smoother,

this fills it with Particles which are fubtile, volatile, and pungent, and intended to render more fluid, and fitter for Circulation and due Secretion, a fizy heavy Blood. This is therefore most convenient where there is an Over-bulk, and a Tendency towards Rheumatifins and Droplies: whereas in the former Extreme, Persons are generally lean, active, and hery in Temper. And this difference, in what generally passes under the name of the Scurvy, is of the utmost consequence to be duly attended to in Prescription. Because in the former fort all those which constantly pass for Antiscorbusicks, viz. that abound with volatile acrid Particles, as those of the Scurvy-grass kind, are directly destructive; and in the latter, Emollients and Absorbents, which are the true and only Sweemers in a strict fense, altho they bear great note also amongst Antiscorbuticks, yet they are equally injurious; while both these are of admirable service under proper Direction. But fuch Difficulties occur likewise in all the Instances of Practice; which must be a continual Admonition, how far the most common Medicines require the Conduct of a skilful Advifer.

Serum Scorbuticum, A Whey a gainst the Scurvy. 'Take Leaves of Succory and Sorrel, ana m. xii. Fir-Tops, Scurvy-grafs, and Water-Crefles, ana Jiv. Coriander-Seeds \ i. When bruised, add to them Juice of Oranges 3 iv. common Whey of Milk to iv. After a little standing, press out hard, and fweeten with a little fine Sugar, and clarify for use.'

This is a cooling cleanling Liquor, and may be of use to rince the common Emunctories, but cannot extend its Efficacy much beyond

the Prima Via, and the Urinary Paffages. It will not keep long, and therefore must be made almost daily, which is troublefome enough. Two or three Pints in a day is the ufual quantity order'd to be taken.

Cerevifia Scrophularia, A Drink against the King's-Fvil. 'Take Sarfaparilla 3 vi. Guaiacum 3 vin.

- Bark of Walnut-Tree, Roots of · Scrophularia, Sassafras, ana 3 ii.
- · Herb-Robert m.iii. Raisins stoned, living Millepedes, and thi. Put

them into a Bag for Cong. iv. of " Ale."

The Woods would be better to boil in the Wort, and the tender Ingredients with the Hog-Lice only hung in the Barrel; but the quantity of Guaiacum is too large, because it will make it so hot, as not to be well endured in the mouth. It is an efficacious Detergent, and will, with a continu'd use, extend its Influences to the remotest Glands, and by degrees wear away what obstructs them, and occasions a Lodgment of fuch Humours, as erode and deform the Parts. What it also abrades and carries into the common Stream, is either exhaled by Transpiration, or detach'd off by the Kidneys, and thrown out by the Bladder: the former of which Difcharges is promoted most by the Woods, and the latter by the Millepedes. So that in the height of a fcorbutick Constitution, for the Evil is no more, this deserves Recommendation, and cannot fail of doing fervice, if duly continu'd for some time. It should be used as common Drink.

Cerevifia Scrophularia altera, Anosher Ale against the King's-Evil. Take Chips of Guaiacum, Saffafras, Walnut-Tree Bark, Roots of fharp-pointed Dock, Filipendula, and Hound's-Tongue, ana 3 ii.

Herb-Robert, Archangel, ana m.iv.

Raifins of the Sun stoned, and ' live Millepedes, ana thi. Prepare

for Cong. iv.

This, which is from Fuller, differs not much from the former from Bates; and the Guaiacum and Saffafras ought, as in that, to be boil'd with the Wort, and then strain'd; for they will not give out their Virtues fo much in the Fermentation. In all cutaneous Foulnesses, and even the Leprofy, this is a good and an effectual Cleanfer; and in old running Ulcers will much affift in their Cure. It ought to be made a common Drink, and continu'd fome time, to answer in any Intention of moment.

Cerevisia Aperiens, Aperient Ale. Take Roots of Succory, Male Fern, Liquorice, and the five opening Roots, ana 3 ii. Hart's-Tongue, Liver-wort, Ground-Ivy, Tamarisk-Tops, and m. ii. Juniper-Berries, fweet Fennel-Seed, ana 3 ii. Raisins of the Sun stoned 3 viii.

Prepare them to be hung in a Bag for Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This is an admirable good Prescription, and will do great service in all kinds of Cachexies, where the Viscera are foul; but particularly those of the Liver and Urinary Pasfages. They who are subject to the Stone or Gravel, to the Jaundice, grinding Pains in the Back, Cholicks, or Stiches of the Sides or Breast, as likewise to Asthma's and Corpulency, cannot but find relief by the use of this, if regularly follow'd for some time: for it will so clear away the Foulnesses of all the fecretory Parts, that the feveral Offices of the OEconomy will be duly discharg'd for a long time afterwards. This is inclining most to the soft and emollient kind, and therefore is belt fitted against the hot salt Seurvy, and fuch ill Habits as Persons are sub-

ject

C

C

fc

Ь

F

un

of

thi

mt

wi

for

wh

fair

Dr

tice

mo

Wei

this

Par

tle

ſma

bot

and

alre

n

11

nt

d

in

le.

n,

ng

ic,

1-

et-

IL.

li.

ag

re-

ice

he

rly

af-

the

ce,

ho-

Or

and

lief

fol-

fo

the

Ot-

luly

rds.

and

belt

rvy,

sub-

left to fall into after Fevers, and long Illnesses. It is also an excellent Diet-Drink for Children that are weakly and ricketty with Knots, and Unevenness in their Joints, where they can be brought to make it their common Drink, which it ought to be with all those who expect any considerable Benefit by it.

Cerevisia ad Rachitidem, A Drink against the Rickers. 'Take Roots of Osmond-Royal, (or for want of it, Male Fern) Liquorice, Sassa-fras, ana 3 is. Bark of Ash and Ivy, ana 3 is. Tamarisk-Tops, Harts-Tongue, ana m. iv. live Wood-lice 3 ii. Raisins of the Sun 3 iv. hang all in Cong. i. of Ale while

it works.' The Rickers is a Diftemper well enough known in Children; but has employ'd much of the time of fome learned Men to account rationally But from the whole it may be determin'd, that a great deal in its Cause is from viscid pituitous Humours, lodg'd upon the Joints, which stuff them in such a manner, as not only to hinder their due Flexures, but also to occasion an unequal Circulation and Distribution of Fluids to the Parts beyond. And this Habit is most apt to be fallen into, when all those Causes concur, which make a fizy Blood, and fomething like what produces Agues; which that diligent Observer, and faithful Relater of fuch Inftances, Dr. Sydenham, confirms by his Notice, that the Rickets were always most rife, when Autumnal Agues were fo. Medicines therefore of this kind, which fare the Blood with Particles that are detergent, and fubtle enough to circulate thro the smallest Passages, cannot but in time both break that fizy flate of Blood, and abrade those tough Lodgments already made upon the Glands; but for such purposes therefore they are to be long continued, and this ought to be made a constant Drink.

Cerevisia ad Rachitidem altera,
Another Drink against the Rickets.

Take Guaiacum 3 iv. Sarsaparilla,
Sassarsa, sharp-pointed DockRoot, Filipendula, Hounds-Tongue
and Walnut-Tree Rind, and 3 ii.
Herb-Robert, Archangel, and m. iv.
Millepedes 16 i. Put into a Bag,
and hang in Cong iv. of Ale.

In this the harder Ingredients are best boil'd in the Wort. This is most levelled against that kind of Rickets, which is join'd with a tharp faline Difposition of Humours; and more indurates the Glands where they obstruct, and are apt to erode and change them into what passes for the Evil: for most of these Ingredients are absorbent, foft and fweetning, whereby they smooth such Humours, and fit them the better to continue their proper Circuits without obstructing or eroding their Passages. This is therefore preferable in the thinner Habits, where the Juices are rather acrid than fizy; and it ought also to be made their constant Drink.

Cerevifia Icterica, A Drink against the Jaundice. Take shawings of Ivory 3 i. white Hore-Hound m. iv. boil in Cong. vi. of new Wort to Cong. iv. which strain: and when tunned, hang in a Bag, while it works, sharp-pointed Dock-Roots 16 s. Turmerick, Madder-Roots, and 3 ii. of Nettles iv. Leaves of Celandine, Clivers, Straw-berries (both Leaves and Roots) Barberry-Bark, and iv. fresh Sheep-Dung tied up in a Rag 3 iv. Millepedes 16 i. and Filings of Steel 16 i.

This is a special good Prescription, but so loaded with the Ingredients, that 'tis fear'd sew will comply with it long enough to be of service: of

Kk

the Steel especially it will be so very strong, as scarce to be endured. Where therefore these are any Objection, they may be lower'd, or the quantity of Ale increas'd at discretion. It will both deterge powerfully all the Glands, and fet open the proper Emunctories; and also raise the remaining Fluids from a watry acrid state to a smooth balfamick Consistence. In the most obstinate Jaundice it will prevail; and effectually cure all Dispositions towards a Dropfy: it may be constantly made use of for a common Drink, unless at Meals, if then thought difagreeable. It will change a wan Cowflip-colour'd Complexion to a lively beautiful Glow, by the wonderful alteration it makes upon the Blood.

Cerevisia Pectoralis, A Pettoral Drink. 'Take China Roots 3 iv. 'Sarsaparilla, Comfrey and Liquorice, ana 3 ii. Orrice, Elicampane, ana 3 ii. Shavings of Ivory, HartsHorn, yellow and red Sanders, ana 3 ss. Harts-Tongue, WallRue, Ground-Ivy and Scabious, ana m. iv. Aniseeds 3 ii. Malaza
Raisins to ss. Put all in a Bag, and

hang in Cong. iv. of Ale.' This will wonderfully correct and fweeten a thin sharp Blood, which is apt to produce Hectick Heats, and irritate the Membranes and Glands of the Bronchia and Parts adjacent, fo as to occasion husky Coughs. is therefore of service in all Distempers of the Breaft, Defluxions of Rheum, and a Tendency towards a Confumption. In all lean, thin Habits from a fharp Scorbutick Blood, it is of great benefit, and deserves to be made a constant Drink. For this Intention some order a Cock parboil'd, and then give it the Name of Cock-Ale: but that feems to have little more in it than a Whimfy; for if any thing emollient and nutritive be

hence communicated, it certainly is to be obtain'd with much greater advantage from making it our Food.

Cerevisia Antisplenetica, A Drink against the Spleen. Take Guaiacum and Sassafras, and \$ii. boil them in Cong. i. of Water to the iv. put the strained Liquor into a Cask with new strong Ale Cong. iiis. and hang a Bag in it while it works, with the Roots of sharppointed Dock \$viii. Horse-radish iv. Ash-Bark \$ii. Juniper-Bericis \$i. Seeds of Daucus and Coriander, and \$ss. Agrimony, Liver-wort, Harts-Tongue, Tamarisk-Tops, ana m.iv.

This is a very good Remedy to deterge and cleanse off those adust Humours which clog the Liver, and some other Viscera, especially those black Grumes which obstruct the Spleen; and this makes it a sure Relief in all Hypocondriacal Affections, if it be closely followed for a

common Drink.

Cerevisia Antisplenetica cum
Chalybe, Another with
Steel. 'Take Bark of Tamarisk
'Jiv. of Capers and Ash, Woods
'of Guaiacum and Sassafras, ana
'Ji. Herbs of Agrimony m. iv.
'Wormwood, Dodder, ana m. ii.
'boil them in Cong. vi. of Wort;
'and in the working hang # ss. of
'Filings of Steel, and crude Antimony Jiv. in a Bag.'

This is calculated for all the Intentions of the former, and in most cases is more efficacious, especially in the Female Sex; where any Suspicion of such Disorders is from the Uterus, which to them is as troublesom, and pretty much in the same manner as the Spleen is to Men; the Vessels of both being much liable to be obstructed with such Recrements of the Blood as want Evacuation. This Drink will therefore

.

.

bu

ftr

0

ſŁ

d

(a

10

re

C-

2

m

th

isk

ods

ana

iv.

. 11.

rt;

ot

nti-

In-

nost

ally

ifpi-

the

rou-

the

s to

nuch

Re-

Eva-

efore

con-

conduce thereunto, and is advisable in all Complaints from such Causes.

Serum Hepaticum, A Whey for the Liver. Take Fumitory, Succory, Endive, and m. iii. Liver. wort m. ii. Agrimony, Sorrel, Harts-Tongue, Borrage, Buglofs, and m. i. Caraway-Seeds 3 i. Put upon them common Whey th iii. and then press out and sweeten, and clarify with 3 iii. of Sugar.

Tho this is particularly inscrib'd for the Liver, yet it is conducive to the same Intentions of the foregoing Antisplenetick Drink; and therefore where that Composition is approv'd of, it may be us'd for the same purposes: but 'tis more trouble to make, because it must be done almost daily, or it will not keep.

Diureticks.

Vinum Hydropicum, Wine against the Dropfy. ' Take blue Flowerde-Luce-Roots ; i. Elicampane and · Squills prepared, ana § fs. Horehound m. i. Bark of Elder-Roots and Dwarf-Elder, ana gi. Sena 4 3 ils. Agarick 3 ii. Ginger 3 i. White-Wine thiv. Infuse all for 14 days, and then strain for use. Or thus, ' Take Ashes of Broom and Juniper, ana 3i. Rhenish Wine thiii, mix and make a Lixivium; to which add blue Flower-de-Luce-Roots & ifs. the inner Bark of Elder-Root and Dwarf-Elder, ana 3 i. Bark of Bitter-Sweet & fs. Rhubarb 3 ii. Mechoacan & ss. Sena & i. Caraway-· Seeds 3 vi. Bark of Saffafras and Winter's Cinnamon, and Div. Infuse warm for 12 hours; then · Strain and add white Sugar 3 iv. Damask Rose Leaves m. ii. after due Infusion strain again for use.'

The latter of these is the better, but there is no reason for the two strainings, the whole being best put together at once. If the Sena be left out, it is a better Diaretick; for the less it goes off by Stool, the more will it get into the Blood, and discharge its serous Parts by Urine. It is therefore design'd for Hydropick Constitutions, and will do service where there is a tendency that way, if began with in time, and closely followed. The usual Dose 3 iii. every Morning sasting. This is from Bates; and Fuller gives the same with little alteration.

Vinum Ictericum, Wine against the Jaundice. 'Take Turmerick' in gross Powder 3 ii. Saffron 3 ii. 'Cochineal 3 iv. Millepedes No 320. Canary # ii. Insuse all 6 or 7 days, then strain for use.'

This is easily made, and not unpleasant to drink; but white Portseems a fitter Wine for this purpose than Canary. It is very good for what its Title expresses, and may be drank § ii. three or four times in a day; but the following we recommend as the most efficacious.

Vinum Millepedum, Hog-Lice Wine. 'Take Hog-Lice the s. put them alive into the ii. of white Pors Wine; and after some days infusion, strain and press out very hard; then put Saffron zii. Salt of Steel zi. and Salt of Amber zii. and after three or sour days, strain and filter for use.'

This is an admirable Medicine against the Jaundice, Dropsy, or any Cachectick Habit. It greatly deterges all the Viscera, and throws off a great deal of superfluous Humours by Urine. It may be given twice a day 3 ii. at a time.

Cerevilia Diuretica, A Diuretick Ale. 'Take Mustard-Seed 3 iv. 'insufe in thii. of Ale; and after three or four days, drink a Glass of it every Morning, filling up the Bottle every time, as long

Kk 2

as the Seed gives any strength to

· it?

This is a very eafily procured Remedy; and is not only a good Diuretick, but also much warms the Nerves, and is of fervice in many Diforders which have their Origin from the Head, as Apoplexies, Palfies, and the like. Dr. Fuller feems much to like it, who fays, ' It attenuates pimitous fizy Blood, difs folves its close Contexture, and renders it fit to fhed off its Serum; that it also detergeth the urinary Pipes, irritateth the Papilla and e Pelvis of the Reins, provoketh them to ftir, and fqueeze, and perform the work of Percolation. Thus it moves by Urine powerfully, and is convenient in the Dropfy, Gravel, Scurvy and · Palfy.

Cerevisia Hydropica, A Drink for the Dropsy. Take Broom-Ashes the St. Roots of Horse-radish ziv. Orrice, Calamus Aromaticus, Elicampane, ana zii. Guaiacum, Sassafras, Juniper-Berries, Daucuis-Seed, ana zi. Mustard-Seed zii. Hang all in a Bag in

Cong. iv. of Ale while it is work-

· ing.

The last mention'd Author gives us this alfo, with the Recommendation, that it affifts Concoction, melts down the jelly'd Lympha, removes Obstructions, and provokes Urine; on which account it wonderfully relieves those who labour under an Anafarca: but as for the Dropfy call'd Ascites, and where the Lymphaticks are burst, he is of Opinion it will do more hurt than good, for reasons very obvious; because its deterfive quality will ftill further promote the Extravalation of Serum. The Dose is thi. every Morning fafting.

Cerevifia Juniperina, Juniper Ale.

Take Juniper-Berries well bruis'd

in Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This is grateful both to the Stomach and Palate, breaks off Wind, cleanfeth the Kidneys, washes off Gravel and Sand; heals fore and tender Passages, and is of service to all who are troubled with either Stone or Spleen. To be drank two or three times a day.

Cerevisia Juniperina altera, Another—Ale. Take JuniperBerries to it. Well bruis'd, Raisins
of the Sun the st. ston'd, Pine-Tops,
St. John's-wort, Agrimony, Centaury, and m. iv. Gentian-Root
fliced, Calamus Aromaticus, Spanish Angelica-Root, and WinterBark, and 3 it. Put all together into

a Bag for Cong. ix.'

This is good for all the Intentions as the former, and is a better Stomachick. It will do great service to drink of it every Morning about to i, if the Ale is not too strong it is made with. Many Publick Houses now make and sell this under the same Title.

Serum Sinapinum, Mustard Whey.
Take Milk to ii. boil it, and turn it
with three Spoonfuls of MustardSeed, take off the Curd, and keep

the Whey for use.'

This does but little differ from the Mustard Ale before describ'd, only it may be better than that in some Cases, where Malt Liquors are not convenient; and this also seems somewhat more attenuating, and therefore may be more esticacious.

Hydromel, Mead or Metheglin.
Take the best Honey & x. common Water & l. boil them together till an Egg will swim upon it when cold: then let it settle in a clean Vessel, and decant the clear into a Barrel; and to every & v.

put

· put 3ii. of true French Brandy,

s and ftop it up.'

This will ferment without any other help; and if it be kept fome time, will make an agreeable Liquor for the medicinal Virtues, of which fee under the Title of Honey in the fecond Part. Some put Herbs to this, according to their feveral Intentions for use; and therefore may it be made more or less Detergent, Diuretick, Balfamick, or the like, according to the Virtues of such Ingredients.

Catharticks.

Cerevisia Catapsoras, A Drink against the Itch. 'Take Sena § vi. 'Mechoacan § iii. Liquorice § is. Caraways § i. Roots of sharp- pointed Dock th its. Polypody, Madder, and the sena series and Agrimony, and m. iii. crude Antimony in gross Powder th i. Hang in a Bag in v. or vi. Cong. of Ale while it ferments.'

This makes a good Purging Diet-Drink, and what will do great fervice in all Impurities of Blood, which is apt to break out upon the Surface, and deform the Skin with Scabs and Blotches. In the Springtime it is proper indeed for all Perfons who require purging, and must be dos'd according to the Age and Strength of the Person. It is best to begin with a little at first, and encrease at discretion. In the Springtime these purging Courses may be continued fome time; but in the Fall of the Year, where some have a Notion of an equal Necessity of fuch Medicines, they are not fo fate; because the Summer Hear leaves the Body so dispirited, that is, the Fibres fo lax and weak, that purging brings on a Debility, and fuch a Relaxation, as suffers the Fluids to form preternatural Cohesions, to

n

18

1-

a-

re

n.

n-

C-

it

a

ar

v.

ut

ferment, and introduce intermittent, and sometimes ugly malignant Fevers. This general Causion therefore ought to be regarded as to Catharricks, that they be very sparingly used in the Decline of the Year, especially after a hot Summer.

Cerevisia Vernalis Catharrica, A Purging-Drink for the Spring Seafon. 'Take Leaves of Sena 3 v.
'Polypody of the Oak 3 vi. Monks
Rhubarb, Roots of sharp-pointed
'Dock, and 3 x. Currants 8 i. Liquorice, sweet Fennel-Seeds, and
'3 ifs. Raspings of Sassaras 3 ii. red
'Sage, Agrimony, Water Cresses,
'Sea-Scurvy-Grafs, and m. ii. Mix
'for a Bag to Cong. v. of Ale.'
This does not greatly differ from

This does not greatly differ from the Cerevisia Catapsoras, but is somewhat milder; and for Children or young Persons, the following may

be yet more convenient.

Cerevisia ad Pueros, A Purging-Drink for Children. 'Take fine Rhu-'barb cut in slices 3 ii. Liquorice, 'Aniseed, and 3 ii. Raisins of the 'Sun ston'd, No 30 or 40. Put

them to this of Ale.'

This is a pleasant Purge for what it is design'd, and Children may be coaxed to take it, when other more medicinal Forms cannot be got down. It cleanses the first Passages, which are generally the Seat of Childrens Disorders, and it destroys Worms. The quantity at first should be small, and encreas'd at discretion. Some use Wine instead of Ale, but that is rather too strong unless diluted.

Cerevisia Cathartica sortior, A
firenger Purging-Ale. 'Take Roots
of sharp-pointed Dock 3 xii. Polypodium 3 iv. Horse-radish 3 ii.
Leaves of Ground-Ivy, WaterCresses, Brook-lime, Scurvy-grass,
ana m. ii. Sassafras, Juniper-Berries, Coriander-Seeds, Liquorice,
K k 3

ana \$ i. Sena \$ iv. Raisins of the Sun & s. Rhubarb 3 ii. for Cong.

The Author of this says, that those who are Scorbutick, Cachectick, and abound with Humours and Flatulencies, may drink this of it more or less, every Morning for some Weeks together, in the Springtime to good advantage.

Cerevisia Cathartica cum Antimonio, A purging Antimony Ale.

Take Roots of sharp-pointed Dock

viii. Polypody of the Oak, Elicampane, ana ziv. yellow and red Sanders, Juniper-Berries, ana zii. Caraway-Seeds zi. Leaves of Scabious m. viii. Liverwort and Agrimony, ana m. iv. Sena ziv.

Rhubarb z ss. Agarick zi. Crude Antimony (grosty bruis'd and tied up in a Rag) thi. Put all into a Bag with thi. of Juice of Fumitory,

fino a Veffel of Cong. iv.'
This is reckon'd fomewhat more efficacious than the former in cutaneous Distempers, and is to be us'd in the same manner.

Serum Catharticum, Purging Whey.
Take fresh Damask-Rose Buis

pick'd i. Put them into thii, of Whey over Night, and strain out and drink the next Morning.

This is a mighty Purge with fome of our Country People; it will work very kindly and thorowly, and is therefore good to cleanfe the first Passages. The quantity of Rose-Buds may be varied, as a Person would have it in Strength.

We have been somewhat larger under this Division, than our room here will allow under any other; because this seems to be most for the Service of common People, who are not willing, or cannot well have recourse to the Shops for every Dose of Phylick they take : and we have also for such Reasons been fuller in explaining their Virtues, and Manner of Operation. So that what further under other Forms comes into the same Intentions, the Reader may recollect, or turn back to what has already been explain'd upon the same account; either in this Section, or at the Head of those in the Second Part.

SECT. II.

Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions.

Cluded all that part of extemporaneous Pharmacy, which is employ'd in drawing out the medicinal Virtues of Simples by boiling; and these in common Prescriptions are frequently call'd also Apozems. The next is different in this only, that the Ingredients are steep'd in hot Liquors, in the manner that Tea is commonly made. And the latter is

drawing out the oily or milky para of Seeds or Kernels, by Contufion with proper Liquors. These three Forms are not very different from one another; and are chiefly sit to draw out the grosser and simoother Parts of Simples, whereby most concern'd herein are Balfamicks, Detergents and Catharticks; for Decoction is not so proper for Cephalicks, &c., because it exhales

Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions. 503

the more volatile Parts, in which all of those Intentions confift. The harder Bodies, as Woods, dry'd Roots, coc. require most boiling; but Herbs and Seeds need only be scalded, and may be spoil'd with much boiling: which makes it neceffary, that in many Compositions of this kind some of the Ingredients are not to be put in till it has fometimes boil'd, fooner or later according to their Textures, which must always be directed according to the Judgment of the Compounder. those Decoctions which are Restringent, and most of the Carbarrick, may, for greater Elegance and Pleafantness to take, be clarify'd : but all fuch as are Emollient, and concern'd in joining with the fost mucilaginous Parts of Simples, are by no means to be fo managed, for Reafons already at large given, Part 1. Sect. 12. Emulfions, if carefully made, are a very neat Form; but a very finall part of the Materia Medica is reducible thereinto, and only those Seeds which yield a fost milky Juice: and therefore the only Intention which this Form can properly be prescribed for, is that of an Emoilient; tho indeed we have given some few for other purposes, but they are not fo fuitable. Oils likewife may by the help of an Egg, and a little of any of the Turpentine Balfams, be reduced under this Head; and well managed, will make an elegant Medicine, as we shall find in some following Instances.

Cephalicks.

Decoctum Chamapityos, Decoction of Ground-Pine. Take Ground-Pine Take Grou

This is recommended to be drank constantly for some time, viz. a quarter of a Pint three times a day, with 20 Drops of Spirit of Sal Armoniack, to prevent the Gout, and Distempers of the Head and Joints.

Emulsio Pœoniata, Pieny-Emulsien. Take Piony-Seeds husk'd § i. distill'd Waters of Rue, Black-Cherries, and compound Piony-Water, ana § vi. and with Pearl-Sugar § is. make an Emulsion

S. A.

In all Emulfions the Seeds are to be husk'd or blanch'd, and beat in the Morrar to a Paste; then the Liquors order'd, are to be put in by a little at a time at first, and beat with the Mass, so that the whole Pulp may be wash'd out, and nothing but a little like Chaff left be-This is always to be done in hind. a marble Mortar, and with a wooden Pestle. This Prescription stands in Bates mark'd for one of those much used in his own Practice; and a Phyfician of great Note, but lately dead, hardly ever omitted it as an Auxiliary in all nervous Cases, and such as affected the Head with Apoplexies, Epilepfies, and the like; but it is not alone to be trufted. It may be drank at pleafure.

Emulsio Cordialis, A Cordial Emulsion. Take Plague and compound Piony-Water, and 3 iv. Citron-Seeds 3 is. To which, when made into an Emulsion and strain'd, add Pearl-Sugar 3 iii. and Oil of

Numeg gut. i.

This is given by Dr. Fuller, who commends it in Fevers, to take two or three Spoonfuls twice or thrice a day. But with due Submission to that worthy Person who has generously given to the World a valuable Collection of Recipes, the Mixture of Chymical Oils, i.e. such as are distill'd, with Medicines of this Form,

Kk4

Or any other that are more liquid, is Very inelegant, and disguises a Medicine both to the Sight and Taste; because it makes them soul, and generally unpleasant: Where therefore the Virtues of such are desired and depended upon, they are much better in Boles and Electuaries. And this is desired to be retain'd as a certain Rule in extemporaneous Prescription, tho it is observable only to such who have well acquainted themselves with Composition: however indeed they are best disguis'd in Emulsions, of any liquid Forms.

Emulsio Pœoniata Fulleri, Dr. Fuller's Piony-Emulsion. Take Piony and white Poppy-Seeds, blanch'd Almonds, and 3 ss. fine Loaf-Sugar ii. Oil of Nutmegs gut. ii. Beat them well together, and with the ii. of Black-Cherry Water make an Emulsion, to which put compound

Piony-Water 3 ii.'

Its Author advices it in Epilepsies, and all convulsive Diseases, and says it is of egregious use in Fevers with the Head-Ach, frightful Dreams and Snatching of the Tendons. Its Dose from two to four Ounces every six hours.

Emulsio Analeptica, The Analeptick Water. Take Barley-Water to iv. Jujebs, Pippins, and Leaves of Colts-soot, and ziv. Boil to the Consumption of half, which strain, and make an Emulsion with sweet Almonds blanch'd z ss. Melon-Seeds and Pistach-Nuts, and zi. candy'd Eryngo z iss. and to it, when sinish'd, put Damask Rose-water z ii.

This is an admirable foftening, emollient, reftorative Medicine; and will wonderfully nourish and preferve the Nerves against such Irritations, as draw them into Spasses and Convulsions. It may be drank at discretion.

Infusio Arthritica, The Gout Infusion. 'Take Rosemary-Flowers' to it volatile Sal Armoniack 3 it. 'Spirit of Wine rectify'd to vi. Digest in Horse-Dung with a proper 'Vessel 40 days, and strain for use.'

This is fit for an officinal Medicine, if Encouragement in Practice made it worth keeping in the Shops, but that it yet does not do: and it differs so little from the Hungary-Water, that where that is to be had,

this is needless to make.

Infusio Cephalica, A Cephalick Infusion. Take dry Peacock'sDung (the white part) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ iv. Millepedes alive bruised \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ii. BlackCherry-Water, White-Wine, ana
the ifs. Let them stand cold 24
hours, then having clarify'd it, by
often passing it through a flannel
Bag, add of Langius's Anti-epileptick Water \$\frac{1}{2}\$ iii. Spirit of Lavender \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is. Oil of Nutmegs gut. iii.
Syrup of Piony compound \$\frac{1}{2}\$ vi.
Mix all together.'

The Oil in this is much less excu-Table than in an Emulsion, and spoils the Medicine, especially to the Eye. The Author who gives this, says, It cleanses the Meatus of the · Brain, when choak'd up and grown unpaffable by reason of muddy Feculencies; roborates its Tone when flaccid and funk; and defecates the animal Spirits, when clogg'd and incens'd with a heterogeneous Copula; refreshes and invigorates them when feeble and fainting; discusses the Mists and Clouds of the Head, and procures Serenity and Sunshine: and therefore it is employ'd with happy Success in an Idiopathick Head-ach. Vertigo, &c. giving a quarter of a Pint Night and Morning.' This Account, tho a little Metaphylical, compared with the preceding Explanations under this head, is appointe

ir

Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions. 305 to almost all under this Title, and 'stinking Ocrice, and m. i. Roots therefore need not further be re- of Cafumunar, long Birthwore, peated.

Hyftericks.

Decoctum Emmenagogicum, An Apozem to promote the Menfes. Take Roots of Smallage 3 ii. Calamus Aromaticus, Bay-berries, ana 5 ii. Zedoary, Cubebs, ana 3 is. 6 Mace 9 ii. Galangals, Grains of Paradife, ana 9 fs. Dittany of Crete, Pennyroyal, ana m. i. in thir. of Water, and this, of White-Wine, to 3 xxvni. And when 'ris ftrain'd, add Tincture of ' Saffron (made with Treacle-water) " i. and mix for ufe."

This warms and invigorates the Blood, by which its Motion into the Uterine Arteries is increas'd, so as to break open their Extremities. The Operation is promoted by purging beforehand, and keeping warm. To be taken from Fiv. to the fs. twice in a day, and use moderate Exercise

with it.

i.

.

c

it

-

4

y el

i.

1-

ls

e.

C

n

e

-

n

)-

1-

d

d

S

-

1,

of

is

-

C 0

Decoctum Hystericum, An Hysterick Apozem. ' Take Turners Chips of Box-wood, white Briony-Root, ana 3 is. Male Piony and wild Va-· lerian-Roots, ana 3 i. Stoechas-Flowers 3 ii. Myrrh bruised 3 i. Boil in Water to ils. Juice of Rue being put in towards the end 3 i. " To 3 xiv. ftrain'd add Briony-Water compound 3 ii. Tincture of · Caftor 3 ii. Oil of Amber gut.xxxii. white Sugar 3 i. Mix S. A.

The Oil of Amber is here very indifcreetly order'd, because it will not mix, and deforms the Medicine: rhe following therefore is much more suited to the present Practice, which has very much improv'd the

Elegancy of Forms.

Decoctum Hystericum alrerum, Another Hysterick Apozem. 'Take Rue, Pennyroyal, Mugwort, and ana Ti. Sevile Orange-Peels dry'd ' 3 il. Saffron 3 i. Boil all in & ii. of Water to Bi. 3 iv. which strain and clarify, and add to it of Briony Water compound Tiv. Syrup of Saffron 3 i. which put up for

" ulc."

This is very readily made, and is a good Vehicle to subjoin to any other Forms of Hystericks, because it is not greatly to be depended upon alone. Its Dose I iv. two or three times in a day.

Emulsio Hysterica, An Hysterick Emulfion. ' Take Alla-forida Bai. diffolve cold in a Moriar with & ife. of Black-Cherry Water, and Brain for ufe."

This is tolerable, for its stinking Scent, but to few; yet where it can be got down, it is very prevalent in checking the inordinate Orgalin of Spirits, and preventing those Convulsions and Frenzies of Mind which arife therefrom. It may be drank 3 ii. according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Strengthners, Refloratives, &c.

Decoctum Album, The White Drink. ' Take Powder of burpe Harts-horn & ii. Spring-Water & iii. Boil to the consumption of half with a Crust of Bread in it and a opiece of Cinnamon; then Grain and sweeten it with fine Loaf-· Sugar.

Bates orders it with Syrup of Lemons instead of Sugar, but it is more constantly made this way, and best approv'd of. It is become the common Drink in all acute Diseases attended with or inclining to a Loofeness. It is greatly agreeable in the Small-Pox and Meafles in the like Circumstance; and is reckon'd not only to correct the Sharpness of Hu-

mours in the Stomach and Bowels, but to extend further, and to fweeten the Humours in the remoter Parts.

Decoctum Rubicundum, The Red Drink. 'This is the same as the former, only ting'd with Cochis neal; or if the Diarrhea is urgent, with 3 ii. or hi. of Tormentil-Root. To every thii, also is added i iv. of Barley-Cinnamon-Water, or Plague-Water, according to the State and Symptoms of the Fever.

Decochum contra Diarrhaam, A Drink to stop a Looseness. ' Take Bole Armoniack 3 i. foft white Chalk & iii. Boil in th iii. of Spring-Water to 3 xxvi. Strain and · let it subside; and to the clear pour'd off, add Diascordium 3 is. Cinnamon-Water, Syrup of Quinces and of dry'd Roles, and Jii.'

This is much more efficacious than either of the former, and must be had recourse to when the Symptoms are urgent; about 3 iv. being given at a time, shaking the Bottle. And there are very few Diarrhea's that will not yield to it.

Decoctum Fracastorii, Fracastorius's Decoction. 'Take Diascordinm 3 vi. Alexiterial Milk-water

* 3 x. Boil to 3 viii. Itrain and add Mint-water & fs. frong Cinnamon-

water 3 ii. Syrup of Diacodium

6 3 ifs.

This bears the Name of the Author of the Diascordium, a famous Italian Physician; and Dr. Fuller fays, it has even Divine Virtues against a Diarrhea: for it most potently, and almost beyond any thing elfe, stops sick Fits and Gripings of the Bowels, and is of great use in Fevers, attended with a symptomatick Flux of the Belly. Three or four Spoonfuls are order'd every two or three hours, or after every Stool. There is also another by the title of

Fracastorius's smaller Decoction, but differs from this in nothing material, but not having the Diacodium, whence it is not so effectually re-

Aringent.

Decoctum Mastiches, The Mastich Decoction. . Take Mastich 3 i. Mace 3 i. and the Bottom of a well-bak'd white Loaf. Boil all in the Decoction of burnt Harts-horn settled and clear # iii. to ii. When strain'd add iv. of Conserve of red Rofes, which infuse hot four hours, then strain through a Flannel, and put to it ftrong Cinnamon-water 3 ii.'

This is much of the Virtues of the foregoing, and is to be used for the same purposes, in equal Dotes;

as is also the following.

Decoctum Restringens, A Binding Decoction. ' Take green Oak-Bark, peel'd from the finall Branches, 3 iv. boil it in the white Drink, clear'd by Subsidence, thiv. to thii. Pour it boiling hot upon Powder of Cinnamon 3 ii. Nurmeg 3i. Mace and Cloves, ana 3 fs. and when cold, strain out and fweeten with Syrup of Quinces.'

In all the foregoing Apozems under this Divilion, there is choice, from the easiest to the most efficacious Restringent. The Practifer therefore may use what best his his Exigency, being always to be govern'd according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Decoctum Dysentericum, A Decoction against the Bloody Flux. Take the Under-Crust of three

Loaves of Wheaten Bread, and boil in Spring-Water the vi. to the i. and at last put in Cloves 3 ii.

ftrain and add Claret thi. and fine Loaf-Sugar q. s.

This is a good Kitchen-Remedy, where recourse cannot be conveniently made to the Shops; and is

useful

I

D

fi

B

th

21

re

ch

.

. .

.5 4

.

go

thi

thi

Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions. 507

nseful in all kinds of Fluxes, as well as what its Title expresses. Of the same kind is likewise the following.

of Japan Earth. 'Take Japan Earth

s to 3 xii. Let it stand to subside, and having poured off the clear, add strong Cinnamon-Water, and

· Syrup of Quinces, ana 3 ii.'

Decoctum Catechu Comp. A. Compound Decoction of Japan Earth.
Take Guaiacum, Saffafras, ana 5 iii. yellow and red Sanders, ana 5 iii. Powder of Japan Earth 3 is.

Liquorice 3 i. dried Sage m. i.

boil in Barly-Water wiii. to 3xxx.

Strain, and when fettled, add to it

Diacodium 3 ii.'

but

te-

m,

re-

ich

ice k'd

De-

led

n'd

lo-

ars,

ind

iter

of

for

cs;

nd-

ak-

an-

uic

iv.

noc

IM-

ana

out

es.

un-

ice,

ca-

ifer

his

of

De-

MX.

ree

ind

b i.

ii.

ine

dy,

ve-

is

ful

This is not only fitted to stop the Drain of Humours too fast upon the Bowels; but also to assist their Discharge by Transpiration, and is good in such kind of Fluxes, and tickling Catarrhs, which occasion Coughs, Disorders of the Breast; and sometimes reach even the Joints, and occasion Arthritick and Rheumatick Pains. It is directed to be given from § ii. to iv. three times in a day.

plecoctum Catarrhale, A Decocrion against Catarrhs. Take yellow and red Sanders, and 3 ii. Guaiacum, Sassafras, and 3 is. Li-

quorice 3 ifs. Raifins 3 i. boil in Barly Water thiilfs. to thii. adding

at last Juice of Hounds Tongue

' giv. which strain for use.'

This is not so good as the foregoing, altho purposely calculated for this Intention. 3 iv. is ordered three times in a day.

Apozem against Rickets. Take Roots of Polypody of the Oak, of Smallage, and Fennel, ana 3 i.

Liquorice and Aniseeds, ana 3 ss. Harrs-Tongue, Maiden-Hair, Dod-

der, Betony, Celandine and Tamarisk, and m. i. blue Currants

the Confumption of half, and then

" Arain for use."

This is to be given three or four Spoonfuls, as many times in a day, according to the Age of the Child.

Decoctum Cannabinum, A Decostion of Hemp-Seed, 'Take Hemp-'Seed bruis'd ; iii. Agrimony,

Shepherd's-Pouch, Plantain, Knot-

Grass, and m. ifs. Boil in B vi.

the strained Liquor with fine Loaf

'Sugar.'

It is with some a Secret, and a Specifick for involuntary pissing of Blood. The Dose from 3 iv. to 3 s. twice in a Day.

Decoctum Incrassians, An Incrassians Decoction. Take Gum-Afating Decoction. Take Gum-Arabick grosly powder'd \$ iii. Boil
in Water (carefully stirring it, that
it burn not to the bottom) from
th ii. to \$ xxviii. and sweeten it
with Syrup of Marsh-Mallows
\$ iv.

This mightily thickens acrid thin Humours, and as it were theaths up the tharp-points of their Salts. It is a very good Remedy, and eafity procur'd against scalding of Urine, helps in a Diabetes and tickling Dr. Fuller tried this in a Coughs. Rheumatifm, but without Success: for he fays the Serum of the Blood is not falter in that Diftemper than usual, upon the Supposition of which fuch things are given: but it is a mistaken Practice, for the state of the Fluids are in that very extreme, which this Medicine encreases; and therefore it is proper only in the Reverse, where the Juices are thin,

hot

hot and acrimonious. A quarter of a Pint may be drank two or three times

in a day.

Decoctum Liberans, A Decoction call'd Liberans. Take Sarfaparilla 3 vi. Currants cut small 3 viii.
infuse according to Art, and boil
in Water 15 xii. to 15 vi. when it
is cold, cast into it 15 so of unslaked Lime. Lettit subside, and
pour off the clear, and keep in
Bottles for use.

We are told this gives great Relief in Defluxions, Struma's, Diabetes, and running Ulcers. It is without question a good Sweetner, as may be gather'd from the Virtues of the Quick-lime and the Sarsa, under their respective Divisions in

Part II.

Decoctum Antimoniale, An Antimonial Decoction. Take Lentisch Wood, Missetoe of the Oak, ana ziv. Betony m. i. Sassafras rasp'd zi. Crude Antimony grossy powder'd, and tied up in a Rag zii. Spring-Water ziv. and boil to zii.

This is recommended for a Purifier of the Blood, and a Curer of cutaneous Eruptions from falt Humours. It's directed to be taken 3 iv.

every Morning.

Decoctum Edulcorans, A Sweetning Decoction. 'Take Sarfaparilla and China-Roots, ana 3 iii. yellow and red Sanders, Harts-horn and Ivory, ana 3 vi. Infuse and boil in 18 xii. of Water to the Consumption of half, which strain for use.

This may be fweeten'd with Sugar for those who want it more palatable; and it ought to be made the common Drink in all ill Habits, as Dropsies, Leprosies, and Venereal Infections, and such as proceed from too much Moisture, or from Fluids too sharp and saline. De-

coctions of this kind confifting of hard Ingredients, should stand some hours in steep before they are bung upon the Fire, that they may soak thro, and the better yield their Virtues.

. 8

be

bu

tal

pe

in

T

ho

an

do

V

of

in

D

.

.

.

.

1

6. 1

. 1

fee.

un

mi

be

fan

Dr

in

the

fur

Re

" (

. .

.

. 5

fo

cau

and

Decoction. Take Guaiacum & i. boil it in thiv. of Water to thii. adding when it is half boil'd Raifins & i. Spanish Juice of Liquorice

3 ii. and strain it for use.'

If this be desired more restringing, 3 ii. of Japan Earth may be added; and instead of Liquorice and Raisins, Conserve of red Roses may be put in. It is a good Sweetner, and may be us'd for common Drink, for all the purposes mention'd under the foregoing.

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ, Decoction of Sarsaparilla. Take Sarsaparilla ; Tike Sarsaparilla ; Jiii. Raisins 3 i. boil in the iv. of Water to the ii. and in the strained Liquor dissolve 3 ii. of the Juice of

Spanish Liquorice,'

In things of this kind, it is much better to boil our own Liquorice-Root; because it is full as good, and makes the Decoction finer than the other will. Dr. Fuller gives this in compliance to the common Practice; but much suspects the Virtues both of Sarsa and China, any surther than they obtund the Vigour of the Stomach; which is an Intention seldom in view. This ought to be made a constant Drink, if any thing is expected from it, which is as a Sweetner only.

Decoctum Stipticum, A Stiptick Decoction. 'Take Roots of Net'tles and Comfrey, and 3 ifs. Herbs'
'Yarrow and Plantain, and m.i.
'Pomegranate Peel and Gum-Ara'bick, and 3 ii. Seeds of white
'Poppy, Henbane, and 3 iii. boil
'in thiii. of Water to 3 xxviii. strain
'and add Sugar of Lead 3 i. astrin-

e gent

Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions and Emulsions. 509

gent Saffron of Iron Div. Syrup

of dry'd Roles 3 iv. Mix.

of

ome

wog

foak

Vir-

Holy

1 i.

1 It.

Rai-

rice

ing,

led;

ans,

put

may

er all

the

Tion

rilla

of

ined

e of

nuch

rice-

000,

than

s tius

Prac-

rtues

fur-

ar of

noise

o be

thing

25 2

prick

Net-

leros

m. 1.

Ara-

white

boil

Arain

Aringent The Saffron of Iron is ill added, because it will not dissolve so in it, but will make it thick and irksom to take; if that is therefore to be depended upon, it is much better given in a Bole, or some such Form: the sugar of Lead will indeed dissolve. This is said to cool and thicken a hot sharp Blood, and to strengthen and corrugate the Fibres, so as to close up the Mouths of the Blood-Vessels, and stop involuntary Fluxes of Blood. 3 iv. may be given twice in a day.

Decoctum Pectorale, A Pectoral Decoction. Take Sarfaparilla, China, ana § ss. dried white Poppy Heads (cut and beat with the Seeds) Malaga Raisins ston'd, ana § i. Liquorice § ss. Japan Earth § ii. boil all in strong Ale-wort stiv. to § xxx. adding towards the latter end Balsam of Tolu § iii. and at last Seeds of Caraway and sweet Fennel, ana § ii. When it is cold, strain out the Liquor for use.

Dr. Fuller orders Oil of Anifeeds, and many other things very unfuitable for this Form; and what may with much more conveniency be taken otherwise, if required at the same time. This is made a common Drink, or us'd two or three times in a day, for most Distempers of the Breast, and even in some Consumptions, for which it is a good Remedy.

of Snails. 'Take Garden Snails cleanfed from their Shells, No xii. new red Cow's Milk this. boil to this. and add Rose-Water & i.

Sugar-Candy 3 fs.

It will be very difficult to boil this fo long as will wafte one half, because it will be apt both to run over, and burn to the bottom; and there-

fore must be stirred all the while. This quantity is ordered to be drank every Morning, and it is a noble Restorative in Consimptions, especially for younger People, who have not fallen into that state thro Intemperance.

Decoctum Antiphtificum, A De-

- Ox-Eye-Daify-Flowers dry'd m.i. Snails washed clean, no iii. Can-
- died Eryngo-Root & fs. Pearl-
- Barley 3 iii. boil in Spring-Water from this. to this and then strain
- for ufe.'

This is faid by Dr. Fuller smooth and restrain the saline Particles of the Blood, and hinder it from rushing too impetuously thro the Canals, and tearing off the Substance of the Lungs and folid Parrs; and that it brings in a supply of such soft and inoffensive Nourishment, as gives no trouble to a weak Blood : and therefore that it takes place in newly begun Confumptions, Hectick Fevers, Night-Sweats, err. where the Substraction and Colliquation of the Humours causes a wasting of the Muscular Parts. The Patient must drink giv. of this warm, with an equal quantity of Milk, twice in a day.

Decoctum Balfamicum, A Balfamick Decoction. Take Malaga Raisins stoned and sliced 3 ii. Roots of China, Sarfa, Liquorice, and 3 ss. Shavings of Harts-horn and Ivory, and 3 ii. Tops of St. John's-wort m. i. boil in clear Barley-Water th iii. to 3 xxx. adding when 'tis half boil'd Balsam of Tolu 3 iii. When 'tis cold, strain, and add Syrup of Raspberries 3 ii.

' and mix for use.'

There are also other things added to this, not at all suited for the Form, tho agreeing in Virtues. This is also recommended in Consumptions,

as the former, to be drank two or three times in a day a little warm with Milk.

Emulfio Cretacea, The Chalk Emulfion. Take white Chalk in fine Powder 3iii. Barley-Water thii. boil to thii. when it is cold, · make into an Emulfion with the

four greater cold Seeds, ana 3 ii. · Sweet Almonds no viii. then add

Chalk in fine Powder 3iii. Pearl-Sugar 3 ii. or q. f. to make it pa-

· latable.'

This makes a pleasant Remedy in 2 Diarrhea; but in Bates there is Diacodium order'd very injudicioully, because it deforms the Medicine, and therefore if wanted may be given in some other Vehicle: but this is an Error most fall into for want of better acquaintance with officinal Management. This ought to be shook as often as taken, which may be two or three times a day, about 3 iv. at once. It also is infallible in removing the Heart-burn almost instantly.

Emulfio cum C. C. C. An Emulfion with burnt Harts-horn. Take of the white Drink to ii. fweet Almonds blanched, white · Poppy-Seeds, and 3 ss. Make an Emulfion, to which when ftrain'd add 3 ii. of frong Cinnamon-Wafer, and of fine Loaf-Sugar 3 ii. or

· q. f.

This has the Virtues of the white Drink, but is also more emollient, and therefore preferable where the

Humours are very fharp.

Emulfio Stiptica, A Stiptick Emulfion. ' Take Comfrey-Root cut fmall giv. boil in thiii. of Water to the ii. strain out the Liquor; with which, and fweet Almonds blanched, white Poppy and Henbane Seeds, ana 3 ss. and white Sugar q. f. make an Emulfion, in which diffolve Sal Prunel 3 i. and

Sugar of Lead 9 i. S. A.'

It cools and thickens the Bloods closes up the Mouth of the Veffels, and is of fervice in bleeding at the Nofe, Spitting of Blood, the Hemorrhoids, and overflowing of the Menses. The Dose 3 iv. two or three times in a day, as Symptoms are urgent.

th

th

3

Emulfio Edulcorans, An Edulcorating Emulsion. 'Take Barley-Wa-· ter to ii. dissolve it in Gum Arabick giii. and put to it Crabs-Eyes ' finely levigated 3 ifs, fine Sugar

· q. f.

This infallibly cures the Heartburn, thickens and fweetens the Blood, is good in Stranguries and Gonorrhaus, and of service in all Complaints from sharp Humours.

Emulfio Balfamica, A Balfamick Emulfion, ' Take Balfam of Tolu ' 3 vi. boil in fine Barley-Water " th iii. to thii. when it is cold, ftrain, and with sweet Almonds blanched 5 vi. Balm of Gilead gut. xvi; white Sugar q. f. make into an ' Emulfion S, A.

This is a noble Balfamick, but the Decoction of the Tolu Balfam ought to be in a Circulatory Heat in fo much Water only, as is required, else its best Parts will be lost. It is good in all Distempers of the Breast, in all inward Decays, and Ulcerations, in Confumptions, and is excelled by nothing in a Gonorrhaa. To be drank at pleasure.

Emulio Hamoptica, An Emulsion against Spirting of Blood. Take Colts-Foot m. ii. Dates, Jujebs, ana 3 ii. Barley 3 i. Liquorice 3 iii. Boil in q. f. of Water to thiii. to which add fine Chalk in Powder ' 3 i. of the four greater cold Seeds ana ziii. of white Poppy and Purflain, ana 3 ss. and make into an Emulsion S. A. which sweeten with \ ii. of Syrup of Myrtles.

Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions.

This is not fo near a Medicine as the Chalk Emulsion before given, tho it is greatly recommended for the same purposes. To be given iv. two or three times in a day.

od,

els,

the

le-

the

10

ms

lco-

a-

ra-

yes

gar

Irt-

the

ind

all

ick

olu

ter

in,

red

VI.

an

but

am

eat

re-

oft.

the

ind

and

or-

ml-

ake

bs,

111.

to

der

eds

ur-

an

ten

his

Infusio Urticarum, Infusion of ' Take Nettle-Roots fresh gather'd 3 iv. the Herbs 3 ii. and of the Seeds with those of Daucus, Annise, Cummin, ana 3 is, Lime-Water thiv. fet them into a warm

Oven to infuse (close stopped up) twelve Hours: decant the clear Liquor, and in 3 xxviii. of it, diffolve Gum Arabick 3 ii. crude A-

lum gr. xxxii. Diacodium 3 iv.

In a Diabetes, and for Bloody Urine, or Ulcers of the Urinary Paffages, give liv. for a Dose, and repear as Symptoms are urgent, and there is no fear of Success.

Infusio Rubra, The red Infusion. Take Diascordium 3 fs. Cochineal,

Cloves, ana 9 i. red Lisbon Wine ' Tvi. Cinnamon-Water 3 ii. Let

all stand before the Fire close flopped two Hours; then strain, and add Syrup of Quinces or Dia-

codium 3 ifs.

This is sufficient for two Doses, and may be given in any Diarrhaa, as often as Symptoms call for it, with Success.

Infusio Rosarum, An Infusion of Roses. ' Take Conserve of Red Roses 3 iv. Oil of Sulphur by the Bell, as much as will give it a · fmall Acidity, Spring-Water th ii. · macerate warm all Night,

then strain it for use."

This differs but little from the Tineture of Roses, so much now in

extemporaneous Practice.

Infusio Rosarum Comp. Compound Infusion of Red Roses. 'Take Red Rose Leaves, Balaustines, ana 3 ii. Oak-Bark 3 fs. Spring-Water thii. give a warm Infulion welve Hours, then strain, and add Barley Cinnamon-Water 3 iv-

white Sugar q. f.

This powerfully aftringes; but for fear of doing Mischief in unlearned Hands, Dr. Fuller gives two Cautions, which because they are appoint to all of this Class, we shall transcribe. 1. In a Symptomatick Flux of the Belly, where an acute Fever is the primary Diftemper, it is a difficult Case; and it's fafer then to fet upon it with direct Alexipharmicks, which may be able to grapple with the hoffile Venom, and drive it outward, than with Astringents and Opiates, which unhappily concentrate, and thur up the malignant Humours, hinder the Depuration of the Blood, and overwhelm the Spirits. 2. In an Hemoptysis, after the Eruption of Blood is actually stopped, there may be extravalated Gore, and grumous Clots remaining in the Lungs; and while they are fo. Aftringents are bad, forasmuch as they are an Impediment to Excretion, and cause Shortness of Breath, Suffocation, and vehoment acute Fevers, Inflammations Lungs, and Death it felf. therefore in such Cases they are never ventur'd upon without Rhubarb. or some such gentle Detergent, as may wear away those Grumes by

or Urine, or Expectoration. Succus ad Hamorrhoides, A Juice to stop Bleeding. ' Take Juice of ' Yarrow depurated thi. Sugar 3 ii.

degrees, and get them off by Stool,

" Mix for ule.

Dr. Fuller speaks largely in commendation of this, and digrelles somewhat to Information concerning Juice of Apples, which we shall therefore take leave to transcribe. When the Flux of the Hemorrhoids ' is feafonable and moderate, this purgeth the Body of feculent gross

· Blood,

Blood, and preferves from and cures many ill Diftempers, fuch as · Pleurify, Scurvy, Leprofy, Cancer, Melancholy, Hypocondriafm, Madnels, Schirrus, Tumours of s the Viftera, &c. But if by los of Strength, Pain in the Back and Thighs, failing of Appetite, squa- lid Habit of Body, greenish or
 dusky Colour, and deadness of Look, it appears that the Flux is too much, and ought to be moderated; then this (easily procur'd) Stiptick may bring good Affiftance, and was the great Secret of a certain great Physician. And Riverius faith, the Decoction of · Tarrow us'd as usual Drink for three days together, happily takes off the Pain of the Piles. The Dose is three or four Ounces twice

in a day. · Of all Juices, I account that of Apples, beyond compare the best; because Nature hath wrought it up to a much higher degree of Generofity and Maturity, than that of crude trashy Herbs, which afford nothing of that delicate Dulco-acid Aromatick and Odoriferous Liquor iffuing from fome of our fine forts of Apples, fuch as Kentish, Golden Pippins, oc. and what Simon Pauli hath faid against them, I take to be from a mistaken Prejudice. They are not fit for medical use, till they have been gather'd a while, and · fweat in a heap. The best way is not to drink their Juice (as in Cyder) because that will gripe and purge fome People; but to eat them raw, or scoop out, and eat the Pulp for a long course of time every Morning. Thus have they given more help to Scorbutick and Splenetick Patients, (especially fuch as were of a hot and dry Constitution, and apt to be

coffive) than any thing else the Shops or Fields could furnish our. I knew one who us'd to eat thirty every day for his Breakfast. And Dr. Baynard highly cries them up as a most noble Pettoral, and cured himself of a confirm'd Consumption twice by their Use.

Emollients, Vulneraries, &c.

P

C

be

lie

fu

ne

.

.

. 1

. 1

6 5

"

6 2

Gric

the

Syr

and

fiv.

Emi

· br

· W

the

· lo

fw

m

ade

of

for

E

Decoctum Malvæ, The Mallow Decoction. Take whole Mallow Leaves m. viii. boil in Water thro a Sieve by it felf without fqueezing; put into it more Mallows m. iv. Boil again to thiv. ftrain again, let it stand to fettle, and then pour off the clear, and put into it Marsh-Mallow-Roots iv. Liquorice, Raisins, and it. Gum-Arabick Is. Salt-Prunel Ii. Boil to Ixxx. and after that is strained, sweeten it with Syrup of Marsh-Mallows ii. for use.

This is a most excellent emollient Diurctick, and is vastly preserable to the Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, although that is so much depended upon. It likewise sheaths all saline Particles, blunts the Acrimony of the Humours, thickens the tickling Rheums, and lubricates the Passages. In short, there is not a better Remedy under this Division, and most in the common Practice in the same Intention are mere trisles

Decostum Pectorale, A Pettoral Decostion. Take Pearl Barley, Raisins of the Sun stoned, ana 3 i. Figs, Dates, ana no viii. Liquorice 3 ss. Aniseed added at last 5 ii. Boil in th iii. to th ii. of Water, and strain.

This does not feem to deferve quite fo much as is faid in its Recommendation: it however is a good auxiliary Remedy in any Disorders Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions. 513

of the Breaft, and sharp Defluxions,

and is eafily made.

U

r

n

ıt

1.

e,

d

ts

i.

is

of

nt

le

al-

ed

Ga-

ny

ck-

he

a

on,

in

Acs

ral

ley,

31.

wo-

laft

Wa-

erve

Re-

bood

ders

of

Decoctum Rosarum, A Decoction of Roses. 'Take Conserve of red 'Roses § ii. Malaga Raisins stoned '§ i. Liquorice, Melon-Seeds, ana '§ s. Barley-Water # iii. Boil to the ii. and strain thro a Flannel.'

Dr. Fuller says this is a proper Prescript, when muriatic Salts, and acrious Serum, owzing out of the Glands, and irritating the Aspera Arteria, Bronchia, and Vesicles, excite a most vehement tearing Cough; and yet being too thin to be taken hold of, and pumped up, lies fretting and exulcerating the Lungs, until it brings on a Confumption.

Decoctum Traumaticum, A Vulnerary Decoction. 'Take Tops of
'St. John's-wort, Paul's Betony
'both forts, Periwinkle, Agrimony,
'ana m. ii. Roots of China, Com'frey, white Sanders, Nephritick
'Wood, ana 3 i. Dates cut no xxx.
'Liquorice 3 ifs. Infuse all for
'twelve hours in Lime-Water q. s.
'and strain to 18 iv. and thereto add
'Syrup of Mouse-Ear, and of the
'Juice of Fluellin, ana 3 ii. Mix
'and keep in a cold place for use.'

This is but an indifferent Compofition, tho in Bates; and many of the Ingredients, and particularly the Syrups, now quite out of Practice, and not to be met with. The Dose

Jiv. three times a day.

Emulsion. 'Take Gum-Arabick 3 i. bruise and boil it in 18 ii. of Bath'Water till it be wholly dissolv'd:
then with this Solution and Mallow-Seed, white Poppy-Seed, and
fweet Almonds blanched, and 3 is.
make an Emulsion S. A. to which
add Sugar of Lead, gr. xvi. Syrup
of Marsh-mallows 3 iii. and mix
for use,'

In Heat of Urine, Stranguries, either from acrimonious Humours, or the Salts of Epifparicks; it is a good Remedy, and gives fudden eafe. It ought to be drank B fs. pretty often.

Emulsio de Sarsa, The Sarsa Emulsion. Take Sarsa § iii. LillyRoot § is. Raspings of Ivory
§ 5 iii. Infuse in Water B iii. for
eight Hours: then put in Raisins
ftoned § iv. and boil to B ii. With
the strain'd Liquor, and the Seeds
of Pumkin § i. Lettice and HempSeed, ana § vi. sweet Almonds no
viii. the Whites of Eggs first beat
up with Rose-Water no ii. SugarCandy § ii. make an Emulsion
S. A.

This is much of the Virtues of the former, and cools and fweetens the Humours. The Dofe the fs. three or four times in a day.

Emulsion. Take sweet Almonds blanched, Cucumber and white Poppy-Seeds, ana 3 ss. refined Sugar 3 i. beat all together in a Marble Mortar till they are almost like Paste; then with fine Barley-Water, by a little and little added, this make an Emulsion S. A.

Emulsio communis altera, Another common Emulsion. Take weet Almonds blanched ii. Cucumbers, Melon Seeds, and Seeds of white Poppies, and zii. beat into a Paste, and with thii. of Barley-Water, this of white Wine, iv. of compound Horse-radish-Water, and zii. of fine Sugar, make an Emulsion S. A.

This is cooling and gently diuretick; and is very good for a common Drink in the Gravel, or when blifter'd.

Infusio Traumatica, A Vulnerary
Infusion. Take green Twigs of
Wood-Nightshade 3 iv. CochiL1 neal

514 The Compleat English Dispensatory.

neal pii. white Wine thif. Intufe hor, and close stope all Night:

then having ftrain'd our the Liquor, add Syrup of Ground-Ivy

· Fiv. Venice-Treacle 3 fs. Mix all

" for use "

This makes an ill Composition to the Sight, the Gratification of which is now had much regard to in Medicines : but Dr. Fuller fays it does fingular good in Conditions, by diffolving extravalated Blood, and driving it again into the circulating Mass, and thence discharging it either by Swear, Stool or Urine. And adds, that it operates fo powerfully and specifically, that upon the use of it, he has been astonish'd to observe black Urine, that was supposed to be made so by Clots of Blood diffolved, abforbed, and mixed in with the Serum. He orders 3 vi. twice, or 3 iv. three times in a day.

Detergents.

Decoction potenter Expectorans, An Apozem that powerfully expectorates. ' Take of the Pectoral Decoction to i. (order'd by the College, Part. 3.) Syrup of Sca-

bious compound, Oxymel of . Squills, ana 3 ii. Water of Wal-

nuts comp. 3 ifs. Infusion of Croe cus Merallorum 3i. Mix them

together.

This will not only deterge and expectorate, but with most even puke them. It is a good Remedy to clean the Glands, in those who are apt to reach and strain much in a Morning, and ought to be taken every Morning early for a Week together, or more; but then its use is to be follow'd with Temperance, and what is proper to restore the Tone of those Glands, elfe they will be exposed to larger Drains of fuch viscid Humours than before.

The Dose 3 iv. warm.

Decocum Allii, The Garlick Decoffion. ' Take Turners Chips of Lignum Vita 3 iii. Roots of Zedoary & ifs. boil them in Spring-Water fixii. to fi vi. towards the end adding Roots of Garlick ; iii. Seeds of Anife, Daucus and Cummin, ana 3 i. and to the ftrain'd

Liquor put Spirit of Scurvy-grass

" 3 fs."

This is both absorbent and diuretick, and therefore is a good Remedy in all Errors of Constitutions from superfluous Humidity, particularly Dropfies; and the Garick makes it also a powerful Expectorant: for which purpose there is hardly a more efficacious Simple, tho it also cleanles prodigiously the Urinary Paffages. 3 vi. may be taken of this twice in a day. The Broth which fome make frrong with this Simple, is also efficacions to the same Purposes; and according as it is fated with mutritive Juices from Flefh, not only helps to cleanse away a foad of bad Humours, but to encreafe good ones in their toom.

Decoctum Ictericum, A Decoction against the Jaundice. 'Trac Goofe Dung, Ivory-Rafpings, ana 3 i. Harts-Tongue, St. John's-wort, ana m. ii. Saffron gls. White-Wine, Spring-Water, and Bis. Boll to one half, strain, and add white Sugar q. f. and clarity

" S. A.

This stands mark'd in Bates for a Medicine in use, but it is not so now; the Opinion of Specifick Virtues not being able to bring People into a Compliance with what Nature seems averse to, so much as heretofore.

Decoctom Ictericum alterum, Another Detoction against the Jaundice. Sect. 2. Of Decottions, Infusions, and Emulsions.

Take Barberry-Rinds, Turmerick, and I ss. Celandine m. iv. Goofe-

Dung ty'd up in a Rag 3 ii. Boil in Water # iifs. to # ifs. towards

the last adding Whire-Wine to Is.

Saffron 9 i.'

e

d

1.

15

i-

0-

15

e,

he

en

th

his

he

it

m

3-

to

oc-

"ce

ina

ort,

ite-

b it.

and

rify

for

fo

fick

Peo-

what

h 25

Ano.

dice.

Take

This is a much cleanlier Medicine than the former, and will do good fervice in the Jaundice, and any Cachectick Habit of Body: to be

drank as the former.

Decoctum Ictericum alterum, Another Decoction against the Jaundice. 'Take Roots of Turmerick, Madder, and 3 i. Celaudine-Roots and Leaves, and m. ii. Earth-Worms slit, open'd, and wash'd clean, no xx. Boil in Water and Rhenish Wine, and 16 is. to xxviii. To the strain'd Liquor add Tincture of Saffron 3 i. Syrup of the five opening Roots 3 iii. and mix for use.'

This is an admirably contriv'd Composition for the Intention its Title bespeaks, and cannot fail of Success, drank 3 iv. two or three times a day, in the most obstinate

Jaundice.

Decoctum Tartari, The Tartar Decoction. Take Shavings of Ivory § ss. Roots and Leaves of Strawberries m. iv. White-Wine Tartar powder'd § ss. Salt of Tartar & ii. boil in \$\text{ii.} of Water to \$\text{tb} ifs. To the strain'd Liquor add Mintwater, and magisterial Wormwater, and \$\text{iii.} Aqua Mirabilis \$\text{y} iv. white Sugar § ii.} and mix together for use.

This is calculated for the fame Intention as the former, and is more efficacious, in precipitating the Humours by Urine. It may be given

in the same manner,

Decoctum Splanchnicum, The Decattion for the Inwards. 'Take 'Turmerick bruis'd 3 i. Rhubarb, 'Spikenard, and 3 i. Kernels of Ash-Keys & fs. Agrimony, Ceterach, and in. i. Tamarisk-Tops m. ii. Boil in & iii. of Water to the confumption of half, then ftrain, and add magisterial Wormwater, Syrup of the five opening Roots, and & iv. Spirit of Scurvygrafs & ii. Elixir Preprietatis tar-

tariz'd 3 i. Mix for use."

Dr. Fuller says, this puts the Blood into a fort of Effervescence, and its constituent Parts into such a brisk Motion, that they are broken by it in such a manner, as to hinder all Coagulations and Concretions, and to throw its Feculencies and Impurities by their respective Emunctories quite out of the Body. The Dose § iv. twice or thrice a day.

Decoctum Pforicum, A Decoction against the Itch. 'Take Furnitory, 'Ragwort, and m. i. Liquorice § i. 'Quickfilver § iv. Boil in Water 'B iifs. to B ii. strain and sweeten

for use.

The Quickfilver may be taken our again without any remarkable Lofs or Alteration, tho it is conjectured to communicate its Virtues to the Decoction; which is recommended in all curaneous Foulnesses, § iv. twice a day.

Decoctum Pleuriticum, A Decoction against the Pleurisy. 'Take 'pectoral Decoction of the College 'This, Juice of Stone-Horse Dung 'Ti. Oil of Aniseeds gut. viii.

white Sugar 3 i. Mix.

This is a very indifferent Composition, and the Oil very blamable, for reasons before given. Therefore we prefer the following.

Decoctum Pleuriticum alterum,
Another Decoction against a Pleurify. 'Take Pennyroyal, Hyssop,
'and Camomile-Flowers, and m. i.
'Balls of Stone-Horse Dung no viii.
'Steep in a close Vessel three or
'four hours over the Fire with BarLl 2 ley.

ley-water and White-Wine, and to

the clarify'd Liquor add compound

'Horse-Radish Water 3 iv. and Syrup of five Roots 3 ii. Mix for use.'

This is an admirable Medicine in Pleurifies, and any Stitches in the Breaft or Sides; and is almost infallible, and therefore almost constantly prescribed, with small Variations, according to any particular Circumstances, in all such Complaints.

Decoctum Ulmi, A Decoction of Elm-Bark. Take the inner Bark

of Elm-Tree new gather'd 3 iv.
Spring-water thii. Boil to the
confumption of half, and add to

the Liquor, Syrup of Raspberries and Mulberries, ana 3 is.

This makes an admirable Gargarism, but is little else used; altho said by an indifferent Authority, to cure cutaneous Eruptions, and even the Leprosy and Elephansiasis.

fion against the Asthma. Take Gum Ammoniacum 3 is. dissolve in a cold Morrar in Hyssop water 3 iv. Rhenish Wine 3 ii. for use.

This is much recommended against what its Title expresses. It differs not in any thing material from the Lac Ammoniacum, in Bates; and has the same Virtues: but the following is rather preferable, for the Conveniency of Dissolution.

Emulsio cum Ammoniaco, seu Lac Ammoniacum; The Ammoniacum Emulsion or Milk. Take fine Gum Ammoniacum 3 iii. dissolve

in distill'd Vinegar 3 fs. Rhenish Wine 3 ii. and Hystop-Water 3 iv.

Strain it for use."

The Dose of this is a Spoonful three or four times a day, according to the Exigency of Symptoms. It not only expectorates and relieves the Breath that way, but is also good in the Asthma siccum, or Spasmodick Asthma, where common Pectorals avail nothing, as it has peculiar Influences upon the Nerves themselves; explain'd Part 2. Sect. 4. Class 4. No 283.

Emulsio Vulneraria, A Vulnerary
Emulsion. 'Take Balm of Gilead
'3 ii. the Yolk of one Egg: Mix
'them well together, and add Lin'feed Oil cold drawn \(\frac{1}{2}\) ii. and then
'by little at a time Barley-water

" this. Canary this. S. A."

This is an admirable Medicine, and easy to take, even for such as would loath some of the Ingredients separately. In all Distempers of the Breast, inward Exulcerations, especially of the Urinary Passages, and for a Gonorrhea, there can be nothing better contriv'd. The Dose 3 ii. or 3 iii. twice a day, or oftner upon pressing Symptoms. Divided into Doses it makes the best Posio Alba, and may be trusted to alone in most Gleets, not attended with any remarkable Malignities.

Emulsion. Take Balsam of Tolu 3 ii. mix it well with the Yolk of an Egg, and take it up S. A. with

' Barley-Water th ii.'

This is highly balfamick and healing, and extremely grateful to take. Its Dose from 3 ii. to 3 iv. two or three times in a day. After the same manner may be contrived pectoral Decoctions into Emulsions, with any of the Turpentine Balfams; but such as preserve them of a white Colour are the neatest, the whole looking and going down like Milk. This latter, sometimes with small Variations, was much in the Prescription of a Physician of the greatest Note.

Succus Cochleariæ Vinosus, A Vinous Juice of Scurvy-grass. Take

1 2

Sect. 2. Of Decottions, Infusions, and Emulsions. 517

a large quantity of Garden Scurvygrafs, gather'd in a dry Seafon,
and juice it; which put into a
Veffel, and ferment it with Yeaft

like Ale. After it has done work-

a year in a cool Cellar.'

T.

od •-

0-

27

0.

4.

d

ix

1-

n

er

c,

as

ts

of

s,

s,

C

15

d

10

e

h

ck

16

of

h

d

٧.

er

ď

1-

of

c

C

h

10

C

1-

C

It is good in a pituitous and cold Scurvy, and all Approaches towards a Dropfy; and may be drank § iii. or iv. two or three times in a day, and is much pleasanter than most Drinks medicated with such like Ingredients.

Stomachicks.

Decoctum Stomachicum Amarum, The bitter Stomach-Decoction. Take Tops of the leffer Centaury, Agrimony, Camomile-Flowers, and m.fs. Seeds of Carduus and Citrons, and 3 ifs. Marigold-Flowers P. ii. Roots of Gentian 3 ii. White-Wine and Spring-water, and \$\overline{\text{the into four Dofes, to take one every Morning.}}

This we have mention'd, because it stands in Bates mark'd for one of his usual Medicines; but it is not by much so good as many before given, which turn to. The addition of Sena and Rhubarb make it purging, but better Compositions are used.

As

Decoctum Amarum Aromaticum,
An Aromatick Bitter Decoction.

Take Roots of Calamus Aromaticus, Gentian, ana 3 ii. Galangals

iv. Herbs of Centaury, and dry'd Wormwood, Flowers of Camomile and Stocchas, ana 3 i.

Boil in Water thii. to thii. adding at the last Caraway-Seeds bruis'd

'3 (s. and strain.' Or,
'Take Gentian-Root 3 ii. Cala'mus Aromaticus, Spanish Angelica-

Root, ana 3 i. Tops of Centaury, Roman Wormwood, ana P. ii.

Coriander-Seeds 3 fs. Just simmer all together in 18 i. of Spring-water, and to the strain'd Liquor add of compound Gentian Water 3 iv.

This is the most common bitter Decoction, or rather Insusion, now in use; and is generally order'd for four Doses to be drank fasting, and about five a clock in the afternoon, not eating till about an hour after.

Decoctum Coralinum, The Coraline Decoction. Take Quickfilver 3 ii. Dittany of Crete 3 ii. Coraline in Powder 3 fs. Boil in Purflain-water from 16 ifs. to 3 xiv. when strain'd, take away the Mercury, and sweeten the Liquor with Syrup of Lemons 3 ii.

This with some is a great Secret for destroying Worms in young Children, and is order'd 3 ii. twice

a day for four days together.

Infusio Amara Stomachica Chalybeata, A Stomachick Bitter Infusion with Steel. 'Take alexiterial Milk-'water the ifs. Mint, Gentian comp. and magisterial Worm-water, ana iv. Gentian-Root 9 iv. Tops of Carduus, Centaury the less, and Camomile-Flowers, ana 3 ii. 9 ii. After twelve hours warm Infusion, run it through a Sieve without squeezing, and mix with it of Steel-Wine, described by the College, their

Insussion Amara Chalyb. altera, Another _____ Insussion. 'Take 'Milk-water this. Gentian comp. and Wormwood comp. and 3 vi. 'Filings of Steel 3 ii. let them 'stand, being often shaked, sixteen 'days; then filter, and in the Liquor put Gentian-Root 3 ss. Carduus-Seeds 3 ii. Tops of Centaury and Roman Wormwood, and P. i. 'After a warm close Insussion four 'hours, cool and filter again for use.'

Ll3

Some

Some have much valu'd this, because it was frequently in the Practice
of the samous Dr. Lewer; but it is
not beyond the most ordinary now
in use. His bitter Insusion without
Steel was the same, only omitting
the Steel, and putting a less proportion of Liquor. The following is
preserable.

Infusion. Take Gentian-Root 3 ii.
Sevil Orange-Peels dry'd 3 ss.
Winter-Bark and Spanish AngelicaRoot, and 3 i. Saffron 3 ss. Tops
of Centaury and Roman Worm-

wood, and m. ss. Filings of Steel
is i. Insuse cold in compound
Gentian Water and strong White-

Wine, and this eight days, often haking the Vessel, and then strain

it out and filter for use."

Difference of Constitutions and Circumstances may make some little Variations in all these Prescriptions, but these are sufficient to form others by. They are generally given about a moderate Wine-Glass twice in a day: And will greatly restore the Tone of the Stomach and Blood, after Decays from Intemperance, or acute Diseases. In Women also they much conduce to regulate the menstrual Discharges, by giving a brisker Motion to the Blood.

Diureticks.

Decoctum Althææ, The Marshmallow Decoction. 'Take Roots
of Marshmallows 3 ii. and of the
Herb m. i. Boil in Barley-water
th iii. till half is wasted; strain
and add of Horse-Radish-Water
comp. and Brandy, and 3 iv. Berries of Juniper and Bay, and 3 ss.
Seeds of Anise, sweet Fennel, Caraway, and wild Dancus, and 3 ii.
Make a warm and close Insusion
two hours, then strain and dissolve
in the Liquor, over a gentle

Warmth, Gum Arabick 3 i. and

Syrup of Mercury 3 iv.

Dr. Fuller says, this is a singular good Composition, because it promotes Urine, and cleanses away Gravel; and at the same time obtunds Acrimony, and eases Pain.

Decoctum Diureticum, A Diuretick Decoction. 'Take Roots of Fennel, Asparagus, ana 3 ii. Winter-Cherries n' xii. golden Rod' m. ii. Boil in Water and WhiteWine (the latter added towards the end) ana 3 xviii. to 3 xxii. to the strain'd Liquor add HorseRadish-Water comp. 3 ii. Juice of Parsly depurated, Syrup of Marshmallows, ana 3 iv. Millepedes (ty'd' up in a Rag alive, bruis'd, and wash'd out into it) n' ccc. Salt' Prunel 3 ii.'

This is a powerful Diuretick, and cannot fail of doing confiderable fervice in all Cases that require such Discharge. It is therefore particularly of service, where the Urinary Passages are obstructed with Gravel,

or any gritty Matter.

Decoctum Nephriticum, A Decoction against the Stone. Take Roots of Marshmallows 3 is. Liquorice 3 is. Golden Rod m. ii. Pellitory of the Wall and Marshmallows, ana m. i. Figs no iv. Juniper-Berries, Seeds of Macedonian Parsty, Burdock, Gromwel, (to be added about the middle of the Decoction) ana 3 i. Boil in Posset-drink turn'd with White-Wine thii. to 3 xxviii. strain and sweeten with Syrup of Marshmallows 3 iv.

This is more forcing than the former, and where Gravel feems to be working through the Passages, it ought to be drank in great plenry, to the quantity of the iii. or the iv. in

a day.

Decochum Juniperinum simplex, Simple Decoction of Juniper. Take Iuniper. Berries & iv. bruise and boil in Canary & ii. 10 # ii. then farain for use.

good against the Cholick and Spleen. The Dose-two or three times a day,

iv.

Decoctum Juniperi comp. Compound Decoction of Juniper. 'Take
'Juniper-Berries well bruifed & iv.
'boil in Water to iii. to to ii. then
'having put in the Seeds of Anife,
'Caraway, fweet Fennel, and Coiander bruis'd, and & ii. Salt of
'Wormwood & i. cover all close,
'and fet by till cold; then strain
'without squeezing, and put to it
fine Sugar & ii. Spirit of Scurvygrafs, and Spirit of Sal Armoniack,
'ana & iv.'

This is faid to diffipate Flatus's, ease the Cholick, alleviate Hypocondriacal Affections, cleanse the Reins, and promote the Menses. It may be given 3 iv. three or four times

in a day.

Decoctum Aperiens, An Opening Decoction. 'Take Partly and Fen'nel Roots, ana 3 i. Barks of Ca'pers and Tamarisk, ana 3 fs. Herbs
of Ceterach, Harts-Tongue, Agrimony, and Liver-wort, ana m. i.
Boil these in Water, and WhiteWine added towards the last, ana
'this. to 3 xviii. When 'tis strain'd,
put to it Oxymel simple, and Syrup of the five opening Roots,
ana 3 ii. and mix for use.'

This is equal to most of the Detergents, and in many Cases is preferable, because it is powerfully Dintertick, and will discharge by the Bladder what it abrades and cleanses off from the obstructed Viscera. Its Dose 3 iv. two or three times a day.

let Decoction. Take Nitre in

Chrystals # i. white Sugar # iv.
Cochineal 9 i. Powder all rogether, and put into boiling Water
the ii. continue it boiling long enough to frum it; then let it cool,
and decant the clear for use.

This is the most pleasant way of giving the Salt Pranel, and makes a beautiful Tincture, which is very conveniently divided into Draughts of about \(\frac{1}{2}\) iifs, which is the Dose to be given once or twice in a day to promote Urine, and cool its Paffages; especially in Generobea's, where it is of mighty service, as also to cool the Blood after a Debauch. If it be given in too large Doses, it chills the Stomach too much, and will thereby prove Emetick, as Dr. Fuller has observed.

Emulfio Afthmatica, An Afthmazick Emulfion. Take Millepedes alive n°cxx. bruife them in a marble Mortar, pouring on them by little and little Pennyroyal-Water y vi. and in the Liquor strongly express'd dissolve Gum Ammoniack

5 iii. which ftrain."

This is more diuretick than the plain Lac Ammoniacum before given; and therefore where there is a corpulent Habit, and a Saburra Humorum, this is a better Medicine, because it directs to a proper Outlet what it attenuates and abrades for Evacuation. The Dose a Spoonful, in a Draught of pectoral Decoction, or any other convenient Vehicle two or three times in a day.

Emulsion, 'Take fresh-garher'd 'Nettle-Roots & iv. boil them in 'Spring-water the iii. to the iifs. To the strain'd Liquor add Seeds of Nettles & ss. Parsley & i. Anise, 'Mustard, and & ii. Insuse hot sour hours, strain without squeezing: 'with & xxviii. of it, and sweet Almonds, Melon, Gromwel, and

L14 white

white Poppy Seeds, ana 3 fs. white Sugar q. f. make an Emulsion

S. A. to which add comp. Horleradish-Water 3 iv. and Egg-Shells

finely levigated & fs. Mix all toge-

ther for use."

This is a good Diuretick, both for forcing the Current, and lubricating the Passages at the same time. Dole 3 iv. three or four times a day.

Infusion. Take sharp-pointed Dock-Root 3 ii. of Dandelion 3 i. · Flowers of Elder m. i. Tops of

Fir, Garden-Scurvy-Grafs, Brook-· lime, Warer-Crefles, ana m. fs.

Horse-radish-Root 3 ii. Mustard-Seed 3 i. Infuse all in White-

Wine thii. warm and close stopt four hours; then strain for use."

This was a celebrated Detergent and Diuretick with Dr. Lower; and with some small Variations frequently in his Practice. The Dofe a Wine-Glass, two or three times in a day.

Succi ad Hydropem, Juices against a Dropsy. ' Take green

Plantain-Leaves m. iv. Liverwort. Brooklime, ana m. ii. After brui-

fing them in a Mortar, add Horferadish-Water compound this. and

press it out hard thro a Flannel

Bag.

This was a common Prescription with Dr. Willis; and is much recommended for a good Drainer of watry Humours, whereby Persons are not only cured of, but secured from Dropfies. the fs. may be drank every Morning fasting for a Month.

Succi Scorbutici, Scorbutick Juices.

- Take Juice of Plantain, Brooklime, Water-Cresses and Dandelion, ana
- " thi. of Sorrel, Lemons and White-Wine, ana this. Let all stand to-
- gether, till they fettle by Subsi-

dence ; then decant what is clear,

and put to it Horse-radish-Water comp. and magisterial WormS

.

4

.

6 1

.

.

.

4 r

. .

6.1

.

Ma

Te

and

if

hir

tha

me

ject

gur

rep

the

tion

figi

Mo

La

me

the

wh

lov

clas

ful

10

feld

Fev

fugi

· 11 . 9

· ft

. 4

who

ofte

mitt

days

uled

tion

time

1

1

Water, ana Fiv. Spirit of Scurvy-

Grass 3 i. and keep for use."

These mightily cool the Blood, and cleanse the several Strainers of the Body, especially the Kidneys and Urinary Passages. They are most proper to be us'd in the Spring, and should be drank about \$ s. every Morning, for five or fix Wecks.

Alexipharmicks.

Decoctum Sacrum, The Holy or Sacred Decoction. ' Take Virginia Snake-Root in Powder 3 vi. boil in Water to i. to the is. Atrain and referve the Liquor by it felf; boil the remainder in thi. more of fresh Water half away as before, adding at the latter end Cochineal gr. x. Strain it, and having mixed the Liquors together, dissolve in it Venice-Treacle 3 is. and Honey 3 i. and then strain it for use."

Dr. Fuller commends this much for an Alexipharmick, and makes a very just distinction between inflammatery and depressing Fevers, in the latter of which only such warm things are proper. But a Sketch of Reasoning given about the Operation of this Medicine, is too remarkable to be omitted, especially as it may be of means to enhance that true way of Expression, by which these things can only be made intelligible. We are told, that, 'it inspires, as it were, the Blood, and Juices flowing in the Vessels and Viscera with a new Ferment; and by moving them gently, and keeping them in an equable uniform mixture, frees them from Coagulation and Putrefaction. By the same kindly

Agitation, it dissipates the poiso-

nous Particles, that began to ga-

f ther

Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions. 521

ther in tumultuous Clufters, and hinder their coming to Maturation; and then to occupies, animates and confirms the Blood and Spirits, as to defend them from taking the venomous Impression: or if the pestilent Miasm has already infected the Blood, it fnatcheth it away from its hold with a powerful hand, and throws it out by Sweat.' Here the Agency of Matter upon Matter is spoke of in Terms proper only to intelligent and free Beings; whereby the Truth, if the Writer has any distinct Ideas himfelf, is thrown at that distance, that the Reader has scarce a glimmering of it. Whereas such Subjects will not allow of the least Figure of Speech, but require to be represented so, that the Senses have them as much in view by Imagination, as if they actually appeared in fight with fuch certain Figures and Motions, under the Direction of the Laws of Nature. But to our immediate purpose, in such Fevers as the Doctor calls Depressing, that is, where the Complexion is pale, a low ticking Pulse, and sometimes a clammy Skin, this is a most useful Medicine; and may be given two or three Spoonfuls every hour, or feldomer, as the prefent state of the Fever requires.

d

t

il

d

il

h

ıg

x.

it

ey

ch

1

m-

he

m

ot

11-

re-

lly

ce

by

be

ld,

the

the

cw

em

an

ees Pu-

dly

gaher Decoctum Febrifugum, A Febrifuge Decoction. 'Take dry'd Ca'momile Flowers § ii. Cochineal
'9 i. boil in th iii. to th ii. In the
'ftrain'd Liquor diffolve Salt of
'Wormwood § ii.'

In a viscid State of Blood, and when the Bark has been repeated often, without putting away Intermitters for longer than about 14 days; this sometimes will answer if used plentifully, and with the addition of Volatiles 3 iv. three or four times a day.

Decoctum Febrifugum Magistrale, The Magisterial Febrifuge Decoction.

Take Correx in Powder y ii. boil
in thii, of Water to y xii. strain,
and to the Mass remaining, having poured a Quart more of Water, boil again to y xiv. adding about the middle of the second boiling Balsam of Tolu y iii. Cochineal y i. When 'tis cold strain,
and having mixed both the strain'd
Liquors together, add Syrup of
Gilly-flowers y iv. and mix for
use.'

This Bark is of fuch a close and hard Texture, that it requires a great deal of boiling: and Dr. Fuller tells us, that even with the eighth Repetition, he has drawn somewhat remarkably bitter from it. common Practice therefore much errs, in contenting it felf with what can be obtain'd from it at once. Indeed, the utmost Pains cannot make it so effectual in Decoction. as in Substance; but for such whose Stomachs will not fo bear it, this Method is necessary to be taken: and in some Circumstances certain very useful Helps may be given it in this form, which others do not lo well admit of. There is likewife no possibility of having this in a tralucent Tincture, for it will look wheyish and thick, as soon as cold; and therefore they who go about to clarify it, quite spoil it. How far this discovers a Resin in its Texture, we will not take time to dispute here. Altho this stands for a Specifick in Intermittents, yet those who have any rational Notions about its manner of Operation, can appropriate it to divers other Intentions, and in those several Views affist it with other Ingredients; which therefore we shall give some further Forms of, observing that this seems calculated for a weakly Hectick

Con-

Conflitution, as Balfamicks help to fweeten and envelope those sharp Rheums with which such abound, at the same time they labour with intermittent Heats and Sweats. 3 iv. of this three or four times in a day is usually ordered, but not to be meddled with in the Paroxysm, for Reasons given, Part. 2. Section 5. No 265- which see.

Decoctum Corticis Balfamicum,

A Balfamick Decoction of the Bark.

Take Peruvian Bark 3 ii. in Powder; make three or four boilings in Water a sufficient quantity, that all together may make thi. To the last, which should boil but little, add Styrax and Benjamin, and 3 is. and the roughest red Wine 3 iv. Put all together strain'd for use.

The Gums are better to be put in with the feveral Liquors mixed, and last of all the Claret. This is fittest for Hectick Persons, and such as are troubled with Night-Sweats, if the Fever is not remarkable. The whole to be given in six Draughts in two Days, viz. Morning, Noon and Night, before the Fever comes on. And if it comes at other times, one Draught every three hours between the Paroxysins.

Decoction Corticis cum Acidis, A Decoction of the Bark with Acids.

Take Powder of the Bark zit.

Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, gut.

xl. boil in thiii. to zxx. dividing
the Water, and making two or
three Boilings as before; and to
the last putting Tormentil-Root

the last putting Tormentil-Root

sis. and Galangals zii.

This is the most effectual, where nothing else is in view but removing the Fits, in Constitutions otherwise well, and but very little falls short of the Bark in Substance. The Tormentils prevent its going off by Stool, which it is sometimes apt to

do; and if this is not sufficients add to each Draught from 5 to 8 Drops of Liquid Landanum, or put 20 alone into the Night-Dose. This must be follow'd about \$ iii. every three hours between the Firs, rill they disappear, for grown Persons; but for Children a third of the quantity.

9

.

.

.

61

of

Sm

of

lex

.

. 5

. 3

. 6

·R

· P

· L

· S.

Fev

mo

Urin

raife

fare

I

Infa

.

131

an

1 20

Decoctum Corricis cum Chalybe, A Decoction of the Bark with steel.

Boil as in the last with \(\frac{1}{2}\) i. of Steel
Filings, and double the quantity

of the Spirit of Sulphur.

In a Chlorosis, where the Menstrual Discharges have been defective, especially in Constitutions languid, cold, and Leucophlegmatick, this is the best Preparation, to be given as the other; observing to desist, if the Menses flow, till they are over.

Decoctum Corticis cum Helleboro, A Decoction of the Bark with Hellebor. 'Take the Bark in Powder '\(\frac{2}{3}\) ifs, boiling as before to the i. 'with black Hellebore \(\frac{2}{3}\) in the 'last Decoction, and \(\frac{2}{3}\) iv. of White-'\(\frac{2}{3}\) Wine.'

Divide and give this as the former, where a Person naturally Sanguine, from a sudden Diminution of Perspiration, or, as 'tis commonly call'd, catching Cold, falls into an Intermittent, join'd with an Obstruction of the Menses: For this will infallibly remove both the Ails at once. But to prevent the Hellebore carrying it away by Stool, a proper quantity of Liquid Laudanum is to be added, as before directed. It is impossible, in the room allowed us here, to give particular Instances how this wonderful Drug is to be managed to several Purposes, and in different Circumstances; it being capable, by a skilful Hand, to be fitted to more Intentions in Medicine, than any one thing be-

fides.

Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions. 523

sides. What Sylvins used to say of Opinm, deserves as well of this, That without it Physick would not be worth practising; for such therefore these Hints may be sufficient, and Volumes could not teach others either to cure, or prevent their

doing Mischief with it.

V.

enti

9 8

put

his

erv

till

ns ;

an-

be,

eel.

eel-

mty

len-

fec-

an-

ick,

be

de-

are

oro,

elle-

vder

b i.

the

nite-

for-

San-

tion

om.

talls

an

this

Ails

lelle-

1, 2

uda.

di-

nioo

cular

Drug

ofes,

; it

and,

s in

be-

des.

Emulsio Variolosa, An Emulsion for the Small-Pox. Take sweet Almonds blanched, Seeds of Melons, Cucumber, white Poppy, and 3 ii. double refin'd Sugar 3 is. When all are sufficiently beaten in a Marble Mortar, pour on by degrees Jelly of Harts-horn and Ivory (made without Juice of Lemons) 3 iv. Alexiterial Milk-Water 3 xii. strain and press out; then add Epidemical Water, and that of Cinnamon, and 3 i. Diaphoretick Antimony newly and well made 3 ii. Mix for use.

This is recommended to be drank of frequently in the Measles and small-Pox, according to the Strength

of the Patient.

Emulsio Alexipharmica, An A-lexipharmick Emulsion. Take sweet Almonds blanched § i. Cucumber-Seeds, and of white Poppeys, ana giv. Barley-Water, in which has been boil'd § ii. of Scorzonera-Root, this. Milk-Water Alex. and Plague-Water, ana § iv. Syrup of Lemons § iii. Make an Emulsion S. A.'

This is a very pleasant Drink in Fevers, and assists to dilute, promote a Diapheresis, and cool the Urine, especially where Blisters are raised. It may be drank at pleasare.

Infusion. Hispanica, The Spanish Infusion. Take Spring-Water Biii. Salt of Tartar 3 is. Saffron 3 is. Liquorice 3 ii. Digest close and warm eight or ten hours, and strain for use.

This is a good Drink, where from a Cold the Blood suddenly runs into Size, and produces Fevers with a Peripneumony, and such like Disorders of the Breast; for it greatly incides and expectorates, and also helps by Urine: for which purpose the Patient ought to keep warm, and sip it frequently hot. Some order this with Juice of Spanish Liquorice, but that of our own Growth is much better in the Root.

Infulio Zedoaria, An Infulion of Zedoary. ' Take Roots of Zedoary, Aromatick-Reed, ana # fs. Seeds of Carraway, Iweer Fennel, ana gii. Nutmeg, Cardamoms, and Saffron, ana 31. Cloves, Grains of Paradife, ana 3 fs. Milk-Water alex, thi. Water of Mine the is. of Cinnamon & iv. of Gentian and Wormwood Comp, ana 3 ii. macerate close and moderately warm twelve hours ; then strain, and add Spirit of Lavender Comp. and Spirit of Salt Armoniac, ana is ii. and mix for " ufe."

This is recommended in the Gourand Rheumatick Pains attended with a Fever, to fip a little of often hot; for it helps a Diapheresis, and keeps the gouty Matter in the extreme Parts.

Infusio Alexipharmica, An Alexipharmick Infusion. 'Take Scordium dried and picked 5 ii. Venico'Treacle 5 iii. Plague-Water 5 iv.
'Milk-Water alex. 5 xii. a whole
'Lemon sliced and squeez'd into it.
'Steep all together close three or four hours; then strain and fweeten, if desired, for use.'

This is much more efficacious than any Alexipharmick Julep; and divers of this kind may be contriv'd, where the Patient will not, or cannot fubmit to more forms at once, as the different Symptoms require

them

them to be varied. This drank three or four Spoonfuls at a time, and repeated every hour or two, with proper Warmth and Diluters, cannot miss of raising a Sweat, and be of fervice in most Fevers.

Catharticks.

Decoctum Polycrestum, A Decoction of many Virtues. ' Take Roots of Polypody of the Oak 3 iii. Succory 3 ii. Monk's Rhubarb 3 vi. Sena Fii. fweet Fennel-Seed, Liquorice, ana 31. Raifins of the Sun stoned iv. boil in q. s. of Spring-Water to strain to Bills. To the Liquor put Juice of Sea-Scurvy-gras 3 viii. Manna 3 ii. Clarify with the Whites of Eggs.

This is a usual Spring-Purge with fmall variations, as Circumstances may differ. Its Dose from ii. to v. There must not be much more Water put in, than is requir'd in the strain'd Liquor, because the Ingre-

dients need but just boil.

Infusio Cathartica, A Purging Infusion. ' Take Sena 3 i. white Tare tar powdered 3 fs. Elder-Flower-Water, White-Wine, ana the fs. Infufe warm and close 12 hours; take x xii. of it clear ftrain'd; add to it Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb 3 iv. Mix for use."

The Dose of this to grown Perfons is ordered from 3 iii. to 3 v. and proportion'd accordingly to Children. This makes a good Purge

enough for the first Passages. Infusio Rhabarbari, An Infusion of Rhubarb. ' Take Rhubarb thin fliced 3 ii. yellow Mirobalans 3 i. Salt of Wormwood gr. xvi. Plantain and Cinnamon-Water, ana • 3 ii. Infuse close and warm all night, and with Syrup of Roses 5 3 fs. or 3 vi. drink off the next morning at one Dose.'

This is good in an over abundance

rappa.

of Bile; and when Persons puke or belch bitter and four in a morning, and are subject to Diarrhaa's. Those who are apt to be grip'd with it, may have it prepar'd with 3 ii. of Aqua Mirabilis instead of Plantain-Water; which, by the way, is no better than that from the Pump, Salt of Tartar will do as well as that of Wormwood, and much helps to draw out the Rhubarb.

S

fcr

req

bet

Vi

the

ma

has

in

fick

· ti

. 0

· R

· L

g

F

pur

cid .

tho

apt

char

Tra

Med

and

Pair

pur

Opia

Sudo

the

Dos

to th

Patie

ever

ing .

tel

· Su

" it

tal

ma

T

parc

of a

Stom

pu

D

Infusio Cathartica communis, The common Purging Infusion. ' Take Sena 3 iii. Rhubarb 3 ss. Corian. der-Seeds, Liquorice, ana 9 i. Salt of Tarrar gr. x. infule in a fufficient quantity of Water, to strain off 3 iii. to which put Elixir Sa-' lutis 3 ii. Syrup of Damask Rofes 3 fs. take at one Dofe.

Altera, Another. ' Take Sena and Rhubarb, ana 3 ii, Liquorice and Coriander-Seeds, ana 3 is Epfom Salt, or rather the Salt of Glauber 3 ii. infuse in enough for 3 iii. and add Syrup of Buck-thorn

3 iii. Mix for one Dofe.'

This is stronger than the former, and will infallibly operate with the most robust Constitutions. In the fame manner purging Draughts may be prepared by Infusion, with such Variations as different Conftitutions and Circumstances require, of any ftrength and quantity. For the first Paffages only, these already given are very proper; and if they be required more of the Drastick kind, Jalap-Root may be added, and any of those Simples, as may be found under that Division in the second Part: but as they are refinous, and come out of Substances very hard, they require longer Infusion, and a more spirituous Menstruum than common Water. And if yet more lenitive are required than thefe, Caffia Fiftula, Violet Leaves, and fuch like fmooth things may be prefcrib'd.

Sect. 2. Of Decoctions, Infusions and Emulsions. 52

fcrib'd. But in all, Salt of Tartar is requifite, because it strikes a much better Tincture, by fetching out the Virtues of the Simples, and makes them work with less Griping; as may be seen more at large, where it has been consider'd as a Corrector, in its proper place in Part 2.

or

ng,

a's.

vich

ii.

an-

, is

mp.

as

elps

The

ake

an-

Salt

affi-

rain

Sa-

ofes

ena

rice

3 1s.

t of

for

nom

mer,

the

the

may

fuch

tons

anv

first

iven

e re-

cind,

any

ound

cond

and

nard,

nd a

than

more

hefe,

and

pre-

Coolers and Narcoticks.

Decoctum Pacificum, The Pacifick Decoction. 'Take Salt of Tartar made with Nitre 3 viii. Flowers
of Poppies, Juniper-Berries, and
Roots of black Hellebore, and 3 viii.
Lime-Water 16 viii. Boil with a
gentle Fire for twenty four hours,
and when cool strain thro a thick
Flannel.'

This may be used to many good purpofes, for it greatly breaks vifcid and fizy Humours, and deterges those Pallages where they are most apt to be obstructed; and it discharges them both by Urine and Transpiration: so that it is a good Medicine in Scorbutick Rheumatifms, and will procure ease where the And to this last Pains are violent. purpose some add \$ii. or \$iii. of Opium, which makes yet a greater Sudorifick, and of great fervice in the Tortures of the Gout. The Dole to be proportion'd according to the Strength and Exigency of the Patient, and is to be given chiefly every night going to bed.

Decoctum Refrigerans, A Cooling Decoction. Take Spring-Water 3 xxvi. make it boil, and then
put in Juice of Lemons and fine
Sugar, ana 3 ii. Cochineal 3 i. Let
it continue boiling till the Scum be
taken off, and put to it of Da-

' mask Rofe-Water 3 iv.

This is a most pleasant Drink in parching Fevers, and may be sipped of at pleasure; it greatly cools the Stomach, and keeps moist, and in motion, those Fibres, which otherwife would grow crifpy and useless, and helps to wash off by Urine.

Decoctum Refrigerans alterum, Another Cooling Decoction. 'Take 'Sorrel-Roots and Raisins of the Sun 'cut small, and y ii. Liquorice and 'Pearl-Barley, and y ss. Boil in 'Spring-Water from # iii. to # ii. 'and sweeten with Syrup of Lemons y ii.'

This has much the same Qualities as the former, but not quite so grateful neither to Sight or Taste. It may be drank at pleasure.

Decoctum Scorzonera, A Decoction of Scorzonera. Take Pearl-Barley § is. Roots of Scorzonera § ii. Roots of Sorrel § i. Leaves of Wood-Sorrel m. i. Parings of Pippins, no ii. Boil in Water th iii. to § xxviii. Itrain and Iweeten with Syrup of Lemons and Raspberries, ana § ii. and mix for use.

This may be drank at difcretion in Fevers as a Diluter; and some imagine the Scorzonera gives it an Alexipharmick Quality, and makes it

promote Sweat.

Emulsio Pacifica, A Pacifick E-mulsion. 'Take white Poppy-Seeds § ii. sweet Almonds blanched '§ s. red Poppy-Water B is. 'Make an Emulsion S. A. which 'sweeten with Diacodium § iii.'

It gratefully sooths a Delirium, and steals the Patient into Sleep much better than the warm Opiates. It may be given 3 iii. or 3 iv. at a time till it answers the end. It may be of great service in the Small-Pox, and will keep the Person much less sensible of Soreness, and more easy. In the Appendix to Batas we have another of this kind, and many more may be contriv'd of like nature with such Variations as have due regard to particular Symptoms and Circumstances.

Succus

Succus Attemperans, The Cooling Juice. 'Take as much Dandelion as 'you pleafe; put it into a glaz'd Pip-kin with a Cover, which stop close with Paste, and set it in an Oven after the Bread is drawn, and let it stand six hours: then pour the Li-

quor thro a Hair Sieve, without fqueezing, for use.

Dr. Fuller approves this way of obtaining the Juice from Herbs, because they agree better with the Stomach, than those which are expressed raw. This simple Medicine, he says, disutes the Blood and Humours, corrects their acrid Salt, and is a principal thing in a hot Scurvy, and cutaneous Affections. He has known where it hath done good, eyen in a Lepra Gratorum, so far as to keep it from itching, hearing and spreading, and make it tolerable, the it could not cure it. 3 iv, to be drank thrice a day.

There might be subjoin'd under this Division Tinctures, Spirits, and Elixirs, their manner of Preparation bearing a near resemblance hereto; but such as are made from hard Substances, and with spirituous Menstruums, are not proper for Occasional Prescription, because they re-

saim Opiates.

omit som iv

quire time: and because they will keep fo well, and are best made in quantities much larger, rhan is convenient to be made for any fingle Cafe; we have therefore inferted them > mongst the Officinal Compositions, and left no occasion for them here, Such things being raken in Drops, and 3 i. going a great way in any one Case; it is very troublesome to order their making as wanted, because a Quarr or two is as eafily done. Altho Bates therefore, and Fuller put many of these amongst extemporaneous Forms yet for these Reasons we judged most suitable to place them amongst those of the Shops; from whence the Prescriber may be furnish'd for all those Intentions such Forms are proper for. Many that others give under the Title of Tine tures, for conveniency of Method we have here placed as Infusions; being more properly so call'd, because made with aqueous Menstruums, and without any elaborate Digestion. Under the Division of Juleps likewise, we shall have occasion to mention all those extemporaneous Formula which are called Spirits or Drops, that are met with in the common Practice.

SECT. III.

Of Juleps, Draughts, and Mixtures.

THE first of these Forms is fo much alter'd in the present Practice, that the latest Dispensatory-Writers cannot be of any service to us herein. Under this Tisle us'd to be included a great deal made by Insufion, and received from the expressed Juices of Herbs, Fruits, etc. and

Dr. Fuller, the latest of all, has scarce a Julep in his whole Book, which would not be thought a very odd Prescription now in any Apothecary's Shop: for he oftens adds Powders and Chymical Oils, which deform this kind of Medicine; and are much more conveniently exhibited

q

O

G:

A

D

OI

B

21

tw

In

In tio

tic

110

the E

th

alc

wi

tio

Sect. 3. Of Juleps, Draughts, and Mixtures.

527

in Boles, or Powders, or Electuaries. The present Practice is not extraordinary only in the Neatnets and Elegance of their extemporaneous Medicines, by which it has rejected out of Juleps all but transparent Liquors, unless in Pearl-Juleps; but also regards them only as Diluters, and therefore orders what the main Dependence is upon, in fome other Form. And even the quantities herein are fo exactly kept up to, from y viii. to about 3 x. for the largest Juleps, that the Shops are only furnish'd with Phials of those fizes to put them in. The fame Anterarion likewife is made in Draughts, they being now little elfe than a lefs Proportion of the fame things as are order'd in Juleps, for one Dofe to wash down or dilute a Bole, or a Medicine in a more folid Form. In no Intention therefore are they trufted to, unless as Narcoricks and Carbarticks; many of thole Medicines being conveniently enough exhibited in a Draught for one Dole; And a Potion feems to differ from this no otherwife, than as it is more a medicinal Term, and therefore generally apply'd to Catharticks. A Mixture is properly a Julep with folid Ingredients disfolv'd in it; or when Oils are added to Draughts without Incorporation: (for by Incorporation they become Linctus's or Emulfions.) The former is out of Practice, being deem'd an unlightly and flovenly way of Composition, and the latter never arises but amongst Emollients; therefore of these we shall meet with but few. As the present Practice is therefore to be almost our only Guide in these Forms, we shall give a few Examples of each, under all those Intentions they are best fitted for, in the Method Which was taken in the Diffribution of the Medicinal Simples in

ill

in

10-

e;

*

ns,

re.

P5,

iny

me

nt-

ca-

ore,

a-

15 1

ged

2-

om

fur-

uch

that

inc

hod

ns;

be-

den-

rate

1 of

00.

tem-

alled

with

Carce

which

odd

cary

wden

eform

d are

ibited

the Second Part. As these likewise were used to be sweeten'd with a q.s. of some appropriate Syrup, they are now generally dulcify'd only with plain Sugar: but as this Alteration can be of no great importance, it may be eligible to retain, in some measure at least, the old way; because a Patient's Expectation, which is no trilling Regard, is much more rais'd with a well-colour'd Cordial, than what is clear: for they are apt to slight the latter for no better than Simple Waters, which they have no opinion of.

Cephalicks and Cardiacks.

Take Black-Cherry Water and Baum-Water, ana 3 iii. Piony-Water compound 3 iv. Syrup of · Cloves 3 vi. Make into a Julep. Or, ' Take Rofemary and Black-Cherry-Water, ana giv. compound Piony-Water 3 ii. Spirit of Lavender 3 ii. Syrup of Cloves 3 vl. " Make into a Julep." Or, " Take Baum and Black-Cherry Water, ana 3 iiils. Aqua Mirabilis 3 no Spirit of Lavender 3 ss. of the Royal Tincture gut. xii. fine Sugar 3 fs. Make into a Julep. Or. ' Take Black-Cherry Water 3 vi. Dr. Stephens's Water Jii. Aqua Maria 3 i. Confect. Alkermes 3 ii. Sugar 3 fs. Make into a Julep. Or, Take Black-Cherry Water, White-Wine, ana 3 iiis. Aqua Caleftis 3 iifs. Syrup of Piony 3 i. 'Mix into a Julep.' Or, 'Take White-Wine Tviii. Aqua Calej-' tis and Aqua Maria, ana 3 i. Syrup of Piony & ss. Confection of Alkermes 3 iii. Make into a Ju-'lep.' Or, 'Take White-Wine and Damask-Rose Water, ana Jilis. Piony-Water comp. 3 ii. Spirit of Lavender 3 iii. Castor ty'd up in a piece of scarlet or white Silk 3 is Musk gr. iii, which put into the

Phial, and make into a Julep. And with little Variation, as they are defired to be stronger or smaller, to be fitted for nervous Distempers, or to be purely cordial, and as the Sweets agree or not, may a thoufand more be contriv'd; but all of them of no great moment, farther than to dilute and wash down other dry Forms: to be taken five or fix Spoonfuls at a time. In some slight Cases indeed they may be trusted to, with the help of some Drops of Sal Volatile Oleofum, which colour'd with Spirit of Lavender, is call'd the Cephalick Tineture or Spirit, to be used in each Dose, which ought to be repeared every 3, 4, or 6 hours, as occasion requires. 3 i. or thereabout in any of these Juleps of levigated Pearl, and fweeten'd with fine Loaf-Sugar instead of any Syrup, makes it a Pearl-Cordial.

may be order'd, of about a third part the quantity of a Julep, and

fuited accordingly.

Carminatives.

Take the last Runnings of Aqua Mirabilis and Camomile-Water, and Fiils. Spirit of Juniper 3 ii.
Syrup of Cloves 3 vi. Make into

a Julep.' Or,

Take the last Runnings of Dr.
Stephens's Water 3 iv. Dill-water
and compound Angelica-Water,
and 3 iis. Syrup of Clove-GillyMowers 3 is. Confection of Alkermes 3 ii. Make into a Julep.'

Or,
Take Camomile-Flower Water

Take the last Runnings of compound Angelica-water and Fennelwater, and 3 iv. Aqua Cælestis ii. Spirit of Layender 3 iii. LeafGold fol. ii. Tinctura Regalis
gut. vi. Syrup of Clove-Gillyflowers 3 vi. Make into a Julep. Or.

.

.]

. (

• J

fuc

fta

ed

Ca

tice

and

Wit

tur

ma

wh

and

a fi

to

or .

thre

Jule

is t

the

whi

just

thin

ting

inde

mer

IL IS

com

.

m

" Ci

. . .

an

in

3 i

1

Take Elder-Flower and Camomile-Water, and § iiis. Aqua Mirabilis § ii. Spirit of Angelica § i. fine Loaf-Sugar § ss. and Confection of Alkermes § ii. Make into

" a Julep."

In Cholick Pains some Drops of Laudanum Liquidum might be dropt into any of these, and would make them more sure in abating them, and procuring present Ease. For Children, who most often want them, they must be made with a less quantity of the compound Waters, and given in proportionate Doses. Draughts also are to be made for the same Intention, with about a third of the quantity,

Hyftericks.

Take Pennyroyal-Water 3 iv.
Black-Cherry and Briony-water
comp. and 3 iii. Syrup of stinking
Orrice 3 i. Tincture of Castor 3 i.

Mix into a Julep.' Or,

Take Rue, Pennyroyal, and compound Briony-water, and iii. Syrup of compound Piony i. Caftor ty'd up in a Nodule of Silk pi. Assa tœtida gr. v. Make into a Julep.' Or,

Take Rue and Black-Cherry Water, and \$ iii. compound Briony-water \$ ii. Spirit of Castor \$ ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniack \$ i. Sugar \$ 4.5. Make into a Julep, in which put a Nodule of Assa foctida gr. x.

in red Silk.' Or.

'Take Camomile and Rue-water,
'ana § iii. compound Piony-water
'§ ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniack § i.
'Pearl prepared § i. fine Loaf-Su'gar § is. Make into a Julep.' Or,

Take Camphor 3 ii. fet it on fire, and immediately quench it in thi, of Spring-water; repeat the

fame

Sect. 3. Of Juleps, Draughts, and Mixtures.

fame till all the Camphor is confumed, and then sweeten for a rit of Cinnamon I ii. Pearl pre-

" Julep." Or,

' Take Black-Cherry and Pennyroyal-Water ana 3 iv. compound Briony-Water 3 ii. quench 3 ii. of Camphor in them till confumed, and fweeten with Sugar q. f. for a

' Julep."

With the same Ingredients, and fuch Variations as present Circumstances indicate, may be compounded many more; but those with the Camphor, tho very little in Practice, are much the most efficacious, and will frequently be of fervice without any other help. The Timeture of Castor, and fuch-like Spirits, may be omitted in these Juleps, where no other Forms are necessary, and be mix'd in any proportion in a small Phial of about 3 ii. or \$ ss. to be titled the Hyflerick Tincture, or Spirit; and order'd every two or three hours, with fo much of the Julep as is usually given: and this is the most near way, because the Julep without them looks better to the Eye, they turning it milky; which is not so much regarded, when just mix'd for present taking.

Draughts may be made with a third of any of these, always omitting the Nodule, which in the other indeed is little more than an Amusement, but to Patients of this Rank it is sometimes to very good purpose

comply'd with.

ľ

,

r

-

n

¢

Strengthners.

Take Mint and Barley Cinnamon-Water, ana 3 iv. Spirit of Cinnamon 3 ii. Syrup of Quinces 3 i. Make into a Julep.' Or,

· Take Barley Cinnamon-Water 3 vi. Spirit of Mint and of Clary, ana 3 ifs. Syrup of Mint 3 i. Make into a Julep.' Or,

Take Red-Rose-Water, Barley

' Cinnamon-Water, ana § iv. Spi-

pared 3 i. fine Loaf-Sugar 3 vi.

Make into a Julep, to be titled the

" Pearl-Cordial."

There are many other Waters in the Shops call'd for in the fame Intention, but we have prov'd them unfit to answer any such Ends; and these are sufficient so far as can be expected from this Form. Where the Cinnamon-Waters are not in readiness, and the Oil of it can be had, these may be made by dropping a fufficient quantity, which is a very little, upon Sugar, and dissolving it in any Water; for it is the restringent Warmth of that which his it for this Intention.

Draughts may be made of a third of either of thefe; but as they are seldom order'd to this purpose but with some Mixtures of Opiates, we shall meet with them under that

Class.

Balfamicks.

Take Barley-Cinnamon, and magisterial Snail-Water, ana 3 iv. Rose-water & ii. Syrup of Balsam 5 vi. Make into a Julep.' Or,

' Take Rose-water \$ iv. magisterial Snail-water 3 vi. fine Loaf-Sugar 3 vi. Pearl prepared 8 i. Make into a Pearl-Cordial.' Or,

Take new Milk & iv. boil in it Balfam of Tolk 3 fs. Flowers of Benjamin gr. v., After straining

put magisterial Snail-water 3 iv.

Rofe-warer & ii. Pearl & i. fine Loaf-Sugar 3 is. and make into a ' Julep, which may be titled the

Pearl-Cordial.

There is likewise very little of this Class suitable for this Form, or of the Subdivisions under it; the following therefore may pass for Vulnerary or Detergent,

Take Parfley-Water, Elder-Flower-Water, and magisterial Worm-Water, ana 3 iii. Spirit of

Iuniper 3 ss. Syrup of five Roots 3 vi. Make into a Julep.' Or,

. Take Elder Flower-Water 3 vi. magisterial Worm-water 3 iv. Syrup of five Roots 3 i. Make into

a Julep.' Or,

. Take Castle-Soap sliced thin 9 i. boil in Milk \$ iv. and as much Elder-Flower-Water: when dif-· folved and strain'd, add of magi-

fterial Worm-Water 3 ii. Spirit of Juniper 3 is. Pearl 3 i. fine Sugar

5 vi. Mix, and title it the Pearl

" Julep."

Draughts may be made of a third of any of these; and where any other Form is more irkforn to the Patient, the latter, with somewhat a larger proportion of Soap, may be trusted to in the Jaundice, and any kind of Cachexy, if repeated often, and continued long enough.

Diureticks.

Take Parsley-Water, White-Wine, and comp. Horse-radish-Water, ana giii. Syrup of Marsh-Mallows 3 fs. Make into a Julep." Or,

Take Parsley-Water and comp. · Horse-radish-Water, ana 3 v. Syrup of Marsh-mallows zvi. Make

into a Julep. Or,

· Take White-Wine 3 vi. comp. Horse-Radish Water 3 iv. Syrup of Marsh-Mallows 3 i. Make into

a Julep.' Or,

* Take Parsley-Water 3 iv. White-Wine 3 vi. Oil of Tartar per Deliquium 3 ii. Syrup of Marsh-Mal-* lows 3 i. Make into a Julep.

Take White-Wine 3 viii, comp. Horse Radish-Water 3 ii. Spirit of Nitre dulcify'd zii. Syrup of Marth-' Mallows 3 i. Make into a Julep.'

Of either of these a third part may be prescribed in a Draught; but because some things under this Intention are of fuch efficacy, as deserves their exact Doses to be asfign'd, it may be convenient to give fome Examples of them in Draughts and Mixtures for one Dofe.

Take White-Wine 3 ii. Spirit of Juniper 3 iii. Oil of Tartar per Deliquium 3 ii. Syrup of Marsh-' Mallows 3 ii. Make into a Draught.'

Or,
Take fmall Cinnamon-Water, Vinegar of Squills, and Syrup of " Marsh-Mallows, and 3 i. Make

into a Draught.' Or,

Take White-Wine and Vinegar of Squills, ana 3 i. Spirit of Cinnamon 3 ii. Syrup of white Poppies 3 fs. Make into a Draught."

These two latter are greatly recommended by the best Authorities in present Practice, and are much depended upon in Dropsies, and the worst of Cachexies, especially if attended with an Asthma. The Cinnamon-Water, tho of it felf of a contrary Intention, yet here it contributes to this, by guarding the Stomach, and first Passages, against such Sollicitations from the Squills, as would make the Medicine be rejected by Vomit or Stool; and fo ferves only as a means to convey it into the Blood, where it acts as a powerful Altera-The Diacodium also helps to the same end, as Opiates may in many Instances change Catharticks into Alteratives, by obtunding or rendering unheeded their Irritations in the first Passages, and giving them an opportunity of Exertion upon the Blood and Juices, in more remote Parts. But as Distreticks are also sometimes guarded, and affisted

W

by

Wi

thi

OD

an

Ob

pe:

ind

.

. 10

· a

. 0

· J

« le

C W

· Ju

Sect. 3. Of Juleps, Draughts, and Mixtures.

· Take Scordium-Water comp. e giii, Plague-Water gii. alexit.

Milk-Water Fiv. Syrup of red Poppies 3 s. Make into a Ju-

Take comp. Horfe-Radifh-Water and White-Wine, ana 3 i. Oil of fweet Almonds and Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, and 3 is. Mix

by fuch things as relax and fmooth the Passages, the following Mix-

tures are proper to such a pur-

for one Dofe. Or,

pole.

1-

rt

is

15

ſ.

10

15

rit

er

h-

ıL.

er,

of

ke

ne-

of

nice

ht.'

re-

ties

uch

the

at-

na-

on-

ntri-

ach,

llici-

bluo

Vo-

y as

ood,

era-

s to

y in

ticks

g or

tions

them

upon

e re-

are

Misted

by

. Take White-Wine 3 ii. Oil of " Tartar per Deliquium 3ii. rup of white Poppies, and Oil of " fweet Almonds, ana 3 iii. for one Dofe.' Or,

Take Oil of Walnuts and Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, ana 31. Oil of Tartar per Deliquium 3 ii. White-Wine 3 fs. Mix for one

Dofe. Or,

for one Dole.

Take White-Wine 3 ifs. Spirit of Nitre dulcity'd gut. xl. 6 Oil of sweet Almonds, and Syrup of white Poppies, ana 3 fs. Mix

These latter are chiefly of use where violent Pains are occasioned by the Stone and Gravel; and at the fame time that they help forwards what is obstructed in the Urinary Passages, they also subricate and widen them, whereby that is carried through, which forcing Medicines only might wedge in the harder, and lay a Foundation for insuperable Obstructions. These are to be repeated as the Urgency of Symptoms indicates.

Diaphoreticks.

Take Treacle and Plague-Water, ana 3 ifs. Milk-Water alexit. and Rue-Water, ana 3 iii. Syrup of red Poppies & Is. Make into a " Julep." Or,

' Take Treacle-Water 3 iii. a-Lexiterial Milk-Water 3 vi. Syrup of

Julep.' Or,

wild Poppies 3 vi. Make into a

' lep.' Or, Take Treacle and comp. Scordium-Water, ana Tii. Milk-Water I v. Tincture of Saffron 3 ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniac 3 i. fine Loaf-Sugar 3 fs. Make into a Julep."

Take new Rhenish Wine gvi. Plague-Water and Treacle-Water, ana Jifs. Syrup of Poppies Bvi.

" Make into # Julep." Or,

' Take Milk-Water alexic. 3 vi. Plague-Water 3 iii. diftill'd Vinegar 5 fs, dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre gun. 1. Syrup of red Poppies 3 vi. Make

' into a Julep.' Or,

Take Aqua Protheriacalis, Milk-Water alexit, and Plague-Woter, ana Biii. Tincture of Saffron & fs. Syrup of red Poppies 3 vi. Make into a Julep. Or,

Plague-Water, Black-' Take Cherry-Water, and alexiterial Milk-Water, ana Jiii. Pearl prepared 3 ifs. fine Loaf-Sugar & fs. Mir.

and title it the Pearl Julep."

The Materials under this Class are so numerous, that it is endless to give as many Examples as they would furnish; this general Hint therefore, with what are here given, may be sufficient. In high inflammatory Fevers, the more Juleps acidulated, the better, provided some warm Alexipharmicks are join'd with them; but in flow malignant Fevers, where the Complexion is pale, the Forehead cool, and sometimes clammy, and the Pulse low and ticking, they ought well to be fated with the urinous Volatiles, fuch as Sal Armoniac, and the like : but observe always to sweeten such with Sugar, or some brown Syrup. Mm 2 because

because all that are red turn green, which is very unsightly. A little Alkermes Confection, or Leaf-Gold, may be put into any of this sort, unless those which have Pearl, to give them an agreeableness to the Eye.

Draughts may be made of a third of any of these: And sometimes the following may be prescrib'd

for Mixtures of one Dofe.

Take Treacle-Water, and alexiterial Milk-Water, and 3 is. Ve-

* nice-Treacle 3 is. Syrup of Pop-* pies 3 ii. Mix for one Dose. Or, Take Plague-Water 3 i. Rue-

Water 3 ii. London-Treacle 3 i. Syrup of red Poppies 3 ii. Mix

for one Dofe. Or,

Take Scordium Water and Milk-Water alexit, ana 3 is. Mithridate 9 ii. Syrup of red Poppies

6 3 fs. Mix for one Dofe.

After the like manner may others be contriv'd, which are always to be with regard to particular Symptoms, that no one can be a judge of, but the skilful Physician who is daily visiting the Patient. But this latter form is not so neat for Persons of any delicacy, the folid Ingredients being much better made into Boles, and washed down with a Draught made of the Liquids, unless it be to fuch who are poor, and to whom Charity requires as much to be done in as fmall a compass as possible. In all cases where Opiates are indicated with Alexipharmicks, they are by all means to be divided into Forms for one Dose, and never to be trusted in Juleps.

wor and an Emeticks.

The Name of Julep is a stranger under this Title, and therefore we have nothing more here besides Potions or Mixtures. As,

Take Oxymel of Squills 3 ii.

Baum-Water 3 i. Oil of Almonds

' Take Vinegar of Squills 3 ifs.
' Oil of Almonds 3 i. Mix for one
' Dose.' Or, for stronger Persons,

'Take Vinum Benedictum 3 i. Milk-Water 3 ii. Mix for one

Dose.' Or,

'Take Powder of Ipecacuanha
'3 fs. Syrup of Violets 3 i. Milk'Water 3 ii. Mix for one Dose.'
Or.

Take Emetick Tartar, gr. vi.
Oxymel of Squills 3 i. Milk-Water
i ii. Mix for one Dose. Or.

'Take Mel Eleboratum 3 i. Vinegar of Squills 3 is. Milk-Water 3 i. Mix for one Dose.' Or, for Children,

'Take Oxymel of Squills 3 ss. Mik-Water 3 i. Mix for one

Dofe.' Or,

'Take Vinegar of Squills 3 ii. Syrup of Peach-Blossoms 3 iii. Mix

for one Dose.' Or,

Take Syrup of Peach-Blossoms 3 iii. Salt of Vitriol Emetick, gr. viii. Milk-Water 3 ss. Mix for one Dose.

In all these the Strength and Circumstances of the Patient, and his Distemper are to be the main guide; and therefore can there be no set Forms determin'd for universal use. These take in what the present Practice relies on, but the milder are most used.

Catharticks milder.

Take Syrup of Damask-Roses

is. Milk-Water 3 is. Aqua

Mirabilis 3 ii. Mix for one Dose.'

Or,

' Take Syrup of Rhubarb 3 ii, Camomile. Water 3 is. Mix for

"one Dofe." Or,

Take Syrup of Rhubarb 3 i. Elixir Salurii 3 ss. Camomile-Water 3 iss. Mix for one Dose.

Cathar.

Catharticks rougher.

5

lè

12

er

i-

er

or

ſs.

ne

lix

ms

Cir-

his

de;

fet

ufe.

ac-

arc

ofes

qua

ofe.'

3 ii.

for

. E-

Wa-

har.

Take Syrup of Buck-thorn § ifs. Camomile-Water § ifs. Aqua Mirabilis 3 ii. Mix for one Dose.'
Or.

Take Syrup of Damask-Roses

jis, Elixir Salutis jis. Camomile-Water ji. Mix for one Dose.

But because Syrups, in such large quantities, are loathsom to many in taking, the general Practice is to prescribe extemporaneous Draughts by Insusion; many of which may be made from such a Portion of some Cathartick before given under that Form, as is allotted for a Dose; but because this is not so much used, we shall here subjoin a sew Examples of Potions thus made.

Take Sena 3 iii. Liquorice-Root 5 fs. Coriander-Seeds and Salt of Tartar, ana gr. x. infuse in a sufficient quantity of hot Water to firain 3 iii. to which add Elixir Salutis 3 ii. and Syrup of Damask-Roses 3 fs. Make into a Potion

for one Dofe.' Or,

Take Sena 3 ii. Rhubarb-Root 5 i. Liquorice 3 fs. Salt of Tartar gr. x. infuse in enough boiling Water to strain 3 iii. to it put Syrup of Buck-thorn 3 iii. Aqua Mirabilis 3 ii. Make into a Po-

tion for one Dofe, Or,

* Take Sena 3 ii. Jalap-Root 3 i. Liquorice 3 ii. Salt of Tartar gr. * x. infuse in enough boiling Wa-

ter to strain to \$ iii. and add Sy-

' into a Potion.' Or.

Take Sena and Damask Rofe-Leaves, and 3 ii. Liquorice 3 i. Salt of Tartar gr. x. infuse in a q. f. of boiling Water to strain

Fii. and add to it Syrup of Dam. Rofes 3 fs. for one Potion. Or,

' Take Sena 3 fs. Liquorice 3 i. Salt of Epfom Waters 3 ii. insuse

in enough boiling Water to ftrain

' Is. for one Potion'.

The Doses here are for grown Persons, and for Children they may be proportionably varied to their Ages; as likewise be made stronger or weaker, according to the Strength and Circumstances of the Patient. The indeed the stronger Catharticks, such as some Constitutions and Disorders require, come not conveniently into this Form, as many resinous Substances and Preparations in the Chymical Pharmacy, the Reader may therefore expect to meet with them amongst the Boles and Powders of this Class.

Narcoticks.

Reafons have already been given, why these ought not to be trusted in any Forms but such as are most proper for one Dose; and therefore Juless are hence excluded, and nothing else but Draughts are proper under this Division; a sew Examples take as follow.

' Take Plague-Water and Milk-Water, ana 3 is. Syrup of white

'Poppies 3 vi. Make into a 'Draught.' Or,

Take Plague-Water and Barley-

Cinnamon-Water, ana Jis. Liquid Landanum gut. xv. Syrup of

' red Poppies 3 iii. Mix.' Or,
' Take Dr. Stephens's Water 3 i.
' Barley-Cinnamon Water 3 ii. fo-

lid London Laudanum gr. ifs. Sy-

' rup of Cloves 3 iii. Mix.' Or,
' Take Aqua Miralilis 31. Ca-

momile-Water 3 ii. Syrup of white Poppies 3 vi. Mix for one Draught.

When the Intention is only to procure Sleep, or to stop Desluxions of Rheum, which all Opiates more or less do; it is no great matter what is the Vehicle, so that the Opiate be well adjusted in its Dose:

M m 3

but in Fevers, Cholicks, and other Diftempers, which have some other Indications belides that of giving Sleep, the Vehicle must be chose out of fuch as are most proper to the Intention pointed at, whether Alexipharmick, Carminative, Restringent, or any other. There is a hazard in ascertaining the Dose of Liquid Laudanum from the number of Drops, which few are appriz'd of; and that is, the shape of the Bottle from whence it is dropp'd, will make the quantity more or less, because the Drops will form larger or smaller, according to the fashion of the Phial, as may be demonstrated by Experiment, weighing fuch a number of Drops from Phials of different Forms and Magnitudes. For this reason many Physicians now chuse the solid Laudanum, which may be ascertain'd by Weight; and if it be well dissolv'd, its small quantity is hardly discernible to make a Draught thick or foul. But altho Opiates are best prescrib'd in fingle Doses to grown People; yet to Children where they are necessary, because the quantity for one Dose is fo fmall, as not eafily to be computed by Weight or Measure, the best way is to give them in Mixtures for many Doses, and directing a Spaonful at a time; to be repeated at feveral distances, till the end aim'd at is obtained. In the Gripes theretherefore, and ungovernable Loofenesses, the following may be of ule.

Take Camomile-Water 3 iv.

Aqua Mirabilis 3 ii. Syrup of

white Poppies 3 i. for a Mixture to

be given at discretion. Or,

Take Mint-Water and Fennel-Water, and 3 ii. Syrup of Clovegilly-flowers 3 i. Liquid Landa* num gut. xx. Mix, and give a * Spoonful every half hour till it * procures eafe.

Coolers.

Very little is prescrib'd to the Shops under this Intention, because the Kitchen so much better supplies all of this kind; and the common Diluters, of which Sage-Tea, Lemonade with a little Wine, and Wine and Water are much the best: however, where other Forms are little us'd, Juleps after the following Examples may be prescrib'd.

' Take Black-Cherry and Baum-' Water, and 3 iv. Treacle-Water ' 3 ii. Syrup of Lemons, or of Sevil ' Oranges, 3 i. Make into a Ju-

6 lep.' Or,

'Take Sage-Water and Plantain-Water, ana 3 iv. Aqua Protheriacalis 3 ii. Syrup of Raspberries 3 i. Make into a Julep.' Or,

' Take Rhenish Wine new #6s.
' Syrup of Lemons 3 i. Make into

a Julep.' Or,

'Take Rhenish Wine and Damask Rose-Water, and Jiv. Butter-Bur-Water compound Jii. Syrup of Sevil Oranges. Make into a

' Julep.'

There are abundance of Recipes more of these Denominations, especially of Mixtures, in Writers of this kind: but because this Work is intended to be accommodated as much as possible to the present Practice; and that, with good reason, has greatly abridg'd those Forms, because what us'd to be given under them, has been generally trisling, or much more convenient and decent in others; we have taken up as little room as possible with this Part; which also will much shorten the following.

ALC CLUM W

SECT. IV.

Of Linetus's, Lambatives, &c.

HE Antient Practice greatly abounds with Prescriptions in thefe Forms, which the Prescriber at pleafure titles either Linetus's, Lambasives, Lobochs or Syrups, but they are much neglected by the prefent; nothing being reducible well into those Forms but Pectorals, and what is grateful to the Tafte: for the Confistence and Manner of taking makes any thing buter, or otherwife naufeous, herein intolerable; and nothing but Emollients and Detergents, fuch as Oils, opening Syrups, and Substances proper to unite them, and agreeable to their Qualities, being convenient to be reduced thereinto. The Sweetness and Adhesion likewise of these Medicines, make them not only tireforn in taking, but clogging, and injurious to fome Stomachs; that while by them it is endeavoured to deterge the Lungs of Phlegm, the Digestion is so much hindred, that a greater Supply is made; which makes such Efforts in vain, if not worse for the Patient. In short, there are very few of these of any other service, than to promote and ease those Coughs in old Age, which are necessary to keep open the Breast, and break away fuch Infarctions, which are occasion'd by a Diminution of Transpiration, (i. e. what is commonly called taking of Cold) or a weaken'd. Concoction, that give rife to Pleurifies, Afthma's, Coughs, and the like. It is not unfrequent to meet with many under this Denomination, intended to restringe and ag-

glutinate; but they are justly rejected, because Sugars are opposite to all such Designs, as has been already sufficiently urg'd in many places. Where Oil is to be mixed in these Forms, it is first to be done very intimately with a little Sugar, or what Powders else are ordered; and then the Syrups to be dropt in gradually at first, till there is an entire Incorporation: the Oil and Syrup may be mixed without, but with a great deal of trouble.

Dr. Fuller concludes his Article of Lambatives, with fome Hints worth every one's regard, and therefore I'll transcribe them. ' r. Sweet, mucilaginous incrassating Medicines, tho they may help Excretion out of the Throat it felf, may render the Blood fofter, and dispose the Humours for Maturation and Evacuation; yet it is not their Talent to fetch up any thing that lies deep in the Chest. And therefore when the Blood, and Habit of the Body is foul, and a Load of thick Phlegm is to be brought out of the Lungs, fuch things as thefe are very wrongly and noxiously prescrib'd; for they will further pollure the Blood with a mucous heavy Chyle, and fluff up the Lungs with a greater Colluvies. 2. Brisk acrious stimulating things, which do not really descend into the Lungs, but only by tickling, pricking and irritating the Fibres, excite a Cough; and by means of it exagitate the Lungs, and shake the Humours out of them, and fo M m 4

do it not primarily, but secondarily. Thefe, I fay, pump out of the Pneumonick Pipes fuch Matter as lies loofe and fluid; and are therefore in vain attempted, when a great Mass of tough Phlegm is deposited, and sticks fast in the Bronchia, and inmost Vesicles. And oftentimes their use is not only in vain, but hurtful also; because they raise a Cough, and tire out the Lungs to no purpole, and weaken their Tone to no advantage. 3. There are no fuch things as Expectorators, properly so call'd, except Volatiles and Balfamicks : and these do not slip down directly by the Trachea, but first being convey'd into the circulating Blood, are thence fuffus'd into the Pneumonick Veffels, and their inmost Recesses. And it is fuch only that have the power to remove and cast clammy Phlegm and purulent Matter out of the Bronchia, Vesicles, and crude "Tubercles."

Emollients.

Take black Bechic Troches finely powder'd gii. Syrup of Liquorice and Hyssop, ana gi. Oil of Almonds gss. Mix S. A.'

Take white Bechic Lozenges

ignii, Syrup of Marsh-Mallows,

and Oil of sweet Almonds, ana

4 gifs, Mix S. A.'

Take Powder of Haby fresh made 3 fs. Diacodium and Syrup of Liquorice, ana 3 iss. Oil of

fweet Almonds 3 i. Mix S. A.'
Take Sperma-Ceti 3 ii. white
Sugar 3 fs. Syrup of Balfam 3 iii.

" Mix S. A."

Take Powder of Marsh-Mallow
Roots 3 iii. Flower of Sulphur 3 i.
Gum-Arabick 3 ss. White of Eggs

beaten up 3 i. Syrup of Marsh-

Mallows q. f. Mix S. A.

'Take Seeds of Fleabane and Quinces, and 3 i. make into a Mucilage with q. f. of Rose-Water to 3 iv. to which strain'd, add one White of an Egg beaten, and white Sugar powder'd 3 v.'

te

la

th

W

of

.

•

•

.

60

.

6 1

6

.

.

.

.

. .

.]

. 1

. 1

1 5

for

My

wh

me

. .

4 n

1 1

. 7

This is fitter for a fore Mouth than any other medicinal Purpole, and is very cooling and pleasant. It ought to be retain'd as long as

possible without swallowing.

' Take white Sugar-Candy 3 vi.
' Oil of fweet Almonds, and Syrup
' of Marsh-Mallows, and 3 is. Mix
' S. A.'

' Take Syrup of red Poppies and Linfeed Oil, ana 3 ii. Oil of Anifeed gut. ii. Sugar 3 ii. Mix S. A.'

' Take Conserve of Hips 3 s.
' Diacodium and Oil of sweet Al-

monds, ana § ifs. Mix S. A.
Take white Lozenges and Sperma-Ceti, ana § ifs. Oil of fweet
Almonds and Syrup of Balfam,

ana § ifs. Mix S. A.

Take Powder of Liquorice 3 iii,
Syrup of Maiden-Hair, and Oil
of sweet Almonds, and 3 i. Mix
S. A.'

Many more Examples might be given; but these are sufficient to direct the manner by which these are to be ordered, they admitting of but little Variation: some only being more to foften and lubricate the Passages, and others to thicken tickling Rheums, and obtund the Acrimony of the Humours; according to either of which Defigns, they may be made more or less oily, or fated more or less with inspissating Gums. They are to be taken by a Spoonful at a time, and repeated two, three, or four times a day, according to the Urgency of Symptoms. The oily Lambatives are most ordered in Afthma's and Pleurifies, and to heal Excoriations and Abfrefles, and foften and relax the crispy Tone of the

Fibres, that straitens the Capacities of the Vessels. And those with Gums and Balsamick Resins, are more intended to envelope the active Salts which continually prick and stimulate the Fibres to cough, and thereby they may prevent Catarrhs. Those which promote Expectoration, are of the following kind.

Detergents.

S

i.

X

d

-

1-

1.

et

n,

ii.

il

1X

30

j-

re

ōf

Ĉ+

he

k-

ri-

to

ay

ed 15.

ul

e,

to

he

in

cal

en

he

es,

* Take Syrup of Hyssop 3 iis.

Oil of sweet Almonds 3 i. Oil of
Aniseeds gut. ii. Tincture of Myrrh
5 i. Powder of Orrice-Root 3 iv.
Flowers of Benjamin 3 ss. Tobacco
gr. iv. Mix' S. A.

Take Syrup of Ground-Ivy,
Hore-hound, ana Jifs. Oxymel
fimple Ji. Powder of Arum comp.
of Orris, and Gum Ammoniac,
(diffolv'd in Cinnamon-Water and
ftrained) ana Ji. Elixir Proprietatis, prepared with Oil of Sulphur
by the Bell, Jfs. Flowers of Ben-

jamin gr. xii. Mix' S. A.
Take Balfam of Tolu 3 ii. rub
it very fine and finooth with the
Yolk of an Egg, and then put to
it Syrup of Liquorice 3 ifs. Balfam

of Peru gut. iv. Mix' S. A.

Liquorice, and i. Gum Ammoiniac dissolved in White-Wine and ftrain'd zi. Powder of Arum comp. and Myrrh, and z s. Mix S. A.

This latter is somewhat untoothfom from the Bitterness of the Myrrh: but where the Vessels are greatly stuffed, it will do good service; as also in nervous Asthma's, which give not way to ordinary means.

f Take Syrup of five Roots 3 ii. candied Garlick 3 fs. Gum Ammoniacum dissolv'd in Vinegar and ftrain'd 3 fs. Qil of Linseed 3 i. Mix S. A.'

Take fine Penice Soap fliced thin 5 fs. Oil of fweet Almonds and Syrup of Violets, ana 3 i. Mix S. A.

This is of an unfeemly Colour, because the Soap changes the Syrup green; but it powerfully expectorates, and is also a good Detergent in Foulnesses of other Viscera besides the Lungs.

' Take Sperma-Ceri 3 s. white Sugar-Candy 3 i. Syrup of the Bal' fam of Tolu. Mix them smooth

" S. A."

This flands greatly recommended for a Hoarfeness; and if yi. of Linseed Oil was added, it would mend it for that purpose.

" Take Linfeed Oil new drawn, white Sugar-Candy finely pow-

der'd, and Syrup of Ground Ivy, ana 3i. Powder of Orrice 3i.

Flowers of Sulphur 3 fs. Tincture

of Gum Ammoniac gut. xii. Oil of Anifeeds gut. iv. Salt of Harts-

horn gr. vi. Mix S. A.'

Take Balfam of Capivi 3 ii.

Egg; then add fine Sugar-Candy

in Powder 3 iii. Linfeed Oil 3 ifs.
and Syrup of Marth-Mallows 3 iifs.

Mix S. A.

' Take Oxymel of Squills, Syrup of Saffron and Linfeed Oil, ana i, fine Sugar-Candy in Powder

1 g fs. Mix S. A.

Take Balfam of Lucatellus & fs.

of Gilead 3 ifs. mix well with the Yolk of an Egg, then put Syrup

of red Poppies 3 ii. Oil of fweet

Almonds § i. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell gut. xii. Mix S. A.

This latter well order'd makes a beautiful red Lambative, and all these help more or less to expectorate, as Symptoms are more or less urgent, by their respective Ingredients. Most of these are too thick for common Phials, because they

are

are difficult to pour out, they should therefore be put into such as are made with wide mouths on purpose, or into Gally-pots, out of which they are frequently ordered to be fucked off from a Liquorice Stick.

al

to da uli

Do

Dw S

· E

· W

G

· R

(m

· fr

· Po

ı m

c cla

Med

large

will

pole

be co

Expe

ftren

not o

but 1

lodgir

oint

fixes,

gives

Pains.

a Nur

of ftm

lettuar

Mull

pulp

Hush

add

ers y

This

the use

Ele

T

SECT. V.

Of Electuaries.

INTO this Form, there are some things reducible almost for all Intentions; and as they convey most Medicinal Simples in Substance, they are generally to be depended on in Cases of Importance and Difficulty; and the only things not convenient to be manag'd hereby, are fuch as are extremely bitter and nauseous, or of that efficacy, that their Doses cannot be exactly enough adjusted; these being assign'd generally by guess, in the quantity of a Nutmeg or the like : and for this reason will be found under this Division, none of the bitter Stomachicks, nor of the strong Catharticks, nor Narcoticks; the first because they cannot well be got down in this Form, and the latter, because their Doses ought to be weighed with the utmost exactness, and therefore proper only for Boles. The quantities of dry and liquid Ingredients are here to be proportion'd fo, as to make the Confistence fomewhat thinner than the officinal Electuaries; and where there are much Powders, they ought to be mixed very thin, because they quickly stiffen with a few hours standing, as when made with the Powder of the Peruvian Bark, and such like dry Substances. Regard ought to be had, that fuch things be not herein put together as will ferment, or not lie quiet in the Composition;

DIS

for which reasons Volatiles, such as Salt Armoniac, Harts-horn, and the like, will always be rarefying the Mass until they escape. Testaceous Powders, with Syrups or Conserves of any manner of Acidity, will ferment and spoil the whole: as likewife will all the Preparations of Steel, the Salt excepted, that lying still in most mixtures. For want of Attention to this in Prescription, many things are ordered together, which by the time they come to the Patient, cannot be contained in their Vessels, and give a great deal of diflike, upon suspicion of a fault in the Materials, or the Apothecary, whereas it is really in the Preferiber. But with the utmost Care many Syrups and Conserves, in hot Weather, will be apt to ferment; and therefore these ought to be calculated in fuch quantities, as may be taken within two or three days: for when they work, they spoil, and ought to be rejected.

Cephalicks.

Electuarium Cariophyllatum, Electuary of Clove-Gillyflowers. Take Conferve of Clove-Gillyflowers i. of Red Roses 3 is. Syrup of Citron-Peels q. s. to pulp it thro

a Sieve; to which add the Spe-

Ambergrease gr. v. and make into

This

h

id

13

·f.

or

y,

::

ns

at

Or

ip-

ge-

me

led

eal

nuk

ry,

er.

Sy-

er,

tre-

in

ken

hen

10

lec-

ake

vers

ot

hro

Spc-

3 1.

into

This

This is a good warm Medicine in all nervous Decays, and raises the Spirits. In all Disorders therefore from those Desects, it is commended to be taken two or three times in a day, with a Glass of Wine or any usual Drink after it; the quantity of a Nutmeg is enough for an ordinary Dose.

Electuarium Ducis Sabaudiæ, The Duke of Savoy's Electuary. 'Take Sarsaparilla and Seeds of Dwarf-Elder, ana 3 iii. Seeds of St. John's-wort, Leaves of Germander and Ground-Pine, ana 3 ii. Angelica-Root, round Birthwort, Cinnamon, ana 3 is. Cloves 9 i. Saffron gr. xv. Reduce all into a fine Powder, and make into an Electuary with triple the quantity of

clarify'd Honey.

This is indeed fit for an Officinal Medicine, and is as easy made in a large quantity as a small one, and will keep. It is contriv'd on purpose against the Gout, and ought to be continu'd a long time, to answer Expectation. It greatly warms and frengthens the Fibres, and therefore not only contributes to a regular Digestion and Concoction of Juices, but prevents any foreign Matter lodging upon them; especially in the Joints, where it most commonly fixes, and spoils their Offices, and gives Arthritick and Rheumatick Pains. The Dose the quantity of a Nurmeg rwice a day, with a Glass of strong Wine.

Electuarium Paralyticum, An Electuary against the Palsy. Take Mustard-Seed beat with Water 3 i. pulp it through a Sieve, that all the Husk may be lest behind; to it add Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 3 i. Spirit of Lavender 3 ii. Make into an Electuary S. A.

This is an excellent Medicine for the use its Title expresses; and in the Decays of Age, when the Solids grow crifpy and dry, and subject the Limbs to Tremors, it will do great service, and ought to be taken swice a day at least, especially in a Morning, the quantity of a large Nutmeg; and to drink after it a Glass of rich Wine, or a Draught of some Julep or Diet-Drink of the same Intention, to which the Reader may turn.

Electuarium Cardiacum, A Gardiack Electuary. 'Take Conferve of Gillyflowers, and of the Yellow of Sevil Orange-Peals, ana § i. candy'd Citron-Peel, green Ginger, Electuary of Saffafras, Juice of Kermes strain'd, ana § ii. Oil of Cinnamon gut. vi. Make into an Electuary with q.f. of Syrup of Cloves.'

This is very warm and ftrengthning of all the nervous Parts, especially the Stomach, where it expels Wind, crude Belchings, and Flatulencies from Indigestion. The quantity of a large Nutmeg to be taken two or three times in a day, drinking after it a Glass of some Liquor of the same Intention.

Electuarium Cephalicum, An Electuary for the Head. Take Male Piony-Root in fine Powder 3 fs.

' Human Skull and native Cinnabar, ' ana g ii. Candy'd Nutmeg g i.

Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 35s.
Syrup of compound Piony q. f.

for an Electuary.'

This is calculated for all Diforders of the Head, and will in a great measure guard against Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Palsies, and an invererate Head-Ach. The Native Cinnabar is accounted a Specifick for these Purposes, which see Part 2. Sect. 1. Class 1. N° 84. but this must not be made too thin, because that will settle to the bottom by its Weight. The Dose the quantity of a large

Numeg

Numeg two or three times in a day, with a Draught of any fuitable

Liquor.

Electuarium è Cinnabaro, The Cinnabar Electuary. 'Take native Cinnabar 3 s. let it be rubbed very fine in a marble Mortar, and then mix with it fine Sugar 3 ifs. and make into an Electuary with q. s. of Juice of Kermes.'

This trusts altogether to the Cinmahar, and is to be given with success in most convulsive Disorders;
but there is an Exception against
this excellent Medicine, that it be not
too liberally administred to those who
have weak Nerves, because its Force
is reckon'd so powerful, as to shock
such even in their natural Textures,
and thereby may dispose to Tremors
and Paralytick Shakings. The Dose
of this the quantity of an ordinary
Nutmeg twice in a day.

The great Cordial Electuary. 'Take Conferve of Clove-Gillyflowers, of the yellow Peel of Oranges and Lemons, and 3 fs. candy'd

Giron, candy'd Nurmeg, candy'd Ginger, Electuary of Sassafras,

Juice of Kermes strain'd, and compound Spirit of Lavender,

ana 5 ii. Oil of Cloves, Cinnamon, and Mint, ana gut. ii.

Syrup of Raspberries q. s. to make

into an Electuary.'

This is a very grateful Medicine, and very warm and comforting to the Stomach, and all Parts that are affected therefrom by Consent of Nerves; and particularly the Head; it may be taken about the quantity of a Nutmeg at any time, upon Weakness, Faintness, Sickness, or any Disorder at Stomach, with a Glass of good Wine.

Electuarium de Visco Quercino, Electuary of Misletoe. Take Powder of Misletoe 3 i. native Cinnabar finely levigated § fs. comp.
Spirit of Lavender 5 ii. Oil of
Rosemary gut.vi. Juice of Kermes
9. f. to make into an Electuary.

k

.

.

.

•

.

. .

.

tle

to

all

the

pho

giv

the

at I

COL

of

len

and

efpe

deli

duc

Do

This is near what Dr. Fuller gives under the same Title, but the quantity of Spirit of Lavender he orders, and the Syrup to make it up with, unless it be of a Consistence almost hard, will let the Cinnabar fall to the bottom: but this is an Error very frequently met with in extemporaneous Prescription, for want of a better acquaintance in the Shops, This is also calculated against Diftempers of the Head and Nerves, as is manifest from its respective Ingredients, whose Virtues stand fully explain'd in the Second Part. The quantity that of a Nutmeg two or three times in a day, with a Draught of some medicated Wine of the same Intention,

Electuarium Sinapios, The Mustard-Electuary. 'Take Powder of 'Mustard-Seed 3 ss. Conserve of Rue 3 ii. Syrup of Steechas q. s.

Oil of Rolemary and Lavender,

ana gut. iv.

This is from Dr. Fuller, but the Mustard-Seeds will not powder if good, because of their great Oiliness; and therefore are they much better beat into a Mash with q. s. of Syrup, and forced through a Pulping-Sieve. This makes an excellent Medicine, which will wonderfully quicken the Sense and Motion of the Fibres in Constitutions overflow'd with cold Rheums and Defluxions. It is also a good Prefervarive against Fevers of the worst kind, which feize the Spirits, and discover their Malignities upon the principal Parts of the animal Frame. It ought to be taken every Morning and Evening with fome medicated Drink or Julep of the same Intention; and will be of great service

10

1.

ip.

of

es

les

in-

TS,

th.

oft

to

ror

m-

of

ps.

Dif-

as

re-

ex-

The

or

ight

the

Inf-

r of

of

7. 1.

der,

the

er if

Oili-

nuch

. of

ulp-

llent

fully

n of

over-

De-

efer-

worst

and

the

ame.

rning

cated

nten-

ervice

131

in Epidemical Contagions, of what kind foever.

Electuarium Stomachicum, A Stomach-Electuary. 'Take Conferve of red Rofes and Roman Wormwood, ana 3 i. of yellow Orange-Peels and green Ginger, ana 3 is. long Pepper in Powder 3 i. Oil of Cinnamon gut. iv. Syrup of Quinces 4. 6.

Electuarium Stomachicum alterum, Another Stomach-Electuary. 'Take 'Conserve of Roman Wormwood '3 is. Conserve of Sevile Orange-'Peels and candy'd Ginger, ana 3 ss. 'Powder of Saffron 3 ss. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell gut. x. Syrup of Quinces q. s. Make into an

' Electuary.' Or,

Take Conserve of red Roses

ii. of Hips Is. candy'd Ginger

iii. Saffron Di. Spirit of Sulphur

by the Bell gut. xii. Syrup of red

Poppies or Juice of Kermes q. s.

to make into an Electuary, and

pass thorow a Pulping-Sieve. Or,

Take Conserve of red Roses

ii. acidulate with q. s. of Spirit

of Sulphur by the Bell, and pulp

thorow a Sieve with a q. s. of

Juice of Kermes, for an Electua-

· ry. All that of this Form could be titled Stomachicks, we have subjoin'd to this Division, because they are all of the Aromatick kind, thereby claim equally that of Ce-These latter we have phalicks. given, extend their Influences to the Head and whole nervous System, at the fame time that they warm, comfort, and strengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, and diffipate Flatulencies, corrugate the Membranes, and promote Digeftion: the last especially is a most elegant Medicine, delightful to take, and highly conducive to these good Ends. Dofe is as much as a large Nutmeg,

two or three times in a day, with a Glass of good Stomach-Wine afterwards.

Carminatives.

All under the foregoing Class have fome claim to this Title, because all Aromaticks are Carminatives, and discuss Vapours and Flatus's pent up in the Stomach and Bowels, as explain'd under that Division, Part 2. which see: there is therefore the less need of many Examples under this Head, the few following may therefore suffice.

Electuarium Juniperinum, The Juniper Electuary. 'Take JuniperBerries 3 i. beat them in a Mortar
with q. f. of Syrup of green Ginger, till they are almost in a fmooth Mixture; then pass them through a Pulping-Sieve, and mix Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers
i. Electuary of Bay-berries 3 iii.
Oil of Caraway gut. vi. Make into an Electuary, with q. f. of Syrup of Clove-gillyshowers, or of candy'd Ginger.'

This greatly warms the Vistera, and dissipates Wind; but if the Juniper-Berries be thought too trouble-fome to manage in this manner, a due proportion of the chymical Oil drawn from them may be put in; but that is not judg'd so good. This may be taken three or four times in a day, as much as a Nutmeg.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri extemporaneum, The Bay-Berry Electuary. 'Take Conferve of Clovegillyflowers and of Rofemary-Flowers, ana § i. Powder of Bay-

Berries 3 ii. Oil of Camomile chymical gut. vi. Syrup of Cloves q. s.

for an Electuary.

Flectuarium ex Angelica, Electuary of Angelica. Take Angelica-Root green, wash'd and clear'd from all that is not good, § i. beat

it with a fufficient quantity of Syrup of green Ginger to a Paste, which force through a Pulping-Sieve, and to it put Conserve of

 Clove-gillyflowers 3 i. Oil of Caraway gut. vi. and with a q. f.

of Spirit of Juniper make into an

· Electuary.

Either of these taken two or three times in a day, as much as a Nutmeg, will greatly break away Wind from the Stomach, and are good in all Hypocondriacal Flatulencies, as well as these following.

Hystericks and Hypocondriacks.

Electuarium Hystericum, An Hysterick Electuary. ' Take Conserve of Rue 3 i. Electuary of Bay-Berries 3 fs. Gum Ammoniack 3 i. diffolv'd in q. f. of Tincture of Caftor, Powder of Myrrh 3 i.

Saffron 3 fs. Syrup of stinking

Orrice q. f. Mix.

This is good against all kinds of Fits and Convulsions that arise from Uterine Diforders, and too high an Orgafm of Spirits. It also helps to deterge the glandular Contortions, and make clear Passage for the neryous Fluids in the minutest Fibres. Give as much as a Nutmeg, two or three times in a day.

Electuarium Emmenagogicum, An Electuary to promote the Menses. Take Conferve of Roman Worm-

wood and Wood-Sorrel, ana 3 i. Electuary of Bay-Berries 3 fs. Tro-

ches of Myrrh in fine Powder * zii. Saffron Di. Syrup of Mug-

wort q. f. for an Electuary.

This is an excellent Cleanfer for Women after Childbed, and greatly deterges the Uterine Glands, so as to fit all those Parts again nor only for their natural Secretion, but for fresh Impregnation; but it must not be used after Conception, for fear of Abortion. It may be taken twice a day, as much as a Nutmeg.

Electuarium Emmenagogicum cum Chalybe, A Steel-Electuary for the Greensickness. ' Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood and Damask Roses, ana 3 iss. Salt of Steel 3 ii. Saffron 3 is. Powder of Carda-" moms 9 i. Syrup of Steel, or of Rhubarb, q. s. to make into an

· Electuary.

This is adapted to fingle Perfons who labour under Obstructions of the Menses, and ought to be taken to the quantity of a large Nutmeg twice in a day, using Exercife with it. It is most proper for fuch as are pale, and of thin Habits; but for the contrary Constitutions, the following.

20

tir

.

.

CO

OI

an

an

th

an

In

CW

qu

Va

Electuarium Emmenagogicum cum Helleboro, An Electuary to promote the Menses with Hellebore. Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood 3 ii. black Hellebore in Powder 3 iii. Salt of Tartar 3 ii. Affafœida dissolv'd in q. s. of Tincture of Castor 9 i. Syrup of Rhubarb

q. f. for an Electuary.

This agrees admirably with fanguine Constitutions, who by some accident labour under Uterine Obstructions; for it very powerfully breaks through them, without giving that Heat and Force to the Blood which Chalybeares sometimes do, and occasion that peculiar Furor which is difficult to allay: for this rather damps the Spirits, and checks their exorbitant Sallies, at the same time it operates so upon the Blood, by dividing and thinning it, as to carry it through the Uterine Veffels, and make due Evacuation. Its Dole as the former.

Electuarium Chalybearum, A Steel-Electuary. ' Take Conserve of Rolemary-Flowers, Roman Wormwood, Scurvy-grass, ana z vi. Species Diambra and Winter's Bark

in Powder, and 5 i. Salt of Amber 9 i. Steel prepared with Sulphur 3 iii. Syrup of candied Nurmegs q. f. to make into an E-

· lectuary."

m

he

of

sk

ii.

12-

of

an

er.

IC-

to

ge

X-

for

ła-

tu-

dm

ore

ake

bod

der

Ma-

ure

arb

an-

me

Ob-

ully

ing

boo

do,

eror

this

ecks

ame

ood,

to

Tels,

ofe

teel-

of

rm.

Spe-

Bark in This is much in the Prescriptions of a Physician now of great Note in Practice, not only in some Uterine and Female Disorders, but also for Hypocondriacal Persons, and such who have a phlegmatick poor Blood. It gives Relief in the Spleen, and all Complaints thence arising. Brisk Exercise is of great advantage in the use of it, which ought to be taken twice or three times in a day with a Glass of White-Wine, or some medicated Drink of the same Intention.

Electuarium Splanchnicum, A. Splanchnick Electuary. Take Conferve of Rosemary-Flowers in the Electuary of Bay-Berries in Powder of black Hellebore and Pellitory of Spain, and in Sum Ammoniac in dissolved in q. s. of Tincture of Castor, Syrup of sive Roots q. s. to make into an Electuary

" mary."

The whole Materia Medica cannot furnish out a more effectual Remedy against all those Disorders, which pass under the names of Hyppo, Spleen and Vapours. continued use for some time will not only render the Blood, and all the animal Juices, duly fluid; but fo deterge and scour all the Recesses and fecret Meanders of the Body, that the Mind, or Director of the animal Actions, may meet with no Impediments, It may be taken two or three times in a day to the quantity of a Nutmeg, and will prevail even in Maniacks, if duly follow'd.

Strongthners,

To prevent the trouble of roo many Divisions, we shall include under this Head all the subordinate Classes it stands divided into, in the Second Part concerning Simples, and take in even some that might more strictly be ranked with Stomachicks.

Electuarium Incrassans, An incrassating Electuary. 'Take fresh Comfrey-Root Jii. Marsh-Mallow-Root, and white Lillies, ana Ji. beat them into a Pulp, which force thro a Sieve; then put to them Jii. of fine Sugar Js. of Species of Diatragacanth. frigid. and with q. s. of Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, make into an Electuary.'

This is somewhat troublesome to make, and will not keep long. ought to be taken the quantity of a Chesnut, two or three times in a day, and use a Milk-Diet. It is good to check the Heat and Motion of the Blood in Hectick Conftitutions, and give it a fofter and more balfamick Consistence : it is of service therefore to stop Bleeding at the Nose, Spitting of Blood, or Hemorrhages in any other Parts. Male Liquors, and too much Exercife, agree not with Courses of this Inrention; nor a high spirituous Diet. This also allays the Heat of Urine. and is good in Gonorrhaa's, and that Weakness in Women call'd the Whites.

Electuarium de Symphyto, The Comfrey Electuary. 'Take Pulp of fresh Comfrey Root and fine Sugar, and 3 i. Conserve of red Roses 3 is. Powder of Mastich 3 i. Syrup of Quinces q. s. to make it into an Electuary; to which may be added Juice of Kermes 3 ii. Oil of Cinnamon gut, iv.'

This is good against Fluxes of all kinds. It very much strengthens the Reins, and is therefore particularly of fervice in old Gleets and the Whites. In all Coughs from Catarrhs and Defluxions of tickling Rheums, this will much avail, and take away those Irritations which are continually frenting and wearing the Lungs. The Dose three or four times a day to the quantity of a Numeg.

Electuarium Analepticum, An Analeptick Electuary. ' Take Powder of Chocolate and sweet Almonds blanched, ana 3 i. fine Sugar, and Conferve of Red Roses, ana 3 iss. pass all through a Pulping-Sieve, after beating them in a Mortar with q. f. of Juice of Kermes, and add to them Balfam of Gilead 9 ii. and Syrup of Balfam 3 i. Make into an E-

· lectuary.

This is an extraordinary Compofition, to be constantly us'd for fome Months together, by Hectick and Consumptive Persons, whom it much nourishes, and softens the sharp hot Humours, which in fuch Perfons abrade and wear away the Substance of the Muscles. It is to be taken three or four times a day at discretion.

Electuarium Analepticum Cordiale, A Cordial Analeptick Electuary. Take powder'd Chocolate 3 ii. Juice of Kermes 3 ss. Ambergreafe rubb'd with a little fine Loaf-Sugar gr. viii. Oil of Cir-' namon gut. iii. Syrup of Balfam 4 3 ii. or q. f.

This is much as the foregoing; but is fomewhat warmer and more Cordial, and cannot therefore be indulg'd in fuch large quantities: as much as a Chefnut may be taken three or four times a day. These are both very excellent Recipe's, and rather fuited to the Closets than the Shops; for which reason we never, or very rarely, meet with fuch amongst medicinal Prescriptions, and because the good Women delight to be their own Apothecaries as far as they can,

d

e

A

FL

.

.

106

fer

fer

tha

mo

off,

the

for

of t

Pille

long

bro

all t

the 1

Refl

ceed

mick

a-fre

and

lities

Veff

Hum

mack

fer

of

Po

E

Electuarium Restorativum cum Chalybe, A Restorative Electuary with Steel. 'Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood and candied Nutmeg, ana 3 i. Ginger candied 3 ii. Steel prepared with Sulphur 3 ii. Oil of Cinnamon gut. ii. Make into an Electuary with q. f. of Syrup of five opening Roots.

This will much help to warm and restore a decay'd Consumptive Blood, and give new Vigour and Colour to the whole OEconomy. It may be taken two or three times in a day with the Spaw Waters, or drinking afterwards any other proper Liquor.

Electuarium contra Catarrhum, An Electuary against Casarrhs. Take Conserve of red Roses \$ ii. Pulp of Malaga Raisins 3 i. Powder of fine Mastich 3 ii. Nutmeg 3 fs. Syrup of white Poppies q. f. to make into a thin smooth Electuary.

This is a good Medicine against all tickling Coughs, and covers the Larynx with what guards it from the Extillations of thin Rheums. It may be taken two or three times in a day; but particularly at going to bed, as much as a Nutmeg at a Dose.

Electuarium ad Hernias, An E-lectuary against Rupsures. Take Pulp of Comfrey-Root 3 is. Conferve of red Roses 3 i. Powder of Blood-Stone finely levigated 3 ii.

Dragon's Blood 3 i. Sugar of Lead and Balfam of Peru, ana 3 fs.

Oil

d

d

I

h

d

d,

oc

y

n,

25.

ii.

W-

eg L

ec-

nft

he

m

It

in

to

1 2

E-

ake

on-

of

3 11.

ead

s fs.

Oil

Oil of Cinnamon gut vi. Syrup of 'namon gut. vi. Syrup of Quinces

' fmooth Electuary,'

This is a great Strengthner, and therefore may so draw up and harden the Solids, as to reduce Ruptures, and very much prevent them. It also may be used as a Restringent against Hemorrhages, and all kinds of Fluxes; to be taken two or three rimes in a day, to the quantity of a Nutmeg, with any proper Liquor.

Electuarium contra Dysenteriam, An Electuary against the Bloody Flux. ' Take Conserve of Red Roses & ifs. Sperma-Ceti & i. yel-· low Wax 3 iii. Oil of fweet Almonds Is. Syrup of Mint q. f. to make into an Electuary."

The Wax, cr. must be melted together, and then put to the Conferve after it is pulped. It is of great fervice in lining the Bowels with that Mucus, which defends them against the Irritations of Sharp Humours, and which a Flux has carried off, and opened even the Mouths of the Blood-Vessels. I have known fome Inftances, where Ingredients of this kind, either in this Form or Pills, have prevail'd in Fluxes of long standing; and that have been brought from both the Indies, after all the help that could be had from the usual means, which are generally Reftringents: but they will not fucceed so well as these softer Ballamick Substances, which as it were a-fresh plaster over the Bowels; and by their yielding adhesive Qualities, stop up the Mouths of the Vessels, and sheath the acrimonious Humours,

Electuarium Stomachicum, A Stomachick Electuary, ' Take Conferve of Roman Wormwood and of Sevil Orange-Peels, ana 3 i. Powder of Mint 3 ii. Oil of Cin-

" Coral q. f. to make all into a 'q. f. to make into an Electuary."

This strengthens a weak Stomach that is apt to reject and loath Food, and ought to be taken about an hour before Meals, as much as a Nurmeg, fucking afterwards the Juice of half a Lemon. It will also do good in habitual Diarrhaa's, and by degrees to fortify the Solids of the whole Body, as to remove all kinds of Fluxes.

Electuarium contra Abortum, An Electuary against Abortion. Take Conferve of red Rofes, Marmalade of Quinces, Juices of Kermes, candied Nurmegs, Syrup of Quinces, and Syrup of Coral, ana 3 is. Species for the Confection of ' Hyacinth 3 iii. Aromaticum Rofatum, and Aftringent Saffron of Mars, ana 3 ii. Oil of Cinnamon gut. vi. Make all together into a

' Imooth Electuary.'

This greatly strengthens Women in Child-bearing, and helps them to fultain the Load, that otherwise might thro Weakness fall away before its due time. It is a good Restringent and Cordial also, in all Cases attended with Weakness in either Sex, and ought to be taken three or four times in a day, as much as a Chesnut at a Dose.

Electuarium Restringens, A Refiringent Electuary. Take Conferve of red Rofes 3 ii. Diafcordium I fs. Bole fine in Powder Bii. Dragon's Blood Bifs. Balauftines 3 is. Oil of Cinnamon gut. ' iv. Syrup of dry'd Roses q. s. to make into an Electuary.'

This some calculate on purpose against a Diarrhea, and is to be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg three or four times in a day; or after every Stool, refraining at the fame time from all Malt Liquors: for in Diarrhaa's they will work as

Nn

powerfully as Catharticks, and fuffer nothing to take place while they are used: but this Note is to be made herein, that no Diarrham ought to be stopped, if it does not sicken, and diminish the Strength of a Person; for sometimes the Constitution finds means by this way to get rid of an ill Burden, and therefore such Discharge is then to be rather encouraged than hindred; but when the Patient is thirsty, feverish and weak, these Helps are to be called in.

Electuarium de Cinnamomo, Electuary of Cinnamon. Take the finest Cinnamon in Powder 3 vi. Oil of Nutmegs by Expression 3 ii. Saffron 3 is. Balzastines, Cochineal, and 3 i. Flowers of Benjamin 3 is. Juice of Kermes q. s.

to make an Electuary.

This is chiefly contrived for childing Women. It is a good Strengthner, and will help to prevent Abortion. It is likewife a good Aftringent in many other Cases, and may be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg, as often as Symptoms require to be repeated. The proportion of dry Powder is so great, that it will be apt to grow too dry, and will stand in need of moistening with fresh Juice or Syrup.

Electuarium contra Hæmoptoen,

An Electuary against Spitting of

Blood. Take white Poppy and

Henbane-Seed powder'd, ana § s.

Conserve of red Roses § i. Syrup

of Corn-Poppies q. s. to make in-

to a smooth foft Electuary.'

This is an Electuary greatly recommended by Mr. Boyle for the
purposes its Title expresses: it cools,
thickens, and represses the too quick
Motion of the Blood, and is therefore good in all Hecticks. It is to
be taken as discretion, as Symptoms
are urgent.

Electuarium Poterii, Poterius's Eletinary. Take the Anti-heftick of Poterius 3 is. Haly's Powder fresh made 3 ifs. Symp of Jujebs q. s. to make into an Electuary.

Dr. Fuller gives this, but it may be made with any Pettoral Syrup, or that of Marsh-Mallaws, because the Syrup of Jujebs is seldom or never made. He says it destroys all manner of exotick corruptive Sharpness, and Asperities of the Blood and Juices, and induces a balsamick, soft, and oleose Disposition; that it is second to none in a hectick Fever, and may be taken two or three times a day, with a Draught of Asses Milk, as much as the bigness of an ordinary Nutmeg.

Balfamicks.

ы

th

di

w

of

on

thr

Svi

tity

fon

dra

ftor

· P

C E

. 2

. 3

e m

E

lettu

" die

e ryr

ger

e in

9.1

1

Electuarium Pectorale, A Pelloral Electuary. Take Raisins and Conserve of red Roses, ana 3 i. pulped with q. s. of Syrup of Maiden-Hair, Sugar-Candy in fine Powder, and Species Diatragacanth. frigida ana 3 ss. Spirit of Sulphur by the Hell gut. xv. Make into an Electuary with q. s. of the same Syrup.

of Marsh-Mallows. Take Pulp of the Root of Marsh-Mallows (boil'd in Barley-Water, and drove thro a Sieve) \$ ii. of Raisins \$ is.

Species Diatragacanthi frigid. 3 fs. Syrup of Marsh-Mallows q. s. Make

' into an Electuary.'

Electuarium de Spermate-Ceti, Electuary of Sperma-Ceti. Take Conserve of Hips, and Archangel-Flowers, and 3i. sweet Almonds blanched 3 ss. Sperma-Ceti 3ii. beat all so with a q. s. of Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, that they may be pulp'd thro a Sieve; then add of the Species Diatragac. frigid. 3 ss. and with enough of the

· fame

2

1

5

e

11

.

d

r,

25

cs

an

to-

ind

3 1.

lai-

ine

ga-

of

ake

of

ary

ulp

ows

ove

ils

s fs.

lake

Ceti,

Take

han-

Al-

-Ceti

f Sy-

they

then

co fri-

fthe

fame

fame Syrup, make all into a

fmooth Electuary.

These are all emollient, and will foften and lubricate all the Pattages, and fmooth acrimonious Humours, whereby they circulate with less Mischief. And hence thele are of great fervice in all Catarrhs and Defluxions of tharp Rheums from the Head, and Glands of the Throat, and will give Relief in obstinate Hoarfeneffes. They are likewife very friendly to the Kidneys, and defend those Passages from the Irritations of fandy Matter, that often washes thorow them : they cool the Heat of Urine, heal Gonorrhaa's, and allay all Pains from Stimuli; but care must be had, while all these laudable Intentions are in view, that they do not relax and pall the Stodrach too much, which they are too apt to do! for which Reasons they are fornetimes acidulated with Spirit of Sulphur, or fuch like things, which help to keep the Membranes of the Stomach in their due Tenfions. These are to be given two or three times in a day, or ofiner, if Symptoms, are urgent to the quanrity of a Chefnut for a Dofe; and fome foftening Broths or Emulfions drank afterwards.

Electuarium Restaurans, A Reflorative Electuary. Take Conferve of Hips 3 ii. Chocolate in Powder, Orrice-Root, ana 3 ii. Extract of Colt's-Foot (made from a strong Decoction evaporated)

make into an Electuary."

Electuarium Conditorum, An Elettuary of Preserves. Take candied Satyrion-Root, candied Eryngo-Root, Nutmegs and Ginger candied, ana 3 ss. Chocolate in Powder 3 ss. Juice of Kermes q. s. to make into an Electuary. Electuarium ad Pthisin, An Electuary against a Consumption. Take Conserve of red Roses 3 is, candied Eryngo-Root 3 is, sweet Almonds blanched 3 is, Mastich in Powder 3 i. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell gut. xv. Syrup of red Poppies q. s. to make into an Electuary.

Electuarium ad Pthisin altertum, Another Electuary against Consumptions. Take Conserve of Hips i. candied Nutmegs and Eryngo-Root and § s. Viper's Fiesh dry'd and powder'd 3 ii. Ambergrease 9 ss. Musk gr. v. Syrup of Balfam, or Juice of Kermes q. s. to make

' into an Electuary.'

Electuarium ad _____, Another ____ ' Take Extracts of Colt's' Foot, and of new unbopt Ale, and ' 3 fs. candied Nutmegs and Eryngo' Roor, and 3 ii. Flowers of Ben' jamin 9 i. Ambergrease and Musk, ' and gr. v. Juice of Kermes q. s.
' to make into an Electuary.'
Electuarium _____ Another _____

Take Extract of Bohee-Tea \$ 1s.
Saryrion-Root boil'd in Canary,
and pulped thro a Sieve, \$1. Chocolate and Viper's Flesh powder'd,
ana \$ ii. Ambergrease and Musk,

ana gr. v. Make all into an Elee-

In all languid wasting Constitutions, either from Age, acute Diftempers, or too large Evacuations, according to the Exigency and Indication of particular Symptoms; may either of these be used, or others of the same kind, contriv'd to restore a due Elasticity to the Solids, and give that generous warmth and Consistence again to the Juices, as may enable them to deposite proper Supplies to the abraded Parts, as they circulate thro them. And in all Intentions of this nature, regard

Nn 2

is chiefly to be had to the Temperament: where the Blood is hot and quick, it must have a load laid upon ie by Agglutinents, and fuch Ingredients as give a mucilaginous, and an adhefive Property to any Fluids they are mixed with. But where the Blood is low, and the Skin pale and clammy, it must be inspired with warm Aromatick Compositions, which at the fame time carry along with them what is adhefive and nourifhing; as the candied Spices and balfamick glutinous Substances of the Extracts and Jellies: and a suitable Diet and way of living must be comply'd with in all these respects, or else these can avail but little. But where that Care is taken, and such Auxiliaries as Medicine affords in other Forms comply'd with, there is not a curable Confumption which some of these will not conquer. Another use likewise this Class may be apply'd to with great Success, and that is in Cases of Impotency from a cold chilly Blood; for they not only afford due Matter to fill the Parts of Generation with proper Juices, but also will warm and stimulate them to Coition, especially those which are loaded with the Sweets. Thefe, as most others of this Form, are to be taken two or three times a day to the quantity of a Nurmeg for a Dofe, drinking some convenient and suitable Liquor after each.

Electuarium Vulnerarium, A Vulnerary Electuary. ' Take Conferve of red Roles 3 ii. new unsalted Butter 3 fs. Yolk of one Egg, Powder of Balfam of Tolu 3 ifs. Balfam of Gilead Dii. Make all

into an Electuary S. A.

The Balfams, Butter, and Egg must be well incorporated first, and then the Conferve added in a smooth

Pulp. Dr. Fuller fays this dissolves tough thick Phlegm, befmearing the Bronchia, and renders all the Meatus flippery, and eafily paffable: that it repairs and heals the Vesicles of the Lungs, when rumid and tenfe. and strain'd beyond their natural Tone; and therefore is it of fervice in a dry consumptive Cough, to be taken the quantity of a large Nutmeg or Chefnut two or three times in a day.

Electuarium-Another -' Take Conserve of red Roses \$ ii. " Conserve of Hips 3 i. Lucatellus's Balfam 3 fs. Syrup of Balfam q. L.

to make into an Electuary.' Electuarium Another -

' Take Balfam of Tolu in fine Powder, and rubbed with the Yolk of an Egg, 3 ss. Ballam of Capivi 3 ii. ' Pulp of the Conferve of red Rofes, with q. f. of Balfamick Syrup, ' 3 ii. Make all into a smooth Elecc mary.

Electuarium-- Another-' Take Pulp of Cassia 3 ifs. Venice 'Turpentine, and that of Cyprus, boil'd to a Brittleness, and powder'd, ana z ii. Rhubarb z ss. Gum Arabick and Species Diagragacanth. frigid, and gi. Syrup of Marsh-" Mallows q. f. to make an Elec-

" tuary."

These have not only that adhefive Quality of the foregoing, but have also somewhat that is, tho in a low degree, deterfive; whereby they take place in all Ulcerations and Tubercles of the Viscera, but particularly of the Lungs and urinary Passages: for which Reasons they, or such as are near of this kind, are constantly met with in Practice, in Asthma's, and all Infarctions of the Breaft; and also in Foulnesses of the Kidneys, which appear by constant Pains and a purulent Urine, and in the

th

D

m

26

•]

.

. (

. 9

...

fcri

wh

the

It i

INV

infa

الد

take an oriz

3

•

15

at

e,

al

æ

1-

CS

ii.

s's

C

w-

of

ii.

es,

ıp,

ec-

ice

us,

W-

um

sth.

fh-

ec-

he-

but

in a

hey

Tu-

arly

es:

h as

ntly

na's,

aft;

Kid.

ains

the

rorft

2:17

worst of Gleets; for they will deterge Glass of any suitably medicated Liand heal a fingle Gonorrhaa with fafery, if no other means are us'd. And the whole Bulk of Medicine can hardly supply a better Remedy than the last of these in any such Cases: for the common Practice, by violent Catharticks and Mercurials, is too rough; infomuch, that under a Presence of eradicating a Malignity, they fo weaken the Parts, that it becomes idifficult to reftore them to their proper Tone again.

Electuarium de Guaiaco, Electuary of Guaiacum. ' Take Eryngo-Root candy'd 3 ii. with a sufficient quantity of balfamick Syrup pulp it through a Sieve; and to it add Extract of Guaiacum Fi. and Ceruss of Antimony 3 ii. and make into an Electuary with q. f. of the

fame Syrup.

This is reckon'd much to promote natural Transpiration, and to be therefore of service in all cutaneous Eruptions from a foul vitiated Blood; as also in Venereal Cases. It is to be taken twice in a day, with a Draught of some Liquor suitably medicated after each Dofe.

Electuarium Ethiopicum, The Ethiops Electuary, ' Take Ethiops Mineral 3 i. Vipers-Flesh in Powder & fs. Gum Guaiacum 3 ii. Conferve of red Roses pulp'd with q. f. of Syrup of Clove-Gillyflowers 3 i. and with enough of the fame Syrup make an Electuary.'

This is a most efficacious Prescription in all Foulness of Blood whatfoever, that erodes and ulcerates the inner Parts, or deforms the Surface by breaking our upon the Skin. It is prevalent therefore in the most inveterate Venereal Cases, and is infallible in the Itch, Leproly, and all tetterous Eruptions. It may be taken twice a day, the quantity of an ordinary Numer, drinking a quor after each Dofe.

Electuarium Althmaticum, As Asthmatick Electuary. 1 Take Flowers of Sulphur & L. Ginger 3 fs. Saffron 3 i. Musk gr. v. Honey I ii. and make into an Electuary with q. f. of Syrup of Saffron, or common Sugar-Moloffes.

This with a little Alteration is a very common Prescription in asthmatick Coughs and Infarctions of the Breaft, and it is reckon'd to deterge the Bronchia powerfully from vifcous Adhesions; but it is not fo elegant a Medicine by much, as the following, for the fame purpole,

Take Extract of English Liquorice & fs. Sperma Ceti and Balfam of Gilead, ana g i. rubb'd with a little Yolk of Egg, Conferve of Wood-Sorrel and Rosemary-Flowers, ana § i. País all together through a Pulping-Sieve with a q. f. of Syrup of red Poppies, and then add Saffron in fine Powder 3 fs. Musk gr. v. and make an Electuary.

This makes a neat Medicine enough, and it will do good fervice in all Shortness of Breath, and Coughs thence arising. It may be taken as much as a large Nutmeg at a time, two or three times in a day, as Symptoms are more or less

urgent.

Electuarium ad Strumas, An Electuary for the King's-Evil. 'Take Ethiops Mineral and Cinnabar of Antimony, and 3 vi. Earth-worms prepared and powder'd gii. Sale of Amber, Tartar of Viniol and ' Cream of Tartar, ana 3 ifs. Powder of Arum-Root 5 is of Steel prepared with Sulphur 3 iii. Syrup of five opening Roots q. f. to make all into a fmooth Electuary." This is from the Prescription of

a Physician now in great note, for

a very obtlinate hereditary ill Habit, which was continually knotting the Glands, and fhirting ugly Swellings from one part to another, and which would fometimes ulcerate and be very croublesome; and with the help of the Bath it procured a very tolerable Constitution. It was order'd the quantity of a Nutmeg twice a day, and was continu'd near three months; but for want of a little Conserve, which would only require the Dose to be but a little larger, the Weight of the heavy Powders carry them to the bottom, and will not let them continue equally mix'd.

Diureticks.

Electuarium Lithontripticum, An Electuary against the Stone. Take Venice-Turpentine 3 i, mix it very well with the Yolk of one Egg, and then put to it Burdock-Seeds and Gromwel-Seeds, and 3 s. Winter-Cherries 3 ii. and with q. f. of Syrup of Marshmallows, make all together into a smooth

This will affift in cleaning the Urinary Passages, and forcing away any obstructed Gravel or gritty Matter. It may be taken the quantity of a Numey, as Symptoms require, drinking a Glass of White-Wine or Marshmallow-Tea after each Dose.

Electuarium Ictericum, An Electuary against the Jaundice. 'Take 'green Ginger 3 vi. Venice-Treacle '3 ii. Powder of Turmerick 3 ii. 'Powder of Saffron 3 i. Species of Diambra 9 ii. Oil of Juniper gut.x. 'Mix into an Electuary with q. s. 'of Syrup of Marshmallows.'

Splanchnick Elettuary. Take Conferve of Scurvy-grafs 3 ii. candy'd Elicampane-Root 3 fs. Powder of Arum-Root 3 ii. Salt of Worm-

wood 3 fs. and with q f. of Syrup of Furnitory, or five Roots, make an Electuary.

Electuarium Diureticum, A Diuresick Electuary. Take Parsley
and Fennel Roots, and 3 ii. Leaves
of Marshmallows in. i. Make a
strong Decoction, which evaporate to an Extract, and to it put
Conserve of Scurvy-grass 3 i. Powder of Hog-Lice 3 ii. Salv of Amber and Sassron, and 3 is. and
with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Marshmallows, or of the
five Roots, make into an Electuary.

* Take Pulp of a baked or roafted Squill, forc'd through a Sieve, § i. Powder of Marthmallow-Roots 3ii. Powder of Cinnamon 3 i. Sal Prunella and Saffron, and § fs. Conferve of Scurvy-grafs § 1. Syrup of Marthmallows q. f. to make

rup of Marihmallows q. 1. to mak an Electuary.

All these are very detergent, and will wear off those beginning Lodgments of foreign Matter upon the Bowels, which obstruct and disorder their Offices, and precipitate it chiefly by Urine. Therefore in the Jaundice, Spleen, Hypocondriacal Affections, Gravel, and Dropfies, they will do fervice. In those full Conflictions which arise from too frequent Tippling, and too little Exercife, which is the Cafe of many who keep Publick Houses, and hasten to Dropfles; they are much better than those Arong Catharticks which are usually given, and the fervice they do will be much more lafting : for ftrong Catharticks only force off a great deal by Stool, which tho it may be at prefent pleafing to the deluded Parient, yet they fo much overstrain the Springs of the Solids, that by losing their Tone they foon fill again ; whereas Medicines of this kind gradually break and divide

the

Sy-

ots,

iu-

ley

ves

1

po-

put

W-

m-

md

Sy-

the

tu-

ed

i.

ţ11.

al

fs.

y-

br

g-

10

4-

it

10

al

54

11

O

(-

e

the gross and viscid Juices, and fir them for the smaller Discharges, which because they make no force upon the Constitution, are not much attended to : and likewife by degrees do they abrade fuch Adhesions as had almost plugg'd up forme of the Viscera, and scour the minutest Vesfels in fuch manner, that the neceffary Fluids meet with no hindrance in their Circuit, and the Body has not an Over-load to fustain. ding to the Differences of Circumftances and Aggravations of Symptoms, these may be vary'd; and to answer any End of moment ought to be given some time, because such habitual Illneffes as they are defign'd to remove, will not give way very foon. They also may be affisted by fuitable medicated Drinks.

Alexipharmicks.

Ingredients of the most efficacy under this denomination are hardly to be trusted in this Form, because the quantity to be taken at a Dose cannot be fo well adjusted; and therefore they shall be referv'd for the next Section of Boles, which will much shorten this Part.

Electuarium Orvietanum, An Electuary against Poison. . Take Roots of white Dittany, Biftort,

Garline Thiftle, both kinds of

- Birthwort, Cinkfoil, Zedoary, Va-
- lerian the greater, Contrayerva,
- Angelica, Elicampane, Virginia Snake-Roor, Leaves of Carduus,
- of Devil's Bit, Meadow-fweet, Rue,
- Savin, Pennyroyal, Scordium,
- St. John's-wort, Citron-Peel, O-
- range-Peel, Cinnamon, Bay-Berries, Juniper-Berries, Toad's-Flesh,
- ana § i. Viper's-Flesh § iii. best
- Saffron 3 ii. Reduce all into a fine Powder, to which add Extract
- of Juniper-Berries, made with

White Wine, and evaporated to the Thickness of Honey, q. f. to

make an Electuary S. A. to every

Pound of which add Mithridate

and Venice-Treacle, ana y il.

This Dr. Bates fays was communicated to him by Sir Robert Talber, for a most powerful Remedy against the Plague and malignant Fevers; to be given from 3 fs. to 3 il. for a Dofe, and repeated as Symptoms indicate; but we have here omitted the Eleofacharum's, because they make fuch Forms less palatable, and add little or nothing to their Virtue. The whole indeed is more proper for an Officinal Medicine, than to have a place here, but it was thought too good a one to omit; especially as it comes recommended to us.

Electuarium Anti-epidemicum, An Electuary against the Plague. " Take

Roots of Contraverva y in. of Valerian, of Masterwort, and Ze-

doary, ana ifs. Seeds of Ange-

· lica hull'd, Dittany of Crete, Myrrh, ana § i. Virginia Snake-

Root & fs. Saffron 3 iii. Opium 3 ii.

Pulp of Juniper-Berries extracted

with Malaga Wine q. f. and with enough of the fame Wine to dif-

folve the Myrrh and Opium, make

all into an Electuary with the Sy-

rupus Epidemicus."

This Syrup may be supply'd with that of red Poppies, Saffron, or any of like kind, by those who have a mind to make the Medicine; which is well enough contriv'd to answer the Intention express'd by its Title, and may very properly be referv'd as a Family-Medicine in any fuch Apprehensions, by way of Prefervative; to be taken the quantity of a Nurmeg every night going to bed, and in Infusion, as the Aggravations of Symptoms indicate.

Electuarium Camphoramm, The Camphor-Electuary. ' Take Con-

Nn 4 " ferve

ferve of Rue 3 ii. Venice-Treacle s fs. Camphor 9 i. Syrup of red

Poppies q. f. to make into an

· Electuary.

This is also a convenient Medicine to keep by way of Preservative, against pestilential Contagions, and may be taken every night going to bed, and fasting in a morning, drinking a Glass of generous Wine afterwards: but these are seldom wanted in our Country, and therefore are most likely to be of use to fuch as travel into Countries frequently alarm'd with fuch kind of Infections.

Electuarium cum Cortice Peruviano, The Peruvian Electuary. ' Take the Peruvian Bark in fine Powder

4 3 i. make it into an Electuary with q. f. of Syrup of red Roles.

This is infallible in all Intermittents, and is to be given the quantity of a Chesnut every three or four hours, between the Fits.

Electuarium____ Another_

Take the Bark in fine Powder & fs. · Powder of Snake-Root 3 i. Mith-

ridate z ii. Syrup of red Poppies q. f. to make into an Electuary.'

This is fitted for those Agues where the Intervals are not very distinct, but there remains some Indisposition after the Fit is off. It is warmer than the former, and affifts Transpiration, to the diminution of which fuch Diforders chiefly owe their Rife; and for which purpofes also the following may be yet more proper in some Constitutions.

Electuarium- Another-

Take fine Powder of the Bark 4 3 fs. Mithridate 3 ii. Camphor 3 fs.

- rubb'd fine with a little Oil of
- weet Almonds, and make all into
- an Electuary with q. f. of Syrup of Cloves.

Electuarium- Another.

Take Bark in fine Powder 3 vi.

prior to PA p. n. 1

Oil of Cinnamon gut. vi. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell gut. xx. Syrup of Raspberries q. s. Make ' into an Electuary.'

This is properest where there is a Diarrhea, or grounds to expect one; for then these Preparations take no effect. The Acid likewise renders the Medicine rougher, and helps more to corrugate and straiten

the Fibres, in which the Operation of these consists. Without the Oil of Cinnamon, this latter Prescription likewise is very good to stop any Hemorrhages, either of the Nofe,

Womb, or any other part.

Electuarium____Another_ ' Take Bark in fine Powder 3 vi. Steel prepared with Sulphur 3 ii.

Powder of Saffron 3 is. Syrup of

Steel q. f. to make into an Elec-

" tuary.

This is fuitable for Women where the Menses are obstructed, which is often their Case in Agues, or there is any danger of it from the Bark. It will also help to warm and raise the Blood to that state, as secures against a Return of the Distemper.

Electuarium ____ Another_ Take Bark in fine Powder 3 vi. Ethiops Mineral 3 ii. Syrup of white Poppies q. f. for an Elec-

' tuary.'

In robust Constitutions, and where the Glands are foul and schirrous, this may with fuccess be used; because the Mercury in the Ethiops helps both to break and thin the Juices, and open the obstructed Glands; but in thin and hectical Constitutions, such an addition is improper, because the Glands lie too open already; and therefore the Confumption would be aggravated by fuch a Deobstruent, although Fever-Fits may at prefent be remov'd, And thus, according to different Constitutions and Circumftances,

flance admi Recip cines. Cario

Sea

El Le · Cz · der · Ele · Vi

4 Ti . 3 (ruj 4 3 i

6

dei · fee Re ary

cont which are : ean Dri

A

meg with ufua

the mix cacy

exac Ale

Opi

frances, may this Herculean Drug be administred alone, as in the first Recipe; or mix'd with other Medicines, suitable to any different Indications.

Mild Catharticks.

Electuarium Solutivum. " Take Lenitive Electuary 5 i. Pulp of Caffia 3 fs. Rhubarb in fine Powder 3 i. Ginger 9 i. Make into an Electuary with q. f. of Syrup of Violets.' Or,

' Take Pulp of flew'd Prunes Bii. Tamarinds and Caffia, ana 1 Is. Powder of Rhubarb 3 ii. Sy-

' rup of Violets q. f.' Or,

' Take Pulp of stew'd Prunes gifs. Cream of Tartar gii. Powder of Rhubarb 3i. Oil of Anifeeds gut. iii. Syrup of Damask Rofes q. f. to make an Elestu-

' ary.'

After the same manner may be contriv'd any folutive Electuaries, which are convenient for such who are apt to be too costive, as many lean People are, and most Claret-Drinkers. The quantity of a Nutmeg may be taken at any time, without any Observation of what is usual in the stronger Purges.

Electuarium Refrigerans, A Refrigerating Electuary. ' Take Pulp of Tamarinds, and of the Conferve of Barbernies, ana y ils. Species Diatrag. frigid. 3 (s. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell gut. xx. Syrup of Lemons q. f. Make into an

' Electuary.' Or,

' Take Pulp of Tamarinds and Sloes, ana 3 iss. Pulp of blanch'd · Iweer Almonds, with q. f. of Syrup of Raspberries to make into

an Electuary.' Or,

Take Conferve of Barberries ii. red Roses & ss. Spirit of Salphur by the Bell gut. xv. Syrup of Cloves q. f. for an Electuary.' Or. ' Take Pulp of Tamarinds and Marmalade of Quinces, ana 3 ifs. Species Diatragacanth. frigid. Sal Prunella, ana 3 ii. Syrup of Oranges q. f. to make an Electuary.

These are chiefly of use in Fevers to cool the Mouth, by holding it till it diffolves away, and also to abate Heat of Urine, and promote its Discharge: but there are so many Fruits and Preserves for such Purposes, which are generally so much more agreeable to the Patient, that' there is not often occasion for Prescriptions of this nature.

SECT. VI.

Of Boles.

DRACTICE now very much uses this Form, and it is indeed the most convenient of any, for mixing things especially of such efficacy that their Doses require to be exactly adjusted; as the stronger Alexipharmicks, Catharticks, and Opiates. When the Prescriber has a mind to give Alteratives in the fame Form, for many Patients will else elude their proper Doses, according to what is indicated; may such a Proportion of any Electuary in the foregoing Section be taken, as will make a Role not exceeding 3 ii. In this Division therefore we shall give

Exam-

Examples only under the following Heads . mengined amintuite Cake Palo

Alexipharmicks.

. Take Lapis Contrayerva 9 1. Mithridate 9 ii. Syrup of red Pop-"pies q. f. to make into a Bole." Or,

Take Gafcoign's Powder 9 i.

Snake-Root gr. viii. Saffron gr. iii. Contection of Alkermes q. f. to

make into a Bole, Or,

Take Mithridate 3 i. Contraeyerva-Root in Powder grave Syrup of red Poppies q. f. to make cinto a Bole.' Or

- Take Contrayerva-Root in Powder, and Virginian Snake-Root, ana gr. x. Venice-Treacle 3 fs. Sy-

rup of Poppies q. f. Or, Take the purple Powder 9 i. Saffron gr. v. Conserve of Wood-

Sorrel 3 i. Syrup of red Poppies . q. f. to make into a Bole,' Or,

Take Gafcoign's Powder 3 fs. Powder of Saffron gr. iii. Confection of Alkermes q f. to make into a Bole. Or,

Take Lapis Contrayerva 9 i. Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 13 fs. Confection of Alkermes q. f. to make into a Bole.' Or,

Take Goa-Srone gr. xv. Virgie nian Snake-Root and Saffron, ana gr. v. Venice-Treacle 3 fs. Syrup of red Poppies q. f. to make into

a Bole.

In an ordinary Fever any of these may be prescribed, to be repeated every fix hours, or fooner or later as Symptoms appear, until a Diaphoresis, or some critical Discharge, abates it : and thele may be vary'd as any particular Circumstances indicate, as where a Diar-Phon is to be check'd. at July 01 20

Take Lapis Contrayerua gr. xv. Diascordium withour Honey 9 ii. Oil of Cinnamon guri i. Syrup of white Poppies q. f. Or,

Take Diascordium without Ho-'ney 3 i. Snake-Root and Saffron '-in fine Powder, ana gr. vi. Diacodium q. f. Or, or order

' Take Venice-Treacle 3 fs. red ' Coral and Bole, ana gr. x. London Laudanum gr. i. Diacodium q. f.

6

P

4

.

.

. .

ne

bec

Th

or

pre

dro

are

fon

Wea

Becc

tene

wha

Elec

Strig

775

C Sc

@lan

gu:

F ma

F

premi

very

flicuti

' Take red Coral 9 i, Diascor. dium without Honey 3 fs. Oil of "Cinnamon gut i. Diacodium q. f. to make into a Bole."

When Blifters are used, and the Unine is hot, or difficult to make, the following Alterations may be

fuirable.

' Take Conferve of Wood-Sorrel ' 5 i. Saffron and Snake-Root, ana gr. v. Sal Prunelle gr. x. Syrup " of Marshmallows q. s. Or,

Take Venice-Treacle 3 Is. Gaf. coign's Powder gr. xv. Saffron egr. v. Sal Prunella gr.x. Syrup of

Raspberries q. f. Or,

* Take Contrayerva-Root in fine Powder 9 i. Saffron gr. v. Sal Prunella gr. x. Balfam of Capivi gur. vi. Syrup of Marshmallows of f. to make into a Bole.

And after thefe, instead of the ufual Juleps, Barley-water Emulfions and White-Wine may be plentifully drank. In a Delirium, and convulfive Twitches of the Tendons, the highest Alexipharmicks are to be given, so that care be taken fufficiently to dilute at the fame time; fuch as,

Take of the Egg-Electuary 3 is. Camphor, Saffron, and Caftor in ' fine Powder, ana gr. v. Confec-

' tion of Alkermes q. f.' Or, Take Contrayerva-Root 9 i. Snake Root and Caftor, ana gr. vi. · Venice-Treacle 3 ss. Syrup of red

Poppies q. f.' Or,

Take Mithridate 3 fs. Lapis Contrayerva gr. xii. Caftor, Salt of Amber, and Saffron, ana gr. iv.

٧.

Ho-

ron

Dia-

red

don

1. 1.

cor-

il of

q. f.

the

ake,

be be

Orrel

ana

yrup

Ga-

Fron

up of

fine

Sal

apivi

lows

the

mul-

plen-

and

Ten-

s are

aken

time:

7 3 fs.

or in

ntec-

9 1.

gr. Vi.

f red

s Con-

alt of

gr. iv.

6 Al-

Alkermes Confection q. f.' Or, " Take Gafeeign's Powder 9 i. Mathew's Pill gr. vii. Camphor, Caftor, and Salt of Amber, and gr. v. Alkermes Confection q. f.

In the last Stage of the Diftemper, when there is no other Hopes but that there is yet Life, and the

Patient begins to hiccup;

Take Contrayerva-Root 9 i. vo-Latile Salt of Harts-horn and Salt of Amber, ana gr. viii. Saffron gr. v. Confection of Alkermes q.L' Or,

Take Bezoar Oriental gr. xv. Saffron, Caftor, and volatile Salt of Hares-horn, ana gr. v. Mithridate 3 fs. Syrup of red Poppies q. f. to make into a Bole.' Or,

Take Musk, volatile Salt of 4 Harts-horn, ana gr. x. Snake-Root gr. xv. Confection of Alkermes

q. f. to make into a Bole

These latter ought to be mix'd as near as possible to their being taken, because the Volatiles will waste. They may be repeated every three or four hours, if Symptoms are preffing, and help'd down with fuita-ble Juleps, in which also may be dropt any volatile Spirits. These are all in proportion for adult Perfons; for Children, and those of weaker Constitutions, they may be accordingly leffen'd. The Confif tence of a Bole ought to be fomewhat stiffer than that of a common Electuary.

Catharticks.

Take Powder of Jalap 3 fs. Scammony rubb'd very fine with an oil'd Peffle gr.v. Oil of Clove's gut. i. Syrup of Buckthorn q. f. to make into a Bole."

This powerfully purges watry and plinitous Humours, and therefore is very proper for robust corpulent Con-

flitutions, Or,

" Take Powder of Jalap \$ i. Oil of Cloves gar. i. Syrup of Buckthorn q. f.

There is hardly a better Purge than this in a Dropfy, altho fome give those which are rougher : as,

' Take Gamboge 9 i. Cream of Tartar 3 i. Oil of Cloves and Anifeed, and gut. i. Syrup of Buck-thorn q. f.' Or,

Take Elaterium gr. ii. Refin of Jalap gr. vi. Cream of Tartar 3 fs. Oil of Juniper gut, ii. Syrup of

Buckthorn q. f.'

The refinous Substances must be very well rubb'd with the Cream of Tartar, or Salt of Tartar, elfe they will gripe intolerably. For milder Purges, take either of the following:

Take Powder of Rhubarb 3 is. Lenitive Electuary 5 i. Syrup of

Damask Rofes q. f.' Or,

Take Powder of Jalap 9 i. Pulp of Cassia 3 i. Powder of

Nutmegs gr. iii. Syrup of Rhu-barb q. f.' Or,

' Take either of the compound Powders of Sena 3 ss. Pulp of ' Cassia 3 i. or q. s. to make it into

a Bole.' Or,

Take Calomel gr. xv. Conferve of red Roses 3 i. make into a Bole to take over night, and take any common purging Potion

or a lenitive Bole the next morn-

ing."

For Children the Doses of these may be proportionably leffen'd; and where there is suspicion of Worms, or flimy Humours, in the Bowels, from a flinking Breath, and a hard Belly ;

' Take the Counters of Warwick's Powder gr. x. Electuary lenkive

q. f. to make into a Bole. Or, Take Rhubarb in Powder gr.viil. ' Calomei gr. vi. lenitive Electuary

to melleu

' q. f.' Or,

* Take Refin of Jalap and Ca-* lomel, ana gr. iv. Powder of Cin-

namon gr. i. Conserve of Rose-

mary-Flowers q. f.' Or,

* Take Scammony gr. iii. Calo-* mel gr. vi. Powder of Cinnamon * gr. i. Syrup of Rhubarb q. f. to

make into a Bole.

Where there is Calomel, care must be taken that the Bole is not made too thin, because its Weight will be apt to make it separate, and be lost in taking; and notwithstanding the Prejudices of some against Mercury, yet these are as safe Purges as any, and may be given to Children in the first Year without hazard, if rightly proportion'd to their Strength.

Opiates.

.

25

C

W

th

th

TIE

ne

fer

H

the

•

•

ro

by pla

Wa

4 Take Mathew's Pill gr. viii.
5 Mithridate 3 is. make into a Bole.
Or.

' Take Venice-Treacle 3 fs. London Laudanum gr. i. Conserve of Wood-Sorrel 3 fs. make into a Bole.' Or,

Take Diascordium without Ho-

' ney 3 i. for a Bole,' Or,

'Take Conserve of red Roses
'and Mithridate, and 3 s. liquid
'Laudanum gut. xv. make into a
'Bole.' Or,

' Take Venice-Treacle 3 i. liquid' Laudanum gut. x. make into a

" Bole."

SECT. VII.

Of Pills and Lozenges.

A Great deal is reduced to this first Form for the Conveniency of taking, because they can be so wrapp'd up, as not to give any taste as they pass; which is an Inducement to some, who will not be prevail'd upon by any other. The latter is likewise contriv'd in compliment to the Palates of some nice People, and is generally concern'd in things which are toothsome. What further is necessary to be regarded in the Prescription of these, seet. 6. Part 3.

Cephalicks.

Pilulæ Antipodagricæ, Pills against the Gout. 'Take the best Russia 'Castor 3 ss. white Amber, Germander, Ground-Pine, and 5 vi. 'Salt of Amber, Cerus of Antimo-

ny, Ballam of Tolu, Opoponax,

ana 3 i. Roots of Butter-bur 3 iii.
Chio Turpentine 3 ii. Balfam of
Sulphur terebinthinated q. 6. to
make into a Mass for Pills.

This is recommended from Bates, where it stands mark'd for being frequent in his own Practice. 3 st. is order'd twice in a day, and to be continu'd some Months together, to prevent the Gout and Rheumatick Pains.

Pilulæ Succinatæ, Amber-Pills.

Take Ambergrease gr. ii. Musk
gr. i. Opium gr. iii. Salt of Amber
and Flowers of Benjamin, ana
gr. vi. Balsam of Peru q. s. to
make into 9 Pills.

These are good in the Hiccup, when it happens upon an empty Stomach; and may be given in three Doses, as there is occasion.

Pilule

iii.

e,

n-

of

1

lo-

fes

wid

1

uid

1

111.

ot

to

tes,

fre-

. 15

be

10

tick

ills.

lusk

ber

ana

to

cup,

apty

aree

ilule

Pilulæ Castorææ, Castor-Pills.

Take Russia Castor 3 i. Salt of
Amber 3 is. Balsam of Peru q. f.

to make into 24 Pills.

These are good in all nervous Distempers in either Sex, whether the Origin be in the Head or Uterus: five may be taken two or three times in a day, and continu'd as there is occasion.

Pilulæ cùm Cinnabaro, Pills with Cinnabar. 'Take native Cinnabar' finely powder'd, and human Skull, ana z ii. Caftor and Salt of Amber, ana z i. Oil of Marjoram gut. xii. Balfam of Peru z i. Syrup of Piony q. f. Make into Pills, 9 out of each Dram.'

Dr. Fuller rejects the human Skull with good reason, tho it is inserted in the Recipe only in compliance to the common Preposlession of its Virtues. The other Ingredients of this are very good; and to take three of these Pills two or three times in a day for some time together, will eradicate very obstinate nervous Complaints, and do great service to Persons subject to the Head-ach, Giddiness, Epilepsies, and the Palsy.

Trochisci Apoplectici, Lozenges
against the Apoplexy. Take Ambergrease 3 is. Oil of Rosemary,
Cinnamon, Nutmeg, ana gut. ii.
Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, ana
gut. i. Spirit of Lavender gut. lxxx.
fine Sugar 3 iv. Make in Lozenges with q. s. of the Mucilage of

These are proper to chew and roll about in the mouth frequently, by such who are subject to Apoplectick Disorders; for this way the warm Aromaticks more immediately penetrate the Fibres, than when

fwallow'd at once into the Stomach.

Trochisci Cephalici, Cephalick Lotenges. Take Pulvis de Gustetâ,

and native Cinnabar, and 8 fs.
Oil of Rofemary and Nutmegs,
and 8 ii. fine Sugar 8 ii. Mucilage
of Gum Tragacanth q. f.

Trochisci Paralytici, Lozonges againsi she Palsy. 'Take Sugar in fine Powder I i. Spirit of Lavender compound gut. lx. Oil of Rosemary gut. iv. Mucilage of

Gum Tragacanth q. f.'

These may also be given at discretion to such who are inclinable to nervous Disorders, as they are beat liked.

Trochisci Odorati, Perfumed Lozenges. 'Take Musk and Amber-'grease, and gr. vi. grind them fine 'with a little white Sugar-Candy, and gut. x. of Spirit of Roses: 'then put to them Powder of Orrice 3 iv. Starch 3 ii. fine Sugar '3 iv. and Gum Tragacanth q. s.

These are of no great service, unless to those sew who delight in Sweets, and to disguise a stinking Breath.

Trochisci Stomachici, Stomach-Lozanges. 'Take Spanish Angelica-'Root in fine Powder 3 i. Oil of 'Cinnamon, Nutmeg, and Cloves, 'ana gut. ii. Oil of Mint and Worm-

wood, and gut. i. fine Sugar J iv.
Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made
with Orange-Flower-Water q. f.

These are good to warm the Stomach, and dissipate such Flatulencies, which sometimes communicate their Disorders a great way surther, and are so of service to the Head.

Trochifei ad emulgendam Salivam, Lozenges so occasion Spissing.
Take Pellitory of Spain in fine
Powder 3 ss. Mastich 3 ii. Oil of
Cloves and Marjoram, ana 3 ii.
Make into Lozenges or Pellets with
q. s. of the best scented yellow
Bees-Wax.

These may be of use to such who want a Discharge of Rheum from

the

The Compleat English Difpensatory. 558 the Glands about the Mouth, and cannot comply with the Cultorn of fmoking Tobacco for that purpole. For a great many Complaints arife from those Parts being overcharg'd with Moisture, for which this would be a convenient Drain; the Heat of it irritating the Glands to the Difcharge of their Contents.

Hyflericks.

serif mund,

Pilulæ Emmenagogæ, Pills to promote the Menses. ' Take Borax and Myrrh, ana 3 i. Birth-wort and Saffron, ana 9i. Oil of Pennyroyal, Savin, and Cloves, ana gut. ii. Syrup of five opening Roots q. f. to make into Pills, 10 s out of each g. 10 .7 . 10 .

Pilulæ Hystericæ, Hysterick Pills. Take Galbanum strain'd, Affators tida, and Gum Ammoniacum, and 5 31. Caftor, Camphor, and Salt of Amber, ana gr. xv. Oil of Amber gut. iv. Balfam of Peru q. f. to make into Pills, 12 out of

Powder of Savin, Dittany of Crete, ana gi. Myrrh, Galbanum, Gum 4 Ammoniacum, Castor, ana 3 il. Make all into a Mass with Syrup of Mugwort q. f. and form out of each 3, 12 Pills.

These all promote the Uterine Discharges, and do service in many Hysterical Affections; but they must not be meddled with upon any fufpicion of being with Child, for they are so forcing as to occasion Abortion. To help the Menses, they oughe to be taken about the time of expecting them; and in other Cafes, for a constancy, some Weeks together, three twice in a day. They also would be of service in all Disorders of the Spleen in either Sex, for there is a great Affinity berween meal singsd H

those, and what are term'd Hystewho cannot six sulpain Amber wife Balana of Peru qui

Part IV

and

alli

tak

fou

gas

6 6

. 3

6 b

for

DO

alfo

nat

wh

hac

15

the

pur

cal

fafi

for

. 3

tion

Oth

Do

to

100

67

.

P

· F

· P

· P

10

ma

and

give

Strengshners. 1 olem or

Pilula Cretacez, The Chalk Pills. Take Chalk, white Sanders and Nutmegs, and P. E. and make them into Pills with q. f. of Chio Turpentine, 10 out of each 3.

Pilula Terebinchinata, Turpentine Pills. . Take Venice Turpen-' tine boil'd in Water to a due Confiftence & fs. Amber, Dragon's-Blood, Bole, ana 3 fs. make 10 Pills out of each 3.

Pilula Aftringentes, Aftringent Pills. * Take fine Bole, Dragon's-Blood, red Coral, Amber, Mastich, aftringent Saffron of Steel, ana gi. Oil of Cinnamon, Numegs, ana gut. vi. and make into a Mass with q. f. of Turpentine, and to Fills out of each 3'.

Thefe are good in all Weakneffes of the Reins, and will be of service in the Whites and Gonorrhea's, four or five may be taken twice in a day; but they are not to be meddled with where the running is virulent, until necessary Catharticks have been administred. They will do good likewife in Fluxes of the Belly, which arife from an habitual Relaxation. But some of the following are more directly calculated for fuch purpofes.

Pilulæ eum Sanguine Draconis, Dragon's-Blood Pills. ' Take fine Dragon's-Blood 3 lifs. Sugar of Lead and Roch-Allum, ana gr. xv. Venice Turpentine q. f. to make into 48 Pills.

Pilulæ de Terra Japonica, Japan Pills. ' Take Japan Earth 3 fi. Oil of Cinnamon gut. vi. Diacodium q. f. to make into Pills nine out of each 3 of the Mass.'

These greatly corrugate and draw up the relaxed Fibres of the Stomach

and Bowels, and therefore will not only be of service in Fluxes, but also affift in Digettion. They may be taken two or three times a day, four or five in a Dole.

52

te-

Is.

nd

ke

bio

m-

en-

m.

is.

10

ent

1'5-

ch.

ma

gs,

als

10

ffes

rice

our

ty;

led

nt,

een

boo

nich

on.

ore

fes.

nis,

ine

of

XV.

ake

pán

 \mathbf{O} il

tim

out

raw

ach

and

97

Pilula ad Dyfenteriam, Pills atainft a Bloody-Flux. Take the best scented yellow Bees-Wax 3 fs. fapan-Earth and Sperma-Ceri, ana 3 i. Sugar of Lead 9 i. Oil of Cinanamon gut, xii. Make into a Mais by the Fire, 10 Pills out of each 3.

This is a most effectual Medicine for what its Title expresses; for it not only strengthens the Fibres, but alfo, as it were, afresh platters over the Bowels, with that Mucus they naturally are supplied with, and which the Acrimony of Humours had tore off, and wash'd away. It is also excellent in old Gleets, and the Whites in Women. To which purpofes likewife the following are calculated, but are not so easy nor fafe.

Pilula ad Gonorrham, Pills for a Clap. ' Take Sogar of Lead and Camphor, ana 3 ii. Calomel Is. Make them into a Mass with q. f. of Venice Turpentine, and form it into 120 Pills.

This is an efficacious Composition, but is uncertain in its Operation; for fome it will falivate, and others not, and therefore requires a great deal of Skill to manage it. The Dose is five Pills every Night going to bed.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ, Stomach Pills. Take Powder of Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, ana 9i. Cloves, long Pepper, Balaustines, and 9 is. Extract of Gentian 3 ils. Elix. Proprietacis q. f. to make into

White Sugar C · Pills. These warm a weak cold Stomach that is filled with Crudities and Flatulencies, and by degrees give a new Firmness and Strength to the Fibres, that procures a good Digettion !

Pilula Martiales, Steel Pills. Take Salt of Steel & ii. Galbanum ftrain'd

as much as needful to give a Con-

' fiftence, and Syrup of five opening Roots q. f. to make into Pills."

Pilula Other __ ' Take

Salt of Steel, Gum Ammoniacum, ana 3 fs. Zedoary and Extract of

Gentian, ana 3 ii. Syrup of Steel

q. f. to make into Pills, no 9. out of each z.

Thefe are very convenient for fuch as cannot take Steel in any other Forms: the latter will best agree with cold weakly Stomachs, because warm'd with the Zedoary; for Steel too bare, will with some be apt to prove Emerick. Either of thefe are excellent for young Girls, who meer with difficulty in the first Eruption of the Menfes, and are apt afterwards to have them obstructed. They may be given twice in a day. three for a Dofe. There are many more Examples of this kind from the present Practice, for which the following may fuffice.

Pilula Other ___ Take Salt of Steel g i. Saffron and Gal

a langals in fine Powder, ana 31s.

Extract of Gentian q. f.' Or. Pilula Other - Take

Salt of Steel 3 i. Aloes 3 ii. Gum

Ammoniacum 3 fs. Balfam of Pers " q. f. to make into Pills." Or,

Pilulz Other ___ . Take

Steel prepared with Sulphur 3 ii.

Saffron 3 fs. Extract of Gentian

" q. f. to make into Pills."

Pilulæ Gentianæ, Gentian Pills.

' Take Powder of Gentian 3 ii. Sak of Wormwood 3ii. Extract of

Gentian 3 i. Syrup of five Roots · q. f.

Pilulæ Febrifugæ, Febrifuge Pills.

' Take Powder of Camomile-Flowers 3 is. Diaphoretick Antimony

gi. Salt of Wormwood gis. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth

· q. f.

The two last are both intended against Intermittents; and in old Agues that have return'd after the use of the Bark, they will sometimes fucceed where nothing elfe will. They ought to be taken three or four times in a day, five Pills at a Dose, that are made 10 out of each 3. and if they fail in this, they will be of some service in mending the Stomach, and helping Digestion

Trochisci Hemoptoici, Lozenges against Spitting of Blood. ' Take · Japan-Earth 3ii, aftringent Saffron of Steel 3 i. Sugar of Lead and Starch, ana 3 fs. fine Sugar 4 giv. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth q. f. to make them into Lo-

* zenges.

These may be taken at discretion, by any who are subject to spit Blood; and they will likewise do service in any kind of Fluxes whatfoever, whether of the Belly or other Parts.

Trochisci Peruviani, Peruvian Lozenges. ' Take of the Peruvian Bark & i. reduce it into a most fine Powder, Balsam of Tolu z ii. of Gilead 3 is. Sugar th is. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth q. f. to make

them into Lozenges.

This is in Dr. Fuller's Pharmacopaia, with 3 ii. of Balfam of Capivi, which would make it too naufeous to take in fuch a Form; for its Bitternels will make it troublesome enough to many without that. They who can take thefe, will find fervice in all Hectick Indispositions, and beginning Confumptions.

Balfamicks.

Pilulæ Styracinæ, Styrax Pills. Take Styrax strain'd 3 ii. Flowers of Sulphur 3 i. white Benjamin 5 3 is. Make into Pills with a warm Peftle, and q. f. of Balfamick

Se

ma

. 3

6 3

6 t

. 0

· il

Em

but

hea

Inju

con

Per

in :

Do

. T

c ri

· F

· W

. 0

and

thef

take

T

· L

" of

· Pi

· Eg

Gone

But

muc

cicat

rably

ing

Parts

The

that

Whit

may

3 or

· Ta

. Re

Pi

T

P

P

1

I

Syrup.

These are good to thicken and dry up sharp tickling Rheums, and prevent those Coughs which proceed from them, and threaten a Confumption without timely Remedy. They may be taken twice a day, 3 or 4 at a time, for a Month together.

Pilulæ Afthmaticæ, Pills against an Afthma. ' Take Gum Ammoe niacum strain'd g i. Saffron, Salt of Amber, Flowers of Benjamin, ana z s. Balfamick Syrup q. f. to " make into 48 Pills."

There are good for the same as the foregoing, but somewhat also deterfive; so that they are of fervice in many nervous Cases, wherein Afthma's have very often a share. They may be taken 3 at a Dofe, and repeated 3 or 4 times in a day.

Pilulz___Others___ Take Millepedes 3 iii. Gum Ammoniacum strain'd g iss. Flowers of Bens jamin 3 i. Saffron and Ballam of Peru, ana 9 i. Balfam of Sulphur

' q. f.' Or,

Take Flowers of Sulphur and Benjamin, ana g ss. Saffron 9 i. Gum Ammoniacum strained 3 i. common Tar q. f. to make into · Pills.'

These will do great service, where the Lungs begin to be stuffed with viscid or acrimonious Juices, and wear off those short husky Coughs, which are figns of Tubercles, and beginning Ulcerations. They ought to be taken 2 or 3 times in a day, 3 at a Dole, drinking some conve-

nient Pectoral Apozem after each. Pilulæ Gileadenses, Gilead Pills. Take white Sugar-Candy powdered 3ii. the cold Species of Gum Tragacanth 3 i. Balfam of Tolu Dii. Flower of Benjamin Di. Balfam of Gilead q. f.' Or,

Pilulz

k

d

d

d

n-

y.

3

e-

1

0-

ale

n,

to

25

So

-15

re-

re.

fe,

1.

ke

ia-

en-

of

our

ind

Di.

3 i.

nto

ere

rith

and

bs,

and

ght

lay,

ive-

ills.

ow-

of

of

91.

lula

Pilulæ cum Spermate-Ceti, Sper-a-Ceti Pills. Take Sperma-Ceti ma-Ceti Pills. s i. white Sugar-Candy in Powder 4 3 ii. grind these well together; and then with a warm Peftle, and q. f. of Syrup of Ballam, make them into Pills.

Thefe are not only Balfamick and Emollient, with regard to the Lungs; but are Vulnerary, and good to heal inwardly in Bruifes, or other Injuries; and are very proper and convenient after Delivery: where Persons cannot take the Sperma-Ceti in any other Form, 3 or 4 for a Dole may be taken twice in a day.

Pilulæ Pectorales, Pectoral Pills. Take Powder of Elicampane, Orrice, Liquorice, ana 9 i. Saffron, Flowers of Benjamin, ana 3 ss. white Sugar-Candy 9 ii. Balfam of Sulphur anifated q. f.'

In Afthma's, wheezing Coughs, and all Infarctions of the Lungs, these will do service. They may be taken twice a day, 3 at a Dose.

Pilulæ Refinofæ, Refin Take common Refin, Sugar of Lead, ana 3 i. Camphor, Balfam of Capivi, ana 3 ss. Oil of Turpentine gut. xii. Make up into Pills, with q. f. of the Yolk of an

Egg.

These are calculated against a Gonorrhaa, after due Evacuation. But tho the Sugar of Lead is very much binding, or rather in this case cicatrizing, yet the whole is admirably well guarded against its healing over any Ulcers in the Privy-Parts, before they are duly cleanfed. These are likewise very proper for that Weakness which is call'd the Whites amongst the Women. They may be take at least twice in a day, 3 or 4 for a Dose.

Pilulæ Sanctæ, The Holy Pills. Take Gum of Guaiacum, and Relin of the fame Wood, ana

' 3 ifs. Oil of the same gut. xx, Balfam of Pers q. f. to make them into Pills.

These are contriv'd for such as care not for the usual Diet-Drinks of the Woods; and are good for the like purpofes to dry up superfluous Humidities, affift Transpiration, and sweeten the Blood. They may be taken twice a day, 3 for a Dofe.

Pilulæ Tolutanæ, The Tolu Pills. " Take Balfam of Tols 3i. Gum Guaiacum 3ii. Flowers of Benjamin, Balfam of Peru, ana 3 fs. Oil of Juniper gut. viii. Make into Pills with q. f. of Yolk of

Egg.

These are pretty much like the foregoing, but somewhat less abforbent, and more balfamick. They are good not only where there is fuspicion of beginning Exulcerations about the Breaft, but also in the urinary Pallages; and are excellent in a Gonorrhaa. They may be taken every Morning and Night, 3 or 4 for a Dofe.

Pilulæ Ethiopicæ, Ethiopick Pills. Take Ethiops Mineral 3 ii. Ceruls of Antimony 5 i. Gum Guaiacum 3 fs. Extract of Sarfaparilla (made at twice, with Spirit of Wine and Water, and both join'd) q. f. to make them into Pills, about 10

out of each 3."

These we have from Bases, where they are ordered to be taken 40 or 50 days together, 5 for a Dose; and recommended in Dropfies, Venereal Diseases, and all cutaneous Diftempers. It is indeed a very efficacious Medicine, and may be trusted to in cases of the greatest moment, if under the Direction of one able to manage it. There can hardly any thing be contriv'd more powerful to open the Obstructions of the minutest Passages, and obtund the Acrimony of eroding Hu-

00

mours; which makes it almost infallible in the King's-Evil, and the most obstinate Leprosies, which we take to be the height of what is commonly supposed to arise from Venereal Infection: but caution is to be had not to be too busy with it to thin Constitutions, and which are inclining to a Hectick, for Reasons intelligible only to fuch who are acquainted with the true Cause of that Extreme of Habit; and for want of which, how many by the indifcreet use of Medicines of this kind, are cured of the Pox, to be kill'd by a Consumption, or a lingring Hectick.

Pilulæ contra Catarrhum, Pills against a Catarrh. Take Pills of Russis 3i. Styrax Pills 3 ss. Oil of Aniseed gut. iii. Make into 20

· Pills.

These are well contrived, both to stop the Defluxion of tickling Rheum, which continually provokes Coughing, and to divert it by a proper Discharge; whereby it is prevented from straitening and stuffing any of the Passages which otherwise it might do, and occasion a shortness of breathing. These may be taken 2 or 3 every Night.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, Ecphractick Pills. 'Take Stomach-Pills with

Gum, Aleophangine Pills, Gum
Guaiacum, and Salt of Steel, ana

9 iv. Salt of Wormwood and Ex-

tract of Gentian, ana 9 it. Make

into Pills with q. f. of Gum Ammoniacum diffoly'd in Vinegar of

Squills, 10 out of each 3."

The Salt of Wormwood makes the Mass so crumly, as to be troublesom to form into Pills, and therefore the more Gum is allowed, the better that is prevented; but then the Dose ought to be encreas'd, else the other Ingredients will not be taken in their intended quantity. The whole Composition is a power-

ful Deobstruent, and is therefore of use in almost all chronick Disorders from Obstructions. They keep the Body moderately open, and will do great service in Hypocondriacal Assections. They ought to be taken a Month together at least, 4 or 5 for a Dose every Night going to Bed.

t

c

.

0

ti

ca

re

OI

an

tha

un

Fo

PO

the

triv

ftru

and Hy

the

Nig

· G

· M

· ft

e ci

· N

c 14

e m

. 63

Ì

Pilulæ de Allio, Garlick Pills.
Take Juice of Garlick 3 ss. Gum
Ammoniacum 3 iss. Saffron 3i.
Millepedes prepar'd 3i. Flowers of

Benjamin 9 ss. Oil of Aniseed gur, iv. Elicampane in Powder q. s.

This is chiefly calculated against difficulty of Breathing, and will do good service in most of those Complaints; for it powerfully attenuates, and heals the Viscidities which stuff the Vessels, and promotes expectoration. 5 to be taken twice in a day.

Pilulæ de Guaiaco, Guaiacum Pills. 'Take Gum Guaiacum and 'Aloes, ana 3 ifs. Balfam of Peru

q. f. to make into Pills."

These differ not much from the Ecphractick Pills, and avail in the same Complaints. To be taken 3 or 4 every Night going to Bed.

Pilulæ de Croco, Saffron Pills.

Take Extract of Saffron 9 i. Flow-

ers of Benjamin 3 fs. Juice of Liquorice 3 i. Oil of Aniseed gut iv.

Make into Pills with q. f. of Bal-

These warm and thin the Blood, and make it fitter to pass thro the Lungs, and are therefore to be recommended in sluggish heavy Temperaments, disposed to Asthma's and Dropsies. They may be taken 2 or 3 times in a day, 3 for a Dose, and sip somewhat warm after them.

Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Magistrales, The Magisterial Ammoniack Pills.

Take Ammoniack Gum dissolved
in Vinegar of Squills 3 ii. fine
Aloes 3 iss. Myrrh, Mastich, Ben-

· jamin,

563

famin, and g ss. Saffron and Salt of Wormwood, and 9 i. Syrup of five Roots q. s. to make into Pills.

These are recommended against the Spleen, and all Disorders from a heavy Blood. They may be taken

every Night 5 for a Dose.

of

ers

the

do

Af-

n a

for

ills.

um

Эi.

sof

zut.

inst

do

·mc

tes,

luff

fto-

n a

um

and

eru

the

the

n 3

ills.

ow.

Li-

t iv.

Bal-

ood,

the

re-

em-

and

2 or

and

ales,

pills.

lved

fine

Ben-

min,

Pilulæ Cachecticæ, Cachectick
pills. 'Take fine pick'd Aumoo'niack Gum in Drops, and the best
'Succerrin Aloes 3 is. Steel pre'pared with Sulphur 3 i. Oil of
'Aniseed gut. vi. Syrup of Steel
'q. s. to make into a Mass, out of
'each Dram of which make 12
'Pills.'

Many are of opinion, that Steel ought not to be given with Catharticks, because they destroy its esticacy; but fuch confider not the different Intentions to be obtain'd by this one Ingredient: when it is given amongst Restoratives, to warm and raife the Blood, they are certainly in the right; but when it is intended to open Obstructions, for which it is very effectual, and cleanse the Viscera, then Aloes, and fuch deterfive Catharticks, are very conducive thereunto, and affift it in scouring off the Foulneffes there lodged. This Compolition, as many before likewise of the fame kind, is judiciously contriv'd to open all manner of Obstructions in the larger Passages; and therefore helps in the Spleen, Hyfterical Diforders, and promotes the Menses. Dose 4 or 5 every Night going to bed.

Gum Ammoniacum strain'd 9 ii.

Myrrh, Mastich, Saffron and Ca-

ftor, and Di. Salt of Steel cal-

cined to a whiteness 3 ss. Oil of Nutmegs gut. v. Elixir Proprie-

tatis, or Vinegar of Squills q. f. to

make into Pills, about 10 out of

each Dram.

These are much like the foregoing, but milder; and therefore may be more suitable, to such with whom Catharticks may not so well agree. They may be taken twice in a day 3 or 4 at a Dose.

Pilulæ Spleneticæ, Pills against the Spleen. 'Take Spikenard in 'fine Powder 3 i. Assatzetida strain'd

and Ens Veneris, and 3 fs. Oil of

Amber gut. viii. Balfam of Pera

Take Ens Veneris 3 iv. Saffron, long Pepper, Virginia Snake-Root,

Spikenard, ana 9 i. Galbanum 9 iv.

"Tincture of Myrrh q. f."

In all Hypocondriacal Disorders, and those also call'd Hysterical, these are very suitable; and by continuance some time 2 or 3 times in a day, 3 or 4 at a Dose, they will prevail against the most obstinate Complaints of this kind. The following also is calculated for the same purposes, by one heretofore of considerable Note in Practice, with the addition of some brisk Catharticks, which may not make them so proper for some.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Sylvii, Sylvius's Ecphractick Pills. 'Take Gum Am-

moniacum strain'd Dis. Salt of Steel calcin'd to a whiteness Di.

Myrrh, Castor, ana gr. xv. Saf-

fron 9 is. Troches of Alhandal 3 i. Refin of Jalap, and Scammony

prepar'd, ana 9 i. Oil of Fennel

gut, v. Elixir Proprietatis q. f. to

make into 50 Pills."

These are very powerful in cutting and wearing away those Viscidities, which not only clog the Viscera, but even fur up, as it were, the Passages of the Nerves; whereby Sensation, and what Communication the Mind has thereby, is much interrupted: such things therefore are used not only with Success in all Hypocondriacal Cases, but will pre-

002

yail,

vail, by a continu'd use, even in that height of Melancholy, which may justly be call'd Distraction.

Pilula Icterica, Pills against the Faundice. ' Take Cream of Tartar and Cochineal, ana 3 fs. Venetian Soap 3 ii. make into Pills.' Or,

" Take Venetian Soap 3 ii. Saffron, Salt of Steel, and Salt of Amber, ana 9 i. Oil of Juniper gut. x. make into Pills.' Or.

4 Take Turmerick in fine Powder and Saffron, ana 3 fs. Gum Ammoniacum diffoly'd in Vinegar, and Venice Soap, ana 3 ifs. Oil of Juniper gut. xii. make into Pills, 12 out of each Dram.' Or.

Take Tartar of Vitriol and Saffron, ana 9 ii. Salt of Amber 9 i. Venetian Soap 3 ii, Oil of Juniper

gut. x. make into Pills.

Any of these will conquer the most obstinate Jaundice, if duly continu'd, and affisted with the usual aperitive Apozems: they may be taken five at a Dose, two or three

times in a day.

These Examples of Prescription may suffice for all Cases that can be expected to happen under this Divifion of Balfamicks, from the fostest and most emollient to the most deterfive: which Subdivisions have been avoided for Brevity only, and as not very necessary now to one who has gone over the preceding Work. To these therefore we shall also subjoin a few Examples of what are deterfive in so manifest a degree, as to be powerfully Diuretick.

Pilulæ Diureticæ, Diuretick Pills. Take Venice-Soap 3 ii. Salt of Am-

ber and Prunella, ana 3 ss. Oil of

Juniper gut. xii. make into Pills. Pilula Nephritica, Nephritick Pills.

* Take Millepedes, crude Salt Armo-

a niac and Venetian Soap, ana 3 i.

Saffron 9 i. Oil of Juniper gut, x.

make into Pills with q. f. of Venice-Turpentine.' Or,

' Take Powder of Bees 3 ii. Salt Prunel 3 i. Salt of Amber, Mustard-Seed, ana 3 fs. Oil of Anifeed gut. xii. Venice-Turpentine q. f.' Or,

Take Crabs-Eyes prepared 3 i, Camphor 3 i. Cantharides in fine Powder 9 fs. Venice-Turpentine " g. f. to make into small Pills."

(

C

ta

1

0

h

S

ft

These are not to be prescribed but in Cases of great Obstinacy, that will not give way to milder Me. thods; for they stimulate so much, that it makes them inconvenient upon many accounts, and there is nothing under this Intention that is reducible into Pills, which does not do the same; and therefore it will rarely happen in Practice, that this Form will be required; for the fafeft Diureticks are such as dilute and soften, and therefore are most to be expected amongst the liquid Forms. The Operation of Cantharides in this respect, see Part 2. Sett. 5. No 350. and of Diwreticks in gene. ral, the Introduction to that Section.

Alexipharmicks.

This is an inconvenient Form for most Alexipharmicks, because they generally confift of Substances which are aromatick and volatile, and will not lie in a Pill, without extending their bounds, as has already in the preceding Part been shewn of volatile Salts, or elfe they will evaporate and be loft. Therefore this is never to be made use of, but when the Prejudices of a Patient will not fo eafily comply with what is necessary herein under any other Form; which will make a very few Examples in this Intention sufficient.

Pilulæ Alexiteriæ, Alexiterial Pills. Take Virginia Snake-Root in fine Powder Powder 3 i. Camphor and Salt of Amber, and 3 fs. Make into Pills with q. f. of Dialcordium, if it be not too thick, or Diacodium.

Or.

Ve-

Salt

luf-

lni-

ine

3 i.

nne

ine

but

that

Me-

uch,

ient

e is

it is

not

Will

this

afell

and

be

ms.

in

1. 5.

ene-

ion.

for

they

hich

Will

ding

the

latile

orate

ever

the

ot to

flary

vhich

es in

Pills.

fine

wder

Saffron 9 i. Cochineal 9 fs. Salt of Amber and Caftor, ana gr. vi. Diacodium q. f. to make into

· Pills.' Or,

'Take Diaphoretick Antimony and Goa-Stone, and 5 ss. Saffron, Camphor, Caftor, and Salt of Amber, and 9 ss. Mithridate q. s. Or.

Take Powder of Scordium 3 i. Snake-Root and Saffron, and 3 i. Treacle of Andromachus q. s. to

make into Pills,' Or,

Honey q. f. to make into Pills. Or,

Saffron, Camphor, and Salt of Amber and 9 ss. Make into Pills

with q. f. of Mithridate.'

Thus any of the Boles in a preceding Section may by a small quantity of Fluid be reduced into Pills, when a Patient will not otherwise take them: and of most of these if 12 Pills be made out of each 3 of Mass, about five will be a Dose, and may be repeated every 3 and 6 hours, according to the Urgency of Symptoms, and particular Circumstances of the Patient.

Catharticks,

Pills are the most convenient Form for Ingredients of this Intention, and therefore we shall be more particular in Examples herein.

Pilulæ Crapulariæ, Pills against a Surseit. 'Take Diagridium and Species Hieræ, and 3 si. Aloes succerrine 3 ss. Oil of Cloves gut. x. 'Make into a Mass with q. s. of Syrup of Saffron.'

These are proper to take after

any Debauch, and feeding upon what does not digeft, and are little different from the common Hiera, only fornewhat quicker from the Scammony. They may be taken early in the Morning, 5 at a Dofe, if to Pills be made out of each Dram. They will likewife do fervice in preventing the Gout, and many other Difeases frequent amongst those who live high.

Pilulæ Catholicæ, The Catholick Pills. 'Take Pill Cochiæ 3 i. Extract of Rudius 3 ii. Refin of 'Jalap 3 i. Oil of Anifeed gut. ii. 'Make into Pills with q. f. of Bal-

' fam of Peru,'

These very well deserve to be kept in the Shops ready mix'd thus, for a common Purge, being well fitted for most Cases as want such Evacuation. Or they may be thus:

Pilula Others Take
Pill Cochia and Extract of Rudius,
ana 3i. Refin of Jalap and Calomelanos, ana 3 fs. Oil of Cloves
gut. iii. Balfam of Peru q. f. to

" make into Pills."

These are yet somewhat brisker than the former, and will suit most who want purging. If 10 Pills be made out of each 3, 4 will be enough for a Dose in most Constitutions; and for weakly People it may be proportionably abated.

Pilulæ Cephalicæ, The Head-Pills.
Take Pil. færida of the College
gr.xv. Refin of Jalap, Castor, and
Salt of Amber, ana gr.v. Oil of

Amber gut, ii. Spirit of Lavender q. s. to make into 5 Pills.

It is the common Opinion, that pills are more proper for the Head than any other Form, because they lie longer in the Stomach, and by their Irritations there occasion a Flux of Humours from the Nerves and remote Parts, which they carry down with them by Stool. These are

only for one Dofe, and are moderate in Operation. They will work notwithstanding with the strongest Bodies ; for the Salt of Amber, tho not Cathartick in it felf, yet greatly promotes their Operation, as was Thewn under its Preparation, Part 2. The usual way of taking these, is 2 over night, and the rest the morning following: but it feems much better to take them all early in the morning, for those over night which are given under a notion of preparing the Humours for the other to carry off, will be ready to operate by the morning, and leave a Nausea at the Stomach, that makes the next to be taken very loathfome, and apt to be thrown up again.

Pilulæ Chalybeatæ Catharticæ, Purging Steel-Fills. Take Ruffus's Pill D i. Salt of Steel gr. v. make into 5 Pills with q. f. of Balfam of Peru, or Syrup of Rhu-

barb.

These are very proper to purge those who are inclining to a Chlorofis, and may be taken every night for a week together; for they will work but little if the Ruffus's Pill is good, and made of the best Aloes.

Pilulæ—Others— 'Take
Gum Ammoniacum z ii. Salt of
Steel z ss. Scammony prepared
with Sulphur z i. Oil of Cloves
gut. iii. make 10 Pills out of each
Dram, after it is made into a Mass
with q. s. of Syrup of Buckshorn.'

This is not only good, as the former, against the Greensickness, but is also proper in all Hypocondriacal Cases and Hysterical Disorders. It may be given every other morning for three or four times together, 5 at a Dose.

Pilulæ Stomachiæ Catharticæ, Pills to purge the Stomach. Take Ruffus's Rill B i. Refin of Jalap and Salt of Tartar, and gr. v. Oil of Mint gut. i. Make into five Pills with q. f. of Elixir Proprie-

This very well answers the same Intention as the Tinctura Sacra, where the Bitterness of that cannot be endured by some Patients. It makes but one moderate Dose, and may be taken early in the morning every second or third day, for three or four times together. This is likewise good to promote the Menses, if taken about the time they ought to flow.

Pilulæ Colicæ, Pills against the Cholick. 'Take Pil. ex Duobus 3 ss. 'Calomel 9 ss. London Laudanum gr. ii. make into five Pills.'

It requires much Skill to know when purging is necessary in the Cholick: for in-some that are from hysterical Disorders, Catharticks, and even Clysters, can hardly be endur'd, because the least Stimulus promotes Convulsions; and therefore Opiates and Anodyne Fomentations only are of use. But in a Bilious Cholick, to give Opiates only, would quiet the Bowels, until they had strain'd so much into the Blood as to cause a Fever; and therefore it is necessary the Humours should be carry'd off by purging. But because the Peristaltick Motion is in this Distemper often interrupted, if not quite inverted, and a Cathartick alone ruffles too much; therefore Opium is very conveniently added, to procure fo long Truce from Pain, that the Purge may, as it were unfelt, act upon and help downwards the offending Humours; which is likewife much affifted by foftening Diluters. In these Cases likewise, and under this Management, Purges may be given much stronger than at other times, not only because the Diftemper requires it, but because the Opium mitigates its Severity. For the like

five

rie .

me

ra,

not

It

ind

ing

ree

ke-

es,

ght

he

fs.

un

W

he

m

nd

d,

es

es

re

k,

et

b

(e

a-

ff

1-

er

1-

f-

is

e

f

1-

2-

-

d

like purpose the following also, which is somewhat more gentle,

which is somewhat more gentle, may be given.

Pilulz Others Take

Extract of Rudius 3 Ss. Lenden

Extract of Rudius 3 ss. Lenden
Laudanum gr. ifs. Oil of Camomile chymical gut. iii. make into

'5 Pills.' Or,
'Take Pill Cochia 3 fs. Thebaic
'Extract gr. ifs. Oil of Cloves gut. i.

" make into 5 Pills."

Pilulæ Hydragogæ, Pills to purge Water. 'Take Gamboge gr. xv.
'Oil of Juniper gut. ii. Mithridate
'q. f. to make into 5 Pills.' Or,
'Take Refin of Jalap gr.v. Gamboge and Salt of Tartar, ana gr.x.
'Oil of Anifeed gut. iii, Balfam Capivi q. f. for 5 Pills.' Or,

Take Gamboge 9 i. Salt of Tartar gr.v. Oil of Anifeed gut. iii.

Balfam of Peru q. f. to make into

6 5 Pills.

These are all good in Dropsies, but are fit only for strong Constitutions, and where the Viscera are found; and therefore in an Anafarea, and OEdematous Swellings, they will force away abundance of Water, and strangely reduce the unwieldy Bulk. But if Restoratives and warm Stomachicks are not given after, the Parts will soon fill again, because they are rather more strain'd by such forcible Medicines.

Pilulæ Arthriticæ Catharticæ, Purging Pills against the Gout. Take Resin or Extract of Turpeth, Resin of Jalap and Calomelanos, ana Di. Opium gr. iii. Soap of Tartar gr. xv. Balsam of Capivi q. s.

to make into 15 Pills."

Three of these may be taken over night, and they will hardly operate till next morning, and then with a great deal of Ease and Moderation: so that in the Gout or Rheumausin they may be taken five nights together, and they can hardly fail of doing good; and in many Inftances they have been known at the fecond or third Dofe to have carry'd the Fit quite off. And it is upon this Basis only such obstinate Distempers are to be reach'd, viz. by fending in powerful Catharticks, which shall be restrain'd by Opium from exerting themselves in the first Passages, and therefore fitted to operate upon the most distant parts, where the offending Humours have their Scene of Action. The following are of the fame kind, and may be depended upon with great certainty.

Pilula Others Take
Panacea of Antimony gr. iv. O-

pium gr. ifs. Extract of black Hel-

one or two fmall Pills.'

This given over night will procure Eale, gently promote a Diaphoresis, and next day go off with a few Stools, without any Griping or Trouble. It may be repeated as often as convenient and needful, and will frequently do service in the Gout, but is almost infallible in a Rheumatism. Other Preparations of Antimony that are strongly purgative, may be managed in the fame manper; and it is by these many Empiricks have got more Fame than a regular Phylician, because Persons of Learning and above the Toil of feeking Credit, care not for the Hazard and Trouble of fuch things, and will not go out of the Road of Safe Practice, tho these by a skilful Hand can never do harm. They are the Basis of Lockyer's Pill, and many that are now in great effeem in the most obstinate Rheumatisms, tho made and fold only by ignorant People.

SECT. VIII.

Of Powders.

rections under this Division, turn to Sett. 7. Part 3. In extemporaneous Prescription, this is the readiest Form to give many things in substance; and this also may be observed, that the Dose of any thing in Powder is just enough with q. s. of any Liquor (some convenient Syrup is generally used) to make into a Bole.

pain nous planted

Cephalicks.

Because these are of a volatile nature, no Powder under this Division ought to be made long before it is to be taken; and where volatile Salts, such as those of Hart's-Horn, and the like, are prescribed, Directions should be given to mix them but just as they are to be taken, or to be included in the mean time in a close-stopt Bottle, which it is difficult to do, if divided into Doses.

Pulvis Cephalicus, A Powder for the Head. Take Species Diambræ, Powder of Crabs-Claws compound, (i. e. Gastoign's Powder) and 3 i.

Oil of Cinnamon gut. i. Mix and

divide into fix Dofes.'

Pulvis—Another Take
Marjoram, Arabian Stochas-Flowers, ana gr. v. Nutmegs gr. iii.

Mustard-Seed gr. ii. Oil of Rosemary gut. i. Make into a Powder

" for one Dofe."

Pulvis Another Take
Nutmegs 3 i. Cinnamon 3 fs.
Mace, Cloves, Marjoram, Betony,
Rofemary, Lavender-Flowers, ana

e a fs. Make all into a fine Pow-

der, and divide into Doses of 3 ss.

50

· i

.

Di

vic

Af

th

the

of

.

.

6

th

fo

A

th

OI

ve

T

to

Pulvis____Another___ ' Take ' Rhodium-Wood z i. yellow San-

ders, Florentine Orrice, and 3 ss. Spanish Angelica 9 i. Mace gr. x.

' Apoplectick Balfam gr. ii. Make

' into a grofs Powder.'

The last of these is design'd only for the Scent, but might also be of fervice if powder'd fine, and taken inwardly; for which reason, Damask Roses are left out, which some put in. The former are of fervice in all nervous Diforders, and they strengthen and fortify the Head against Fumes and Vapours from Indigeftion and a diffemper'd Fluid; which they purge and clear away from the Fibres, as much as a common Cathartick cleanfes the first Pasfages. They may be taken Morning or Night, or both, in any convenient Liquor, or made into a Bole with Marmalade.

Pulvis _____ Another ___ * Take the white part of Peacock's Dung * gr. xv. Salt of Amber gr. v. make into a Powder for one Dofe.'

This by some is accounted a Specifick in an Epilepsy and Vertigo, but the present Practice does not much regard such things. It is order'd twice a day, in a Glass of Wine, or made into a Bole.

Pulvis_____ Another___ ' Take ' male Piony-Root, human Skull, ' ana gr. v. native Cinnabar & fs.

mix in a Powder for one Dofe,' Or,
Take Pulvis de Gustetâ gr. xv.
Castor, and Troches of Myrrh,

ana

te

1.

S.

C.

ce

ly

of

n

1-

ne

ce

·y

a.

m

;

y

1-

f.

g

Ĉ.

le

ce

g

C

e-

0,

ot r-

of

.

5.

r,

V.

a

ana gr. vi. Saffron gr. iii. Make into a Powder for one Dofe. Or, Take Milletoe in Powder, Cin-

' nabar native, ana 9 ss. Salt of Amber and Castor, ana gr. v. Make ' into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

Saffron, Castor, and Salt of Amber, ana gr. v. Oil of Rosemary gut. i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.

These are more for regulating the Disorders that arise from a distemper'd nervous Fluid, than to repair its Waste and sortify their Tone, as those of the aromatick kind are: and therefore these are also of service in Hypocondriacal and Hysterical Affections, and to be prescribed in Spasms or Convulsions of any kind whatsoever. And it is with this sort that the Convulsions of Children are to be encounter'd; only lessening the Doses in proportion to their Age. They are to be repeated as often as particular Symptoms require.

Pulvis—Another— 'Take 'Mustard-Seed, Cloves, ana gr. xv. 'Nutmegs 3i. Cinnamon and Mace, 'ana 3 is. Marjoram and Lavender- 'Flowers, ana 9 i. Make into a 'Powder, in Doses of 5 fs. each.'

This is somewhat a Mixture of the two former kinds of Cephalicks, for the Mustard deterges, as the Aromaticks warm and strengthen the Nerves. This may be taken once or twice in a day in any convenient Liquor, or sprinkled upon a Toast, and soak'd in Wine or Ale, to be eat out of it.

Carminatives.

Pulvis Carminativus, Powder to expel Wind. 'Take Seeds of Anife, 'fweet Fennel, and 3 i. Cinnamon, 'Nutmegs, Cloves, Saffron, and '3 fs. Make all into a fine Powder for eight Dofes.' Pulvis Another 'Take
Anifeed and fweet Fennel-Seed,
ana 3 fs. Nutmeg and Cinnamon,
ana 3 i. long Pepper and Cloves,
ana gr. vi. Maftich 3 i. Make all
into a fine Powder for fix Dofes,
Pulvis Anether Take

Cinnamon, Mace, Nurmeg, Cloves,
and Ginger, and 9 i. Seeds of A-

nife, Caraway, Coriander, fweet Fennel, Bay-Berries, ana 5 fs.

Loaf-Sugar 3 ii. Make into a fine Powder, and divide it into Dofes of 9 ii. each.

Pulvis _____ Another___ ' Take the thin yellow Rind of Seuil- 'Oranges, Cummin-Seed, anagr. x.

'Castor gr. v. long Pepper gr. i.
'Make into a Powder for one Dose,'
Pulvis____ Anesber___ 'Take

Seeds of Coriander 3 i. Anifeed and fweet Fennel-Seed, and 3 i. Nutmeg gr. x. Cinnamon, Cloyes,

ana 9 i. white Sugar 3 ii. Make into a fine Powder, to be divided

into Doses of 3 ss. or 3 ii. in each, or kept together to rub upon a Toast.

These are all of service to break Wind off the Stomach, and disperse those Flamlencies that arise from Indigeftion, but chiefly from the Spleen and a heavy Blood; for a weak Stomach is not fo much fortify'd by thefe things, as by Bitters and Subaftringents: for their Oiliness palls the Stomach, especially if they be loaded with an addition of fome chymical Oils, as some injudiciously order, and they occasion troublefome and offenfive Belchings. Where the Disorder is therefore only in the Stomach, half a Lemon, or its Juice squeez'd out, is a much better Digestive. But these are of service in the Flatus's of Hypocondriacal Persons, and will help to give ease in all Hysterical Cholicks, especially if join'd with somewhat of an opiate

Qua-

Quality. To young Children who are much subject to the Gripes, a proportionable Diminution of the Dose will frequently procure Ease, if given in their Victuals, or any other convenient Vehicle.

Hyftericks.

Pulvis Hystericus Vulnerarius, A Healing Hysterick Powder. 'Take Sperma-Ceti 3 ss. Castor and Saffron, ana gr. iii. white Loaf-Sugar 9 ss. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or.

der, Troches of Myrrh and Sperma-Ceti, and gr. xv. Balfam of Peru gut.ii. Mix into a Powder.

Or,
Take Sperma-Ceti and fine LoafSugar, ana 3 fs. Make into a

· Powder,

These are most suited to cleanse and heal the *Uterus* after Delivery, and are proper to take, whether any hysterical Symptoms appear or not, because they forward those necessary Cleansings, which obstructed will do a great deal of mischief.

Pulvis Hyftericus Foctidus, The Fetid Hyfterick Powder. Take Troches of Myrrh gr. xv. Caftor, Salt of Amber, and Saftron, ana gr. v. Affa-foctida gr. ii. Make

gr. v. Affa-fœtida gr. ii. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or, Take Myrrh, Casumunar-Root,

ana gr. x. Caftor, and Salt of Amber, ana gr. v. Make into a Pow-

der for one Dose.' Or,

Take wild Valerian-Root 3 i.
 Castor and Saffron, and gr. v.
 Assarbication and Saffron, and gr. v.

' Powder for one Dose.' Or,

Take Powder of Savin, Myrrh,
ana gr. x. Castor and Sassion, ana

gr. iv. Grains of Paradife gr. ii.
Make into a Powder for one
Dose. Or.

Take wild Valerian Root, Ca-

fumunar-Root, ana gr. viii. Troches of Myrrh gr. x. Saffron and

' Castor, ana gr. iii. Make into a

' Powder for one Dofe.'

These are of that kind as deaden and destroy that inordinate Emotion of the nervous Fluid, which arises from uncommon Titillation or Irritation of the Uterine Fibres, and in some measure also help to deterge and empty the Glands of those Parts, whose Turgescency contributes to such Disorders. For this reason they are by no means proper to Persons with child, for sear of Abortion. On the same account likewise the following are to be used with like Caution.

Pulvis Emmenagogus, A Powder to promote the Menses. 'Take 'Salt of Steel and Myrrh, ana gr.viii. 'Saffron and Castor, ana gr.v. Oil of Savin gut. i. Make into a 'Powder for one Dose.' Or,

' Take Borax, Salt of Steel, Saffron, and gr. v. fine Loaf-Sugar

6 Bi. Oil of Pennyroyal gut. i. 6 Make into a Powder for one

Dose.' Or,

' Take Powder of black Hellebore gr. x. of Savin, Caftor, and Saffron, ana gr. v. Salt of Amber gr. iv. Make into a Powder for one Dofe.' Or,

' Take Powder of black Hellebore gr. xv. Salt of Amber gr. vi. Saffron gr. v. Make into a Pow-

der for one Dose.'

In all Obstructions of the Menser, and the proper Uterine Discharges, these will be of service, whether to single or child-bearing Persons. It has been already shew'd where the Steel and where the Hellebore Compositions are most suitable for these Purposes. These may be given once or twice a day, in a little Pennyroyal-Water or White-Wine, or made into Boles with Syrup of Migwort.

Pulvis

C

t

d

P

CI

ir

ro-

ind

) 2

den

ion

iles

rri-

in

rge

rts,

to hey

ons

on.

the

like

der

ake

VIII.

Oil

1

Saf-

igar

t. 1.

one

elle-

and

ber

for

lle-

Vi.

-WC

Jes.

ges,

ot 1 It

the

om-

nese

nce

yal-

ade

rt.

UVIS

Pulvis Hyftericus Odorans, The Sweet Hyfterick Powder. ' Take Cafumunar-Root 9 i. Aromaticum Rofarum gr. x. Musk and Cam-

phor, ana gr. iii. Make into a · Powder for one Dole.' Or,

· Take Pulvis de Guttera, Cinnabar native, ana gr. xv. Musk and Camphor, ana gr. iv. Make into a Powder for one Dofe.' Or,

' Take Species Diambra 91. Camphor and Salt of Amber, ana gr. iii. Make into a Powder for

one Dofe.' Or,

Take Borax gr.x. Species Diambra and Saffron, ana gr.v. Salt of Amber, Musk, and Camphor, ana gr. iii. Make into a Powder for one Dose.'

There are not many Hysterical Cases wherein Sweets will agree, yet they fometimes chance to hit when nothing elfe will: but in Hypocondriacal Disorders, which are near akin in the other Sex, they frequently take place with fuccefs, They may be given once or twice, or oftner, in a day, in White-Wine, Pennyroyal-Water, or any other convenient Vehicle, as Symptoms indicate.

Strengthners.

Pulvis Incrassans, An Incrassazing Powder. ' Take Root of · Comfrey, Mouse-Flesh dry'd in an Oven, and 9 is. Powder of Gum Make into a Tragacanth gr. v. Powder for one Dole.' Or,

Powder of a whole Take Hedge-Hog baked dry in an Oven 9 i. Mastich and Gum Tragacanth, Make into a Powder ana gr. v.

for one Dofe.'

These are principally directed against involuntary making of Urine, and are accounted Specificks in such Cases; therefore we shall not pretend to reason upon their Modus Operandi, but leave them to the Practice of fuch as have Faith in them, with the Powder of a Female Secundine, Cock's Gizzard, and the like Conceits.

Pulvis -- Another-Seeds of Henbane, and of white Poppies, ana gr. vi. sealed Earth and Bole, ana gr. x. Sugar of Roses gr. viii. Make into a Powder for one Dofe.' Or,

' Take Solomon's Seal, Comfrey-Roots, ana gr. x. fine Armenian Bole and Japonick Earth, ana gr.v.

" Make into a Powder for one

Dofe. Or,

' Take Marshmallow-Root, Gurn ' Arabick, Dragon's Blood, ana gr.v. ' fine Armenian Bole gr. x. Make ' into a Powder for one Dofe.'

Thefe do all conduce both to thicken and foften the Blood, and cement lacerated Veilels, and are therefore good against Hemorrhages of all kinds, and also contribute to prevent, if not restore Ruptures, and those unnatural Distentions of some Parts from a Weakness. They ought to be used for some time together, and given at least twice a day in a Glass of red Wine, or any other convenient Liquor, or made into Boles with Marmalade or Syrup of Quinces.

Pulvis Aftringens, An Aftringent Take Kermes-Berries and Tormentil-Root, ana gr. xv. Oil of Cinnamon gut. i. Mix for

one Dofe.' Or,

' Take Japonick Earth and Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, ana gr. xv. Oil of Cinnamon gut, i. Mix for one Dole,

Take Balaustines and Powder of Cinnamon, ana gr. x. Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, and Diambra, ana gr. v. Mix for one Dofe. Or,

' Take

Take aftringent Saffron of Steel gr. x. Dragon's Blood and Alum,

ana gr. v. Sugar of Lead gr. ii. Make into a Powder for one

Dofe.' Or,

Take Gum-Lac and Dragon's Blood, ana gr.x. aftringent Saffron of Iron gr. xv. Mix into a Powder

for one Dofe.' Or,

Take Mastich and Japonick · Earth, ana gr. x. Sugar of Rofes gr. xv. Oil of Cinnamon gut, i.

Make into a Powder for one Dose. Or,

Take Lemnian and Japonick Earth, Bole, and Dragon's Blood. ana gr. v. Oil of Cinnamon gut.i.

Make into a Powder for one

Dofe.' Or,

Take aftringent Saffron of Iron, Seeds of Henbane, ana gr. x. Sugar of Lead gr. iii. Make into a

Powder for one Dose.' Or,

Take Alum and Nurmeg, ana . 9 i. Make into a Powder for one

Dofe.

Thefe are from moderately binding to powerfully fliptick, and therefore may be prescribed as particular Symptoms and Exigencies require. Some are good against Abortion, and all those Weaknesses Women are most subject to, particularly the Whites; and a continu'd Use will prevail against old Gleets in either Sex: Diarrhea's likewise are to be removed by them. But for fuch fymptomatical Fluxes as happen in Fevers, at their first Apperance, especially those which precede the Small-Pox and Mealles, the following may be yet more convenient.

Pulvis - Another -- Take Species for the Confection of Hyacinth 3 i. red Coral gr. xv. Oil

of Cinnamon gut. i. Mix for one

Dofe. Or,

 Take Species for the Confection of Fracastorius 3 i. red Coral gr. x.

Oil of Cinnamon gut. i. Mix for

one Dofe.' Or,

 Take Species for the Confection of Hyacinth, and of Fracastorius, ana gr. xii. Oil of Cinnamon gut.i.

" Mix for one Dofe."

These ought to be repeated every 3, 4, or 6 hours, as the Symptoms are more or less pressing; care being taken that fuch distance be observ'd, that gr. ii. of Opium is not exceeded in 12 hours time.

Pulvis Absorbens, An Absorbent Powder. ' Take white Chalk, Crabs-Eyes and fine Loaf-Sugar, ana 9 i. Make into a Powder for

one Dofe.' Or,

' Take Oriental Pearl prepared, and Crabs-Eyes, ana gr. xv. white Chalk gr. x. fine Sugar 9 i. Make into a Powder for one Dofe.' Or,

Take Bole, red Coral, ana gr. xv. Make into a Powder for

one Dose.' Or,
'Take calcin'd Harts-Horn levigated, and Armenian Bole, ana gr. xv. white Chalk and fine Sugar, ana gr. x. Make into a Pow-

der for one Dose.'

These may be given almost at difcretion, in any convenient Liquor, and are chiefly good in immediately destroying that Corrosion at Stomach from fome sharp Humours, which is commonly call'd the Heart-But they are of the most fervice to Children, the Doses being proportionably leffen'd; because they are much more subject to Acidities in the first Passages, and indeed owe most of their Disorders to such Causes; upon which account these are properly term'd Sweetners : but in those Foulnesses of Blood which deform the Skin with Blotches, and which are suppos'd to want such Correctors, these will avail very little; altho the common Practice relies too much upon them in fuch Cases.

Stoma-

or

on

M5.

t.i.

ry

ms

ng

d,

led

ant

lk,

ar,

for

ed.

nite

ike

r,

ma

for

vi-

ana

Su-

W-

at

101,

tely

Sto-

urs,

art-

non

ing

hey

tics

owe

uch

nesc

but

hich

and

Cor-

tle ;

too

ma-

Stomachicks.

Pulvis Stomachicus Amarus, · Take Ritter Stomach-Powder. · Powder of Gentian-Root gr. xv.

vellow Peel of Sevile Orange Make into gr. viii. Saffron gr. v. a Powder for one Dofe.' Or,

' Take Gentian-Root, Bay-Berries, ana gr. x. Galangals and Saf-Make into a Powfron, ana gr. v.

der for one Dofe,' Or,

· Take Camomile-Flowers, Gentian-Root, and Winter's Cinnamon, ana gr. x. Saffron gr. iv. Make into a Powder for one

Dofe.' 'Or,

Take Gentian-Root, Nutmeg, and Roch-Alum, and 9 i. Oil of Cinnamon gut. i. Cochineal gr.v.

Make into a Powder for one Dose. These warm and invigorate a cold relax'd Stomach, and where they can be thus comply'd with in fubstance, are in some Cases of better service than Tinctures made with them. In old Agues, that have eluded the Force of the Bark, thefe will often make a Cure; and the latter will feldom fail to do it, if taken twice in a day the well days, and an hour before the coming of They are also good in those the Fit. Cachexies which tend towards a Dropfy, and will destroy Worms. And because what is principally for this last Intention, has amongst the Simples, Part 2. been given under this Division, we shall give a few Examples of fuch as are generally in extemporaneous Prescription for

Pulvis Anthelminthicus, Powder to ' Take Powder of kill Worms.

· Coraline and Ethiops Mineral made without fire, ana gr.xv. Saf-

fron gr. ii. Make into a Powder

for one Dofe." Or,

fuch Purpoles.

· Take Powder of Tin gr. x.

Ethiops Mineral gr. xv. Powder of Savin and Saffron, and gr. iii. Make into a Powder for one

Dofe.' Or,

Take Tin reduced to an impalpable Powder 9 i. Mineral Ethiops gr. x. fine Sugar gr. vi. into a Powder for one Dofe.'

For young Children the Dofes may be proportionably leffen'd, and one may be given every night and morning in a little common Treacle; for they will not conveniently mix with thin Liquors: their Use to be continu'd some days together, and they will hardly ever fail of destroying what Worms are in the Bowels. But where fuch things also require the Help of Catharticks, as generally they do, then every third day give some of those hereafter to be met with under that Division in this Section.

Bal amicks.

There are few Simples of this Class reducible into the Form of a Powder, because they are generally natural Balfams, and not hard enough for any but the liquid Forms. But little therefore can be conveniently prescribed in this manner for the purpose of a Balsamick.

Pulvis Ballamicus, A Ballamick Powder. Take Balfam of Tols gr. x. Myrrh and Benjamin, ana gr. v. Make into a Powder for

one Dose.' Or,

' Take Sperma Ceti and Crabs-Eyes, ana 9 i. Make into a Pow-

der for one Dose.' Or,

' Take Sperma Ceri 3 i. Myrrh gr. x. Flowers of Benjamin gr. v. fine Loaf-Sugar gr. x. Make into

a Powder for one Dole.

These are healing and pectoral, and may be given twice in a day, either with a Spoonful of Sugar, or made into a Bole with any conve-

nient

nient Pulp or Syrup; for they will not easily mix with a thin aqueous Liquor, because of the Fatness of the Sperma Ceti. It is here also to be noted, that there is a Balsam of Tolu too thin for this purpose; but some there is which comes over in Shells, quite brittle, and will easily powder with rubbing.

Pulvis ____ Another___ ' Take Mastich and Myrrh in fine Powder,

gr. v. Make into a Powder for

one Dose.' Or,

Gum Tragacanth and of Benja-

min, ana gr. x. London Laudanum gr. i. Make into a Powder

for one Dose.' Or,

Take Powder of Gum Arabick,

Mastich, and Myrrh, and gr. x.
Flowers of Benjamin gr. v. Lon-

don Laudanum gr. ifs. Make into a Powder for one Dose.

These are good in Catarrhs and tickling Defluxions of Rheum, and may be given every night going to bed, either mix'd with some proper Liquor, or made into a Bole with Marmalade.

Pulvis Splanchnicus, A Powder for the Viscera. 'Take Spikenard,

Saffron, Mastich, long Pepper,

and Rhubarb, ana gr. v. Turmerick gr. x. Make into a Powder

for one Dose, Or,

* Take Spikenard, Cinnamon, Mastich, and Rhubarb, ana gr. vi.

Saffron gr. v. Make into a Pow-

der for one Dose.'

Steel is very conveniently prefcribed with things of this Intention, and therefore may be added to the foregoing. Or,

Take Rhubarb gr. x. Cinnamon and Mastich, and gr. v. Salt of

Steel and Saffron, ana gr. v. Make into a Powder for one

Dofe.' Or,

' Take Cinnamon, Spikenard,
' Salt of Steel, Saffron, and Rhu' barb, ana gr. v. Make into a
' Powder for one Dofe.'

These are of service in all Cachexies, Foulnesses of the Viscera, and particularly in the Jaundice and Dropfy; but other Forms so much more conveniently supply us with plenty for this purpose, that there is need of no more Examples of this kind here.

Diureticks.

Pulvis Diureticus, A Diuretick Powder. 'Take Salt Prunel gr. xii. 'Egg-Shells powder'd gr. viii. Salt 'of Amber gr. iv. Sugar 9 i. Make

' into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

'Take Crabs-Eyes levigated gr.xv.
'Cream of Tartar, Salt Prunel, ana
'gr. viii. Salt of Amber gr. iv.
'Make into a Powder for one

' Dofe.' Or,

Take Tartar of Vitriol, and
Salt Prunel, ana gr. vi. Powder
of Crabs-Eyes gr. xv. Make into
a Powder for one Dofe.' Or,

' Take Tartar of Vitriol and Cream of Tartar, ana 3 i. Oil of Cloves gut. i. Make into a Power

for one Dofe.'

These are for little else than to cool the Urine in Gonorrhea's, and where the Parts are eroded or hurt by the raking of Gravel; for they are not much to be encourag'd in Obstructions of Urine, because they force so much that way, that if they cannot break through, they will render the Obstruction more obstinate. The last of these is after the manner of such, who imagining all Distempers owe their Original to an Alkaly, constantly prescribe Acids; but as this Hypothesis was not founded on Experiments, nor conducted by a mechanical way of Reasoning, it is now intirely forgot. For fuch Diureticks, rd,

u-

a

24-

ra,

nd

ich

ith

is

his

ick

Kii.

alt

ke

Or,

XV.

ma

iv.

ne

ind

der

nto

ind

of

ver

to

ind

urt

in

ney

en-

ate.

an-

Dif-

an ds;

ndted

j, it

ks,

reticks, which foften and widen the Paffages, which is much the more laudable Practice, take the following for Examples.

Pulvis—Another— Take
Saxifrage Root and MarshmallowRoot, ana 3 i. Crabs-Eyes and
fine Loaf-Sugar, ana 3 ii. Salt Prunel 3 fs. Make into a Powder of

" 3 fs. in each Dofe.' Or,

Take Millepedes prepared, Salt
Prunel, and Sperma Ceti, ana gr.vi.
fine Loaf-Sugar 9 i. Make into a

Powder for one Dofe.' Or,
Take Powder of Marshmallow-

Root gr. x. Salt of Amber gr. v. fine white Sugar 9 i. Make into

a Powder for one Dofe.

At the fame time that these forward the Discharge by Urine, they also relax and widen the Passages; which is the surest and most safe way to procure such Evacuation. And all that can be conveniently prescribed for this Intention, does also at the same time answer that of a Cooler; so that there will not be occasion to instance any thing of this Form under that Division, these being sufficient for the same.

Alexipharmicks.

A great deal that was order'd for this Intention in the Form of a Bole, may be fuitable also to this, by omitting the liquid Ingredients, and giving the other in Powder: however, the following Examples may be of some service.

' Take Lapis Contrayerva 9 i. Saffron gr. v. Make into a Pow-

der.' Or,

Take Contrayerva-Root 9 i. Virginia Snake-Root and Saffron, ana gr.v. Make into a Powder

for one Dofe.' Or,

* Take Goa-Stone, Contrayerva-* Root, ana gr. x. Caftor and Saf-

fron, and gr. v. Make into a

Powder for one Dofe.' Or,

Take Gascoign's Powder 9 i. Virginia Snake-Root gr. viii. Saf-

fron and Castor, and gr. iv. Make into a Powder for one Dose. Or.

Take Virginia Snake-Root, Spa-

nish Angelica, and Contrayerva-Root, ana gr. vi. Myrrh and Saf-

fron, ana gr. v. Make into a

Powder for one Dofe. Or,
Take Vipers-Flesh powder'd,

Virginia Snake-Root, and Contrayerva-Root, ana gr. viii. Saffron

gr. iv. Make into a Powder for

one Dole. Or,

Gr. xv. Saffron and Camphor, and gr. v. Opium gr. i. Make into a

'Powder for one Dofe.' Or,
'Take Diaphoretick Antimony
'gr.xv. Virginia Snake-Root gr.viii.

Camphor and Saffron, and gr. iii.
Make into a Powder for one

Dofe.' Or,

Take Tormentil-Roots 8 il.
Spanish Angelica, Virginia SnakeRoot, Contrayerva-Root, Zedoa-

ry, Spikenard, Celtick Nard and Saffron, and 9 i. Mace 3 fs. Cam-

hor, Opium, and gr. xv. Make all into a fine Poweer, of 3 fs. in

each Dose.

This last is proper for an Officinal Medicine, and is a very good one in all kinds of Fevers, where either-a Diaphoresis or Rest is to be encouraged. We have in some of thefe, as well as in those of another Form, order'd Gafcoign's Powder; more for Custom-lake than any other Reason; but have not therefore trufted it except in company with other Ingredients of fome virtue and efficacy. Any of these may be given in convenient Juleps, as often as the State of a Fever requires. If volatile Salts are at any time judg'd necessary to be mix'd with them, they ought to be fo order'd

der'd at the moment of taking, for Reasons before given. In Intermittents the Cortex may be given by it felf, from 9 i. to 3 i. at a Dose, and repeated in the Intervals of the Fits as often as may be required; or where the Intervals are not very distinct, it may be join'd with some proper Alexipharmicks : but where they fettle into confirm'd Agues, the following I have often uled with fuccels.

Take Camomile-Flowers, Myrrh, Gentian, Bay-berries, ana 3 i. Flowers of Benjamin and Saffron, ana z s. Make into a Powder of

3 fs. in a Dofe.

Many trust to the Camomile-Flowers only, with fome Salt of Wormwood; but fuch do not con-Tider, that the Air will fuse the Salt, the indeed the Medicine will often answer its Intention. These ought so be continu'd some time, and follow'd close, viz. 3 or 4 times in a day; and the Patient ought to live upon a warm subastringent Diet, and drink strong rough Liquors, fuch as red Wine, or old stale Beer; and when the Difease is once conquer'd by this means, there is no

fear of a Return, as there is after it is put away with the Bark only.

W

th

al

fe

0

in

6

th

tit

Catharticks.

All the dry Ingredients that are in Pills or Boles of this Class, may be easily referv'd in this Form; but for example, we shall further give a few Instances here.

Pulvis Catharticus, A Purging Powder. ' Take Refin of Jalap and Scammony, ana gr. v. Cream of Tartar and fine Loaf-Sugar, ana gr. xxv. Oil of Cloves gut. i. Make into a Powder for one ' Dose.' Or,

' Take Jalap-Root in fine Powder 9 ii. Oil of Cloves gut. i. " Mix for one Dose." Or,

' Take Jalap 9 i. Gamboge gr. x. Cream of Tartar 3 fs. Mix for one Dose.'

There are few of the milder Catharticks reducible to this Form; and it is most customary to order a proper Dose of some of the Officinal Purging-Powders, given in the foregoing Part, without any Mixture. For Children, Rhubarb and the Cornachine Powders are the usual Purges.

SECT. IX.

Of Clysters, Injections, and Suppositories.

HE first of these was formerly call'd in to answer many Intentions which the present Practice has no recourse to, having contriv'd more effectual and less troublesome Means of Cure. And they are now feldom made use of, but to make a fudden Discharge, whence Relief can be fooner had than from the Course of an ordinary Cathartick; as in

Cholicks, wherein purging Clysters are commonly prescribed: or where the Nature of a Disease will not admit of the Operation of a Purge at the Stomach, as in acute Diftempers; and then Emollients are order'd to relax the Bowels, and just keep the Body open. And in Fluxes and Over-Weakness of the Intestines, they are now fometimes order'd

Sect. 9. Of Clysters, Injections, and Suppositories. 577

with Cordial Restringents, because they more immediately bring the Medicine to the Seat of the Disease, than when it is taken otherwise. In all those Intentions take the following for Examples.

Enema Commune, The Common Clyfler. 'Take common Clyfler-'Decoction (describ'd Part 3. Sec-

tion 11.) § x. Honey of Mercury § ii. common Salt § is. Oil of Camomile § i. Mix for a Clyster

to give milk-warm.' Or,

Take common Clyster Decoction

xii. Pill Cochia the lesser 3 i. disfolv'd in Syrup of Damask Roses

xii. Oil of Camomile xis. of
Aniseeds x ss. or gut. xx. Make

into a Clyfter.

it

re

ut

2

ng

ap

m

na

i.

ne

W-

1.

X.

or

a-

nd

ro-

nal

re-

ire.

or-

cs.

ters

nerc

ad-

e at

ers;

d to

the

and

nes, er'd

with

These are proper in ordinary Cases, to relax the Belly, and give two
or three Stools; and where these
may be too ruffling, even Milk and
Sugar may suffice. But in Apoplectick and Lethargick Cases, and also
in the dry Gripes, and obstinate
Costiveness with great Pain, the following may be more to the purpose.

Enema Catharticum, A Purging
Clyffer. Take common Decocfion § x. Pil. ex Duobus § ifs. Syrup of Buckthorn § i. Oil of Juniper § ii. of Camomile § i. Mix

for a Clyster.' Or,

Take common Decoction 3 x.
Vinum Benedictum 3 ii. Sal Gent
3 fs. Oil of Camomile 3 i. Mix

for a Clyster.' Or,

* Take common Decoction 3 viii.

* Pil. ex Duebus 3 i. Vinum Benedittum 3 ii. Sal Gem 3 is. Oil of

* Amber 3 ii. Oil of Camomile 3 i.

* Mix for a Clyster, to be given milk-warm.

It has been controverted more than a little, how high in the Inteftines Clysters may extend their Influence: and by all it is agreed that they get not beyond the Valve of

the Colon, unless the Peristaltick Motion, with the Disposition of that Valve, be quite inverted; as in some Cases it so manifestly is, that Clysters have been thrown up by Vomit. But if it be suppos'd that they reach no further than the Rectum, it may eafily be concelv'd how they help to fetch down the Contents of the whole in effinal Tube, by irritating and pulling the Fibres of the Rettum to forcibly, that they are shook quite to the remotest Pare. And these strong ones last described are suppos'd to assist in Apoplexies, and other great Disorders of the Head, not to much by the immediate Discharge they make, as by pulling and shaking the whole neryous System; which promotes their natural Vibrations, and throws off a great deal of adhelive superfluous Humours, as Water may be shook off a sheet. In such Cases therefore Clyflers cannot well be made too ftrong, nor can they be too bitter when they are given to deftroy Worms; the Ascarides particularly, which fometimes are very troublefome in the Rectum. As for exam-

Enema Anthelminthicum, A Clyfter to destroy Worms. Take Colloquintida 3 ss. ty'd up in a Rag;
Savin, Rue, and m. i. Boil in
this of Water to these to which
add chymical Oil of Wormwood
gut. xv. Pill Cochia the leiler 3 is
Syrup of Damask Roses 3 i. Oil
of Camomile 3 is. Mix for a

· Clyfter.'

But this Caution ought generally to be observed, not to be too busy with these to Hysterical People; for by Proximity and Consent of Parts, it is not possible to give any considerable Irritation to the Rectum, but the Uterus will so far feel it, as to be thrown into strange Disorders:

PP

which

like it.

Enema Hystericum, An Hysterick Clyfter. Take round Birthwort-Root 3 i. Rue, Pennyroyal, Ca-

- momile-Flowers, and m. fs. Boil o in of. of Water to 3 x. in which
- frain'd dissolve Assa-scetida 3 i. Oil of Amber 3 ii. of Camomile

3 i and brown Sugar a Spoonful or two. Mix for a Clyfter.'

When Wind is very troublesome in the Bowels, and by being fometimes pent, occasions Cholick Pains, the following may be of fervice, or fomewhat like thereunto.

Enema Carminativum, A Carminative Clyster. 6 Take Camomile-

Flowers m. i. Bay-Berries, Juniper-Berries, ana 3 i. fweet Fennel and

- Cummin-Seeds, and § fs. Just firmmer in q. f. of Water to
- ftrain 3 x. to which add Oil of Aniseed 3 ii. common Sallet-Oil
- sifs, brown Sugar one Spoonful.

Mix for a Clyfter.

Some Authors have very odd Conceits of Wind in the Bowels, and make strange distinction between what they call fo and Vapours; but fuch Confusion seems altogether so arife for want of rightly under-Standing the Sanctorian Perspiration. For there is little else in all those Diforders suppos'd to proceed from Wind, than a perspirable Matter flying off from some Parts, and collecting together in Vapour too gross to pals through fome others, until by some means it can be rarefy'd thin enough to pass, or some Pasfage open'd to give it vent, as has seet. 1. Part 2. The distinction of a nervous Cholick, many of which MIDITION.

which makes Clysters in general are those call'd bysterical, from bube inconvenient for these People. moral, is with good reason; not But if any thing necessarily indi- that it is from a Gas, or some imagicates any Affiftance from hence, nary Spirituality, as the meraphyfical use the following, or somewhat Helmons used to talk; but from Spaims of the Nerves, owing to the same Causes which will draw them into Convulsion in any other part: and therefore are they always best treated with Emollients, and fuch things as foften and relax the Fibres, or make them infensible of those Vellications, which before convuls'd them. And the same things that answer this Intention, likewise are good in Bilious Cholicks; because the same which relax the Fibres, sheath and blunt the Points of the irritating Humours; and because to this purpose greater quantities of Oils, and fome Ingredients which cannot well pass the Stomach, are best convey'd to the Parts affected by a Clyfter.

Enema Emolliens, An Emolliens Clyfler. ' Take Milk & x. Oil of Camomile 3 iii. Pulp of Cassia 3 i.

" Mix for a Clyfter." Or,

Take thin-firain'd Gruel & x. Oil of Olives Jiii, Pulp of Callia ' 3 i. brown Sugar a Spoonful. Make into a Clyster.' Or,

" Take far Mutton, or Veal, or Chicken-Broth 3 x. Oil of sweet Almonds & iv. Sugar a Spoonful.

" Mix for a Chyster." Or,

' Take Linfeed Oil and common Oil of Camomile, ana 3 iv. Oil of Turpentine and Anifeed, ana

' 3 ii. Mix for a Clyfter.'

These are proper in all bilious and convultive Cholicks; and because the latter often happen from the Gravel or Stone, by consent of Parts, with Lenients are also sometimes given such things as are suppos'd to reach even the Seat of the Disorder immediately, besides what they do by relaxing by confent all

the

Sect. 9. Of Clysters, Injections, and Supposisories. 579

the Parts near to where they are injected, which is common to them with all other Clysters; for Examples of which, take the following.

n

n

at

s,

16

to .

of

ch

Te

ed

mt.

of

i

x.

lia

ul.

10

ect

ful.

Off

Oil

ana

OLIS

be-

om

t of

me-

Sup-

the

yhat

tall

the

Enema Terebinthinatum, A Turpentine Clyster. Take Venice
Turpentine 3 i. beat it with the
Yolk of an Egg, and then mix it
with 3 x. of common Decoction,
and add to it Oil of Juniper 3 ii.
Oil of Turpentine 3 i. Syrup of
Marshmallows 3 ii. and coarse
brown Sugar 3 i. Mix for a Clyster.' Or,

Take Venice-Turpentine 3 is.
by the help of Yolk of Egg mix
it with 3 viii. of Milk; to which
add Linseed Oil 3 iii. Syrup of
Marshmallows 3 ii. Oil of Turpentine and Aniseed, and 3 ii.
brown Sugar one Spoonful or 3 i.

Mix for a Clyster.' Or,

Take Balfam of Capivi 3 ii.
mix with the Yolk of an Egg,
and diffolve by degrees with 3 viii.
of common Decoction, in which
has been boil'd to Solution 3 is. of
Caffile-Soap; to which add common Oil of Camomile 3 ii. Oil of
Juniper and Anifeed, and 3 ifs.
brown Sugar 3 i. Mix for a
Clyfter.

But besides evacuating and softening the Bowels by this means, there is an Intention of great moment, which is conveniently affished this way; and that is, strengthning and astringing them, in long and obstinate Diarrhaa's and Dysenteries.

Enema Ballamicum, A Healing
Clyster. 'Take the Broth made of
a Sheep's Inwards, or of the Head
chopp'd to pieces, \$x. Yolk of
Eggs, no ii. Sheep's-Suet \$ii. Lucatellus's Ballam \$ ss. Mix for a
Clyster, and give warm enough
for the Suet to be melted.' Or,

Take Broth made of a Sheep's Head very strong 3 x. Diascor-

dium 3 fs. Yolk of two Eggs. Bees-Wax 3 i. Mix for a Clytter

to be given pretty warm.

These will greatly heal, and as it were plaster over the Bowels, after made raw by long Fluxes; and where they are very much relax'd, these may be made yet more restringent; as,

Enema Restringens, A Restringent Clysier. 'Take Diascordium' made without Honey § s. dissolve it with the Yolks of two Eggs in the white Harts-horn Drink § vill.

Take Balaustines, red RoseLeaves, and § s. PomegranatePecls § i. burnt Harts-horn § il.
boil in strong Mutton-Broth § xiv.
to § viii. in which dislove Diafoordium made without Honey § s.
and the Yolk of two Eggs; and
mix for a Clyster. Or,

Take strong Sheep's Head Broth 3 vi. Powder of Cinnamon 5 is of Japan Earth 3 is. the Yolk of two Eggs. Mix for a Clyster.

What are contriv'd for this Intention ought always to be in a little quantity, because they will remain the longer, whereas a greater would fooner occasion their Discharge \$ and likewife ought they to be given chiefly just before going to bed, that by fleeping upon them they may be retain'd if possible till morning, or as long as can be. Whether Alexipharmicks given in this manner may contribute to a Diaphoresis, or drive the Radii of the Mia/ms outward, from the Centre to the Circumference, as some very unintelligibly talk, who have encouraged this Practice; is not worth our Enquiry, because there is now no Dependance upon it for fuch purposes: Or whether a Person may in some extraordinary Injuries at Stomach, or the first Passages, receive their Nourish-

P p. 2

ment

ment this way, because such Cases so very seldom happen; tho the Histories of Phylick confirm to us many Inftances of Success in this Practice: and it is not strange, because there are many Lacteals within the reach of Clysters, tho not so plentiful as in the small Guts. How a Cordial can be supplied this way too, is not to our purpole, because there can be no necessity so to Supply it: but as to spirituous Liquors injected by Clyfler affecting the Head, we have this remarkable from Dr. Fuller, who from the effects of Brandy-Clysters used in 74maica, related by Dr. Stubbs (Philof. Tranf. No 37.) which would make them fuddled in less quantity than drank, moderated the quantity so given, to two or three Ounces, and often found fafety and fuccess in it : which agrees not with the account of Salmon, if any regard can be given to fuch a Pretender in Medicine, who fays it was his common Practice, and after the true manner of an Empirick, gives fome confident Instances of Cures done by it. But for such uncommon Cases as may require Clysters warmer, and more narcotick than any of the former, take the following for Exam-

Enema Anodynum, An Anodyne Clyfter. . Take Diascordium without Honey 3 is, the Yolk of two

* new-laid Eggs, Canary 3 vi. liquid · Laudanum gut. xxx. Mix for a

Clyster.' Or.

' Take Henbane and white Poppy-Seed, ana 3 fs. Balaustines and e red Rofes, ana m. fs. boil in Smiths Forge-Water thi. to this. Strain, and add to it Mithridate 4 3 iii. Spirit of Cinnamon 3 i. Mix.'

Take Venice-Treacle 3 ii. Yolk

" nary to is. and give for a Clyster."

Or, Take Conferve of red Rofes 3 i. Diascordium without Honey 3 ii.

' fimmer in Canary 3 vi. Spirit of Cinnamon 3 ii. strain and mix the

Liquor with the Yolk of an Egg,

which give for a Clyfter.'

Oils, and flippery things, are all improper for Clysters of this kind, because they make the Parts too lax, to retain them long enough to be of any considerable service. fome long obstinate Diarrhaa's, these may be continued every night for some Weeks together; and if a fuitable Diet, and way of living, bo conform'd to at the time time, a great deal of fervice may be done; especially if now and then, a Dose of Ipecacuanha be given, which may astringe the Stomach, promote a better Digestion, and cut off a supply of fuch Humours as irritate the Bowels, and follicite their Evacuation oftner than Nature requires.

There is another purpose for which Clysters are given, when the Bark is absolutely necessary; and a Patient thro Prejudice or Obstinacy cannot take it any other way, which is often the case in young Children: For we have many Instances of its Success in Clysters; and for the manner of giving it so, take the follow-

ing Examples.

Enema Febrifugum, A Febrifuge Electuary. ' Take Peruvian Bark in Powder 3 i. boil it in q. f. of 3 or 4 different Waters, to make all when put together this. to which add Fracastorius's Confection without Honey 3 ss, and give for a Clyster.

This may be made stronger or weaker, and be in a greater or leffer quantity, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient. of an Egg. Mix them with Ca- What is here, is sufficient for a midSect. 9. Of Clysters, Injections, and Supposisories. 581

dle Constitution full grown, and is proportionably to be leffen'd for fewer Years. The manner is to give them as foon as a Fit is off, and repeat them after every Stool; or if they come not away, three or four may be repeated in a day. Dr. Helverius of Paris is the Person has given most credit to this Practice, and there is no fear of its succeeding, if it be carefully managed; but he gave the Powder it felf in common Water warm, tho we take boiling it to be better, and not half need be strain'd out this way, if it be finely powder'd and well boil'd. It may be check'd with Aftringents and Opiates, as the Patient is more or less dispos'd to a Laxity; for if they continue not in the Bowels, but come again foon away, they will do little good.

V.

er.

3 i.

II.

of

the

3g,

all

nd,

ax,

be

In

3,

ht

2

bo

3

e;

olo

ay

et-

oly

he

14-

or

he

à

cy

ch

n:

its

n-

W-

100

rk

of

ke

to

· C-

ve

Ór

Óľ

he

ít.

d-

le

Injections are a Form of Medicine used for the more immediate Conveyance to the affected part, than by the common Course of Circulation it cou'd be supposed to arrive there; as into the Ears, Penis, or Uterus. And this is done by a Syringe, or Clyster-Pipe, as they best suit the Part to be injected. For those into the Uterus, those Syringes made to give Clysters with, are the most convenient; or where the Patients are their own Operators, a common Clyster-Pipe.

Injectio Auricularis, An Injection for the Ears. Take Rosemary-

Flowers m. ii. boil in Boy's Urine from this, to the strain-

ing of which add Honey of Roses
iv. for an Injection.' Or,

Take Rosemary - Water Bi.
Hungary-Water Ji. common Honey Jii. Mix together for an Injection. Or.

' Take White-Wine Bi. Hun-

for an Injection.

These are us'd to syringe the Ears with, to wash out Wax that hardens there, and obstructs Hearing. Care must be had that it is not thrown in too forcibly, for fear of injuring the Membranes which are extremely fine, especially the Tympanum; and it is to be done with a short piped Syringe made on purpole for fuch uses, and the Liquor should be moderately But that this may be done warm. with the more success, somewhat like the following is to be dropped into the Ears every Night going to bed for some Nights together, and kept in with a little Cotton or Wool, which also by its warmth assists its Operation.

Take Oil of bitter Almonds 5 i.
of Amber, of Rosemary, and of
Marjoram, and gut. i. Mix together, and instil two or three Drops
into each Ear, or that most affested, every Night till the Cause

Injection ad Gonorrham, An Injection for a Gonorrham. Take Rhasis's white Troches 3 iii. Camphor 3 i. dislove them in Spring-Water 3 xii. for an Injection.

This injected into the Uresbra 2 or 3 times a day, will allay the Pain and Heat which is caus'd by the Urine, and Sharpness of Matter which is discharg'd by a venereal Ulcer, and help to dry and heal it 3 but if it be an Excoriation only from a hot sandy Urine, the following is better to be us'd.

Linseed whole, and gii. boil in this of Water till it grows soft and almost as thick as a Syrup: then strain it, and use it for an Injection.

This admirably cools and lubricates the *Urethra*, and even in a Gonorrhaa it will greatly defend it P P 3 against

against the Erosion of purulent Matter, and prevent a Chordee.

Injectio—Another. 'Take

Penice Turpentine 3 ii. mix it with
q. f. of the Yolk of Egg to incorporate with Linfeed Oil 3 i.
and by degrees mix with it BarleyWater 16 i. for an Injection.'

This is an excellent Medicine even inwardly in any Gonorrhaa, as see under Potio Alba; but if injected, will soon cleanse and heal up with safety any Ulceration, from whence the Matter runs, if us'd 2 or 3 times in a day. There are other Injections for this purpose, which see under the Preparations of Copper, Part 2. but Practice does not so much fall into this way as it deserves, for want of a truer Knowledge of the Distemper, as well as thro sear of making too short Cures.

Injectio Uterina, An Injection for the Womb. 'Take Rhasis's white 'Troches 3 ii. Sugar of Lead 9 i. 'dissolve in Barley-Water, in which has been boil'd m.i. of red Rose-

Leaves to i. for an Injection.' Or,
Take Roman Vitriol 3 ii. Bole 3 i.
boil in Smiths Forge-Water to ii. to
to ii. when cold filter it, or fettle it

The Userus is subject to a great many Ails from Weakness, and thereby are occasion'd Ouzings and Defluxions of Humours, which are very troublesom; and sometimes there is a continual bleeding, especially if the Glands grow cancerous, as they do in many scrophulous Constitutions, especially some time after Child-bearing and the flowing of the Menses is over. In all such Cases therefore much help may be had from hence; and according to the Degree of Relaxation, or Aggravation of the Symptoms, may they be made more or less restringent, and be injected once in a

Anisgs

day, as there may be occasion: tho in those Bleedings which come some Years after the stoppage of the Menses, we have the Authority of Hippocrates that they are fatal. But when they happen after hard Labour, or difficult Miscarriages, they are to be remedied by such things as restringe and restore the Uterus to its natural Tone; and in Weaknesses sometimes, merely from such Causes, the following may perhaps be yet more suitable.

1

劃

100

Injectio — Another — Take red Wine mulled with Spice as usual q. s. inject it Milk-warm, or sit over the Steams of it hot, so that they may be received by those Parts. Or,

Take Mint, red Rofe-Leaves and Sanicle, and m.i. Cinnamon and Pimento, and gii. boil in thi. of Water to the fis. then add the i. of red Wine, and after a little fimmering together, strain out the Liquor for an Injection, to be used just warm; or sit over the Steam's of the whole, when quite hot, without straining it.

Suppositories are us'd either when a Person cannot be put into a suitable posture of Body, to receive a Clyster, or when a Clyster is not like to be retain'd long enough to be of any service, either thro Weakness, or want of Knowledge to hold it; as in Children, and Persons not sensible in acute Distempers. And they are likewise much less troublesom, when only a Stool is wanted.

'Take Sal Gem 3i. boil with a furficient quantity of Honey to fuch a Confiftence, as will roll up into a convenient bigness and fhape, to thrust up the Fundament.' Or,

' Take Sal Gem and Hiera Picra,
' ana 3 ss. Honey q. s. to make a

Sect. 10. Of Gargles, Lotions, and Collyriums.

Suppository, to be us'd as the o-" ther.

n:

me

the

of

But

2.

ey

as to

kch

ps

n

-

There are many somewhat different to be thus contriv'd, and some use a bit of the Aleophangine Pill,

or the Extract of Rudius; and for

Children most commonly what the Confectioners fell by the Name of a Violet Comfit. They are first dipped in Oil, or just rubbed over with a little Butter, to ease their Paffage.

a dittemper'd

Land I work of the SECT. X. second short with

Of Gargles, Lotions, and Collyriums,

THE first of these are used chiefly either to cool and cleanse the Mouth from Phlegm, and are acid and fubaltringent; or to fosten and heal it when fore and parched, and are smooth and mucilaginous. There are in the Writings of this kind many under this Divifion for other purpofes; but as the present Practice rejects them, and because those Intentions are better answer'd by other means, we shall not take up any room with them here.

Gargarisma Detergens, A Detergent Gargle. ' Take Spring-Water gvi. Rofe Water 3 ii. Syrup of " Mulberries 3 ifs. Oil of Vitriol

gut. xv. or q. f. to make it agreea-

Take Verjuice # fs. Syrup of

Raspberries 3 ii.' Or,

Take Spring-Water to Is. Role-Water 3 ii. White of two Eggs

beaten thin, Salt Prunel 3 i. Syrup

of Mulberries 3 ii.' Or,

' Take Elm-Bark 3 i. boil in th i. of Water to the fs. to the strained Liquor add Syrup of Mulberries 3 ii.

Spirit of Vitriol q. f.' Or,

Take Tincture of Rofes (to be describ'd hereafter) well acidulated

The last of these is in most cases the best Gargle that can be us'd for

a Cooler and a Detergent. As for Compositions under this Manage. ment to draw Rheum from the Brain, or raife Phlegm from the Passages to the Lungs, it is a ridiculous Practice; and therefore for what is of ule, thefe Examples may be sufficient : where the Mouth has white Specks, as it is common to young Children, these may be made yet more four, and rubbed hard upon those places with a Rag tied upon a Spoon or Skewer.

Gargarisma Emolliens, An Emollient Gargle. ' Take Roots of

Marth-Mallows, Liquorice, and Pearl-Barley, and Ji. Gum Ara-

bick 3 fs. Figs no viii. boil in & iii. of Water to 16 ifs, and to the

strain'd Liquor add Syrup of " Marsh-mallows & iii." Or,

Take Quince-Seedszii. beatthem

in a Mortar, and draw out their ' mucilaginous Substance, as in ma-

king Emulfions, with # fs. Spring-Water, Rose-Water 3 ii. and put

to it Syrup of Mulberries Fin. Or.

Take Linfeed & fs. boil it in a Pint of Water till it is smooth, and

almost as thick as a Syrup; then ' strain the Liquor, and put to it Sy-

' rup of Mulberries 3 ii. for a Gargle.' When the Mouth is parched and dry with a Fever, these last are very useful to cool and soften the Parts, and

PP4

The Compleat English Dispensatory. Part IV. ought to be retain'd as long as can be, withour swallowing or spitting

They are helf dipped

boil to the Evaporation of a Third: then put to it Alum and Salt, ana

3 is. Role-Water th is. and after one boiling more, let it lettle fine, Sel

· of

· R

a m

c at

. .

· R

all :

and

fear

CUT

and

but

He

Co

fafe

. 1

6 j

.

0

and pour it off for ule.

Lotions are fuch as firitly concern beautifying the Skin, by cleaning it of those Deformities, which distemper'd Blood sometimes throws upon it, or rather is made by a preternatural Secretion; for generally those Distempers of the Skin which are commonly accounted Signs of a foul Blood, are from those Salts, which are natural in the best Constitution, thrown off by the cutaneous Glands, which ought to wash away thro the Kidneys: fo that inftead of those infignificant and ridiculous Tribes of Sweetners, which the Craft, more than Folly, of Medicine has invented, promoting the urinary Discharge, or rectifying that of the Skin by proper with Inconveniency. Walhes, Frictions, or Ointments, or both together, is the only way to get rid of fuch Diforders, Under this Division we shall therefore only give some Examples of what is proper to this purpose; the many mix herewith fuch as are more fuitable for Fomentation, to which Head we refer them.

Lotio Repellens, A Repelling Lofion. Take Litharge of Gold & iv. White-Wine Vinegar to is. digest cogether three days, stirring it often, and then filter for use." TO, MO WELD DAG

Take Alum & fs. boil it till diffolv'd in Juice of Lemons thi.'

Take Cerus to fs. White-Wine · Vinegar, and Elder-Flower-Water. e and this. boil thi. away, and then let it fettle fine for use. Or. Take Spirit of Wine to Is. Sue gar of Lead, which dissolve in it.

4 5 i. Ot, Take Litharge 3 i. Vinegar 3 vi. bas, raid on out

In tetterous Eruptions, and Pimples which with Heat are apt to break out upon the Skin, any of these are good to repel them; but this is to be always understood to be proper only, when a Person is otherwise, well, because in any critical Breakings out, they are by no means to be drove back but encourag'd, else a great deal of Milchief may be done. In such Washes too it is to be observ'd, that they cannot be us'd but for the Face, and some particular Parts; because so far as they are us'd so, they cannot but in some measure abate the natural Perspiration, which will be attended There are fome yet more repelling, but then their use is liable to more Mischiefs, if due care be not taken; when therefore any thing of this kind is us'd, a Person must always regard, that some other Emunctory may be in readiness, to discharge what is leffen'd by the Application of his Medicine; and that which is most suited to compensate for what the Skin is deficient in, is that by Urine: wherefore Diurericks are certain Auxiliaries to Cosmeticks, and it is hardly fafe to use one without the other. For what yet more repels, take either of the following.

Take common white Vitriol 3 i. crude Alum 3 ii. boil in 3 xii. of Spring-Water to 3 viii. take off the Scum, and put it up for ule."

This must be boil'd in an Iron Vessel, because it is so penetrating as to run thro any other. It will keep a long time, and may be diluted with Rose-Water, so as to make a good Collyrium.

Sugar

Sect. 10. Of Gargles, Lotions, and Collyriums. 385

. Take white Vitriol 3 i. Sugar of Lead 3 ss. dissolve both in Rofe-Water Biv. and they will

make it milky.' Or,

rd:

ma

ter

ne,

m-

to

of

out

10

is

ri-

no

u-

ief

00

ot

ne

25

in

er-

ed

re

en

s,

en

is

C-

ry

¿e

n is

at J.

r-

id ut è-

i. of

C

n

Take Camphor rubbed small in a Mortar 3 ii. put upon by a little at a time Juice of Lemons 31. When it is diffolv'd, add White-Wine to i. or Spirit of Wine and

Rofe-Water, and the is."

This last is avery good Lotion for all Spots, or Redness of the Face, and may be freely us'd without much fear of Mischief, which all the Mercurial Lotions are subject to, tho of another kind than the foregoing: but because some will venture their Health, for the amendment of a Complexion, the following is as fafe as any of that Tribe.

Take white Sublimate 3 i. put it into a Pewter Por with Water Biii. let it stand 24 hours, stirring it sometimes with a Stick till it looks blackish; then filter thro

a Cap-Paper for ule.

Lotio Oleofa, An Oily Lotion. Take Oil of Tartar per Deliquium i i. Oil of Sweet Almonds 3 ii. Rose-Water & iv. Shake together.'

Or, Take Almond-Milk (i. e. an Emulsion with blanched Almonds) y iv. Sugar of Lead gr. x. white

Vitriol 9 i. Oil of Tartar 3 ii.

These smooth and soften the Skin, at the same time as they deterge or repel the Humours which deform it; and they may be used at pleasure, chiefly to cleanse away Freckles and Morphew. For more of this kind, see under the Preparations of Bismuth, erc. in Part 2.

Collyriums are Medicines fuited to the Eyes, tho they might as well pals under the general Appellation of Lotions; and of these there are none to any good purpole, but to cool and repel hot sharp Humours and therefore most of the preceding diluted are proper: and they likewife more effectually answer their end, if they be affifted by the inward use of Distreticks at the same time.

' Take Rhafu's white Troches

3 i. Role-Water Jil. Or.

' Take Calamine levigated 56.
' Rose-Water 3 ii.' Or,

Take Turry levigated 3 is. Role-

Water Bii.' Or,

' Take white Vitriol and Sugar of Lead, ana gr. v. Rofe-Water

· Fil.

With either of these the Eyes may be washed at discretion in all hot Defluxions; but when the Sight decays from a dryness or default of the Optick Nerves, these things can avail but little.

SECT. XI.

Of Embrocations, Fomentations, and Baths.

BY the first of these is intended into the Skin, either to attenuate and dislodge somewhat obstructed underneath, to ease Pain, or to irritate the Part into more warmth

and feeling. Of the first kind are,

Take Wood-Ashes 3 ii. strong White-Wine Vinegar 3 viii, digest

them together, so as to make a

Lixevium, which filter for use." Or,

" Take

Take Oil of Tarar per Deliquium 3 i. Spirit of Sal Armoniack

for ule.

Part stuffed with cold Humours, will fo help to thin them, as to dispose them either for Transpiration, or to be taken back by the resluent Blood; but in sanguine inflammatory Swellings such things are not so fafely meddled with. In Tumours attended with great Pain, as in the Rheumatism and the Gour, the sollowing may be of use.

Take Spirit V. R. 3 vi. Spirit of Scurvy-Grafs 3 ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniack 3 fs. Penice-Soap scrap'd thin 3 i. Camphor 3 vi. Opium 3 i.

Saffron 5 is. digeft all together,
Shaking it now and then for three
or four days; then let it fettle

elear for ufc. Or,

Take Venice-Soap 3 i. Camphor 3 ii. Opium 3 ils. digest in Spirit of Wine 15 is. for three days, and pour off for use.

These are powerfully penetrating and anodyne: and therefore in Rheumatick and Arthritick Swellings they not only do a great deal in dif-lodging the Humours, and drawing them out by Sweat and Transpiration; but also give Ease and Relaxation to the irritated Fibres at the same time.

For Paralytick Numbreffes, and to quicken the Vibrations of the Fibres and Motions of the nervous Fluids, the following may be of fervice, if well rubbed into the Parts with a warm Hand or Cloth.

Take Queen of Hungary's Water 3i. Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of Saffron, and 3ii. Apoplectick Balfam 9i. Oil of Cloves gut. x. Inake them all well together. Or,

Take Camphorated Spirit of

Wine 3 viii. Venice-Treacle 3 i.
Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, and
gut. xv. digeft together 3 or 4
days, and then pour it off for use.
Or.

Se

15 1

· T

6 21

e to

· fo

. 1

and

the

the

Ule

hot

1

aga

P

· W

6 FF

(3

· L

6 1

8

but

be

1101

, 9

(1

6 h

· 9

be

and

tro

tru

.

6 P

· D

(2

(n

6 6

·I

. 1

bio

Take Spirit of Wine 3 iv. diffill'd Vinegar and Hungary-Water, and 3 i. Oil of Cloves gut. z.

Mix together for ufe.

Fomentations differ little else from the former, than that they are made mostly with aqueous Menfiruums, are more extensive in their manner of Application and Operation, and are affished by actual Heat, and hot woollen Cloths; and when they are general, they are called

Fotus Arthriticus, A Fomentation for the Gout. 'Take Sage, Rosemary, 'Camomile, Mugwort, St. John's wort, and common Wormwood, 'ana m. vi. Bay-Salt m. iii. Water 'Cong. iii. boil to Cong. ii. and 'Arain out for a Fornentation.'

This is of fervice to the Part affected, by breathing it, and giving more room for the offending Matter to perspire; which is the most natural Outlet for it, and almost the only one it can be diverted by. It must be used hot once or twice in a day.

Fortis — Another — Take Oil of Vitriol rectify'd, and rectify'd Spirit of Wine, and P. E. Mix them very gradually together, and let them stand in a moderate

warmth to days.'

This is a very sharp Medicine, and will endanger Excoriation; and therefore not much to be encouraged: besides it is from things of this kind, that the gouty Matter is apt to be repell'd, and thrown back upon some of the principal Viscera, sometimes to the immediate danger of Life. But from such warm Fomentations as the soregoing, there

16

Sect. 11. Of Embrocations, Formentations, &c.

is no fuch danger; or the following.

Fotus — Another — Cake Ground-Pine, Southern-wood, and m. iv. boil in the vi. of Water to the iv. in the strain'd Liquor discover Salt of Tartar and Salt Armoniac, and the salt of the sa

This is warm and strengthning, and therefore will not only breathe the Parts it is apply'd to, but render them abler to resist fresh attacks. Use it once, if not twice in a day,

hot.

Fotus Scorbuticus, A Fomentation against the Scurvy. 'Take GroundPine and Henbane, and m. ii.
Winter's Cinnamon & s. Horseradish-Root and Earth-Worms
added at last, and & ii. boil in
Line-Water & iii. to & ii. and to
the straining add Spirit of Scurvygrass & ii. and Opium & i.'

This will help to chase away scorbutick and erratick Pains, where inward Remedies cannot prevail, or

be comply'd with.

Forus Spleneticus, A Fomentation against the Spleen. 'Take dry'd Tobacco-Leaves & i. infuse in warm Water & iv. for two hours, and in the strain'd Liquor dissolve Gum Ammoniacum & s.'

The Region of the Spleen must be fomented with it extremely hor, and it will give ease, and discuss

troublesom Flandencies.

Fotus Carminativus, A Carminative Fomentation. Take Camomile-Flowers 3 ii. Juniper and Bayberries, ana 3 i. crude Salt Armoniac 3 is. boil in 16 vi. to 16 iv.
adding at last Seeds of sweet Fennel, Caraway, Cummin and Anise
bruis'd, ana 3 is. and to the strain'd
Liquor add common Spirit of
Wine 16 it.

This may be of fervice in any kind of Cholick, but is most useful

and necessary, when the Parient is so excessively costive, that nothing will operate, and the Belly is swell'd and hard like a Drum; for it will soften the Membranes, and give liberty for the pent up Vapours to transpire. It may be us'd very warm, and some emollient Liniment may not also be amis.

Forus Emolliens, An Emolliens
Fomentation. Take Marfhmallow-Roots, white Poppy-Heads,
ana Jii. Seeds of Flax, Formsgreek, Cummin, Bay-berries, and
Ji. Mallows, Feverfew, and m. ili.

Camomile-Flowers m. ii. boil in Cong. i. of Water to B iv.

Take Roots of Marshmallows, and white Lillys, and y ifs. Leaves of Mallows, Pellitory, Henbane,

Flowers of Elder, Camomile, Melilot, and m. i. Seeds of Flax

Feenugreek, and 3 vi. boil in 18 vi.

of Water to thiv.

These soften and discuss all hard windy Swellings, and suddenly give ease to the Pain occasion'd thereby; and will frequently provoke Urine in a Stone Cholick, by its relaxing and opening those Vessels which were constring'd, and drawn up with violent Pain: to which end the following is on purpose contriv'd.

Forus Diurericus, A Diurerick Pomentation. 'Take Smallage-Roots
' § iv. Roots of Fennel and Lin' feed, ana § ii. Leaves of Pellitory of
' the Wall, Mallows, and Arfmart,
' Camomile-Flowers, ana m. ii. boil
' in the vi. of Water to the iv. and in
' the ftrain'd Liquor diffolve crude
' Salt Armoniack § fs. common
' Soap § ii. and mix together.'

This not only is emollient and discutient, but carries somewhat also so penetrating along with it, as to be a means of opening Obstructions

upon

n, am or 4 or use.

v. di-

gut. r.

y are

Mentheir pera-Heat, when called

nary, hn'svood,

and and t afiving

latter natuonly mutt

and P. E.

and and cou-

erate

er is back era,

Fonerc upon a double account, by widening the Passages, and dividing the Humours thin enough to get through,

Fotus Eryfipelatofus, A Famentation against the St. Anthony's Fire. Take the green Tops or Flowers, or in the Winter-time, when they cannot be had, the inner Bark of Elder, m. iv. boil in the vi. of Water to thiv, and in the strain'd Li-

quor diffolye Soap 3 i.'

This will wonderfully break that Viscidity which obstructs the Capillary Vessels, and at the same time fo relax the Membranes, as to give yent to the included Humours, and draw them out by Transpiration : it would be of use also to soften the Skin, if much stretch'd with an emollient Liniment.

Fotus contra Hydropem, A Fomentation against a Dropsy. ' Take Salt-Petre 3 ii. crude Salt Armoniack & i. dissolve in Spirit of Wine, and Water, ana to i. by a

gentle Heat.'

This is recommended to thin the fizy Serum in the lower Belly, that makes a Tympany, and help it off by its proper Vessels, or by Tran-Spiration, through the Substance of the Parts.

Fotus Pacificus, A Pacifick Fomentation. ' Take Lettice, Houle-· Jeek, and Sorrel, ana m. ii. white Lilly-Flowers and red Roles, ana m. i. white Poppy-Heads with the Seeds ii. boil in Cong. i. of Water to the iv. and in the strain'd

Liquor diffolve Opium 3 ii.

Fotus ___ Another_ __ ' Take white Poppy-Heads with their Seeds cut and bruis'd, and Dill-Seeds, ana 3 ii. Leaves of Henbane, Nightshade, and Lettice, ana m. ii. Boil in the vi. of Water to th iv.

These are both good to assuage Pain in inflammatory Swellings;

but fuch things require great Skill, because they else may do much mischief, by dispoling to Mortification, and destroying the natural Heat of the Part they are apply'd to.

SeE

· Ho

(TO

· Po

. .

4 qu

· L

natt

Ve

of

is r

. 1

. .

. (

· i

· t

Pa

thi

Pa

of

an

ni

.

.

-40

I

2

C

1

0

. .

.

10

Focus Aftringens, An Aftringent Fomentation. ' Take Oak-Bark Fii. Balaustines and red Roses dry'd, ana m. i. boil in Water the iv. to the ii. Arain and add rough e red Wine the fs. To thefe may be also added Alum 3 ii. or & fs.

This, or what is very near, is the usual Fomentation to set Persons in, after cut for the Stone; and it will greatly aftringe the Fibres, not only lo as to reduce a relax'd Part to its proper Tone, but also lessen any Aperture of the Vessels made by Incilion, fo as to haften their re-uniting and healing up again. It ought to be used as hot as possible without scalding.

Forus Sanguinem fiftens, A Fomentation to flop Bleeding. . Take ftrong White-Wine Vinegar to i. dissolve in it over the Fire Salt-Petre i i. and Camphor z i.'

This is reported to be very effectual in stopping of Blood from the Nose, if apply'd cold to the Breaft : for there is in it a penetrating Chilliness, which may so very foon reach the Heart it felf, as to flacken or retard its compressive Force, by which the Blood will cease to flow with fuch fwiftness to the extreme Parts. This is also said to cure a drunken Fit, by applying it to the Pubes and Testicles. But the Manner of Operation to fuch a purpose, does not come within our compais of Reasoning in such matters; and it will feldom be thought worth trying in fuch cases, a few hours making a Cure without any help.

Fonis Hæmorrhoidalis, A Fomentation for the Hemorrhoids. 'Take

· Hounds-

Sect. 11. Of Embrocations, Fomentations, &c.

IV.

Skill,

mif-

tion,

at of

igent

Bark

Lofes

ater

ough

y be

s the

s in,

will

only

o its

any

In-

iting

nt to

hout

Fo-

Take

16 i.

Salt-

ffec-

the

the

etra-

very

s to

flive

cale

the

d to

git

the

pur-

our

mat-

ught

few

any

nen-

ake

Hounds-Tongue, Plantain, Yarrow, Elder-Leaves, ana m. iv. · Pomegranate-Peels 3 i. boil in Water and rough red Wine, ana 6 Biii. to Biv. In the ftrain'd Li-4 quor diffolve Alum 3 fs. Sugar of Lead 3 ii.

This not only checks the inordinate Bleeding of the Hemorrhoidal Veins, but also an immoderate Flux of the Menses; but the following is most ferviceable in the dry Piles.

" Take Onions, Linseed, ana Biv. Henbane, Nightshade, Yarrow, and Housleek, ana m. ii. boil in Cong. i. of Water to Biv. and in the strain'd Liquor distolve of the best Opium 3 ii."

Where there is much Heat and Pain, if the Part be bathed with this pretty warm, it will foon give eafe, and fo supple and relax the Parts, as to breathe our a great deal of ill Humours by Transpiration, and leave them foft and eafy.

· Fotus Corroborans, A Strengthning Fomentation. ' Take Shavings of Sallafras and Guaiacum, ana3 i. boil in thiv. of Water to thiii. To the strain'd Liquor add Mother of Thyme, Marjoram, Rolemary, Lavender, and m.i. Mustard-Seed 3 fs. Nurmeg, Mace, ana 3 ifs. Cloves 3 i. Infufe hot and close two hours, and then frain it; and as it is used, drop in Spirit of Salt Armoniack q. f. to make it quick.

This is good to foment any sprain'd 'Limb, or that is paralytick; and may also be used to the Head with Success in any Disorders from too much Moitture, and pituitous Defluxions.

Forus Stomachicus, A Stomachick Fomentation. ' Take rough Red Wine to i. Brandy, Wine-Vinegar, and the ss. dry'd Mint and Wormwood, and in. ss. Bistort-Root 3 fs. Pomegranate-Peels 3 ii.

Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, ana 5 i. Venice-Treacle & fai macerate close two hours, then;

strain it out hard for Use,"

This used hot to the Stomach or Belly, will be found of admirable fervice for relaxed weak Stomachs that are subject to Distention from Wind; and will help to check anmoderate Vomiting, when nothing can be retain'd long enough to take effect that is given inwardly ; as likewife in a Diarrhea.

Forus Discutiens Communis, The Common Discutient Fomentation. Take St. John's-wort, common Wormwood, Centaury, and in is Bay-berries 3 ii. Camomile and Elder-Flowers, and m. is. boil in thin, of Water to thin, and to

the strain'd Liquor put common Spirit of Wine the is and mix for " une

This is the usual Formentation now amongst our Surgeons, to ease and draw off the Humours from any part, either by Transpiration, or by thinning them enough to be wash'd back into the common Current by the refluent Blood. But where there is any Apprehension of a Mortification, the following is preferr'd.

Take Fotus - Another_ common Wormwood m. ii. St. John's-wort, Centaury, and Camomile-Flowers, ana m.i. Bay-Berries iv. common Alhes the boil in the iv. to the ii. and to the ftrain'd Liquor add Spirit of Wine B fs. and Spirit of Salt Armoniack, just when it is used, enough to make it quick.

In gross hydropick Habits, it is a difficult matter to cure the least Hurt in the Legs, without such helps; because there is such a Coldness of Blood, and a Flux of Humours upon the Part, that it will continually keep

open,

nds. entre O

open, unless they be warm'd and drawn away in Steam by such penetrating hot Fomentations; which also prevents that Disposition to Mortification, which the Flesh of fisch are subject to.

Focus Anthelminthicus, A Fomensasion against the Worms. Take common Wormwood, Lavender-Cotton, Tansy, Savin, ana m. i.

Bears-Foot m. is. Colocynth and Aloes, and 3 i. Boil them all to-

gether in the iti. of Water to the ii.

When Children are troubled with Worms, and will not be prevail'd upon to take what is necessary inwardly, which often happens; such

HOW HALL COMMINGE

our mord true in-

and mix for

kind of Fomentations, even by their bitter offensive Steams which they fend through into the Belly, so disturb those ugly Inhabitants, that they are frequently forced away by Stool. SeE

oil

.0

. 20

gr.

ples

Har

ciall

tqus

Oil.

1 S

6 M

. 0

. .

ted

ion fee

tio

ply

C

0

Baths differ not from Fomentations but in the manner of using; these being partial, and those for the whole Body. Whatsoever Cases therefore may be judg'd relievable by such means, a Bath may be easily contrived after any of these Examples, by proportioning the Ingredients to q. s. of Liquor, and suiting them as conveniently as can be to the Intention in view.

SECT. XII.

Of Oils, Liniments, and Plasters.

quent in the present Practice, than they have been heretofore; beeasile they are found both disagreeable to Parients of any Delicacy, and not of any great efficacy in Cases of moment. A few Examples therefore of each will here suffice.

Oleum Cosmeticum, A Beantifying Oil. Take Oil of bitter
Almonds 3 iv. Oil of Tartar per
Deliquium 3 ii. and Oil of Rhodium gut. vi. shake all well together till thorowly mix'd.

This is much like the oily Lotion in Sett. 10. but is somewhat more softening, and makes the Skin admirably smooth, as well as white, and free from Specks and Pimples.

Oleum Cremoris, Oil of Cream.

Take the inner green Bark of Elder fresh gather d m, iii. the best

Cream to ii. Boil them well to gether till the Cream turns to an Oil, and boil over again with fresh

Bark.

It is recommended as the best of Remedies against the Piles, and all hot inflammatory Tumours, which it both cools and breathes by Transpiration at the same time.

Oleum Acovisticum, Oil to belo Hearing. Take Oil of bitter Almonds 3 i. Oil of Nutmeg, Cummin, Marjoram, and Amber, ana gut. ii. Civet gr. ii. Mix well to-

gether.'

This is to drop into the Ears every night, and keep them stopt warm with Wool or Cotton. It helps to soften and break away the Wax that fills up the Passage to the Tympanum, and sits it to be brought away easier by syringing.

Oleum

Selt.12. Of Oils, Liniments, and Plasters.

Oleum Cephalicum, A Cephalich
oil. 'Take Balfam of Peru 3 i.
'Oil of Sage, Rofemary, Marjoram,
'and Nutmeg, ana gut.iv. Camphor
'gr. xv. Mix all together finooth.'

IV

their

they

o dif-

ly by

enta-

fing;

e for

Cafes

vable

eafily

xam-

ngre

nicing

be to

1913

Jul T

to-

) an

fresh

At of

d all

hich

ran-

belp

A.

um-

ana

l to-

eve-

arm

95 to

that

mpa-

Way

enm

that

This is directed to rub the Temples, Nostrils, and Palms of the Hands, in any nervous Cases, especially such as are tending to Comatous, Lethargick, or Paralytick.

Oleum Paralyticum, Paralytick Oil. Take Oil of Amber and Sallafras, and 3 i. of Rofemary, Marjoram, and Origany, and 3 i. of Cloves, Nutmegs, and Pepper,

ana gut xy. Mix S. A.

This is more particularly calculated for the Palfy, and may be used as the former, but principally rubb'd into the Part more immediately affected; and it will affift Fomentations of the same Intention, by applying it as soon as they are over.

Linimentum Crinificum, A Liniment to make the Hair grow. Take Gum Labdanum 3 vi. Bears-Greafe 3 ii. Honey 3 is. Southernwood powder'd 3 iii. Oil of Nutneg 3 i. Balfam of Pern 3 ii. Mix S. A.

This is recommended for those places which are bald, but they are first order'd to be rubb'd with an Onion till very red, and then done over with this; which is to be repeated two or three times in a day for three months.

Linimentum Depilatorium, A Liniment to take off Hair. Take Quicklime 3 iv. Auripigment 3 ifs. Root of Orrice 3 i. Nitre and Sulphur, and 3 fs. strong Soap-Lees

* B ii. Mix and boil to a Confiftency, and then add Oil of Cloves gut xx. and mix well together.'

This is rather a Cataplasm than a Limiment or Ointment, (which differ in nothing material, more than the former is the neater Term) and

if it is not used with great Causion, it will do mischief, and make an Eschar upon the part. Half an hour is enough for it to lie at a time, and after it is taken off, rubthe part with any common Oil; and after the Soreness it occasions is over, apply it asresh, and so continue till it has eat to the very Roots of the Hair, and made it all shed off

Linimentum Opthalmicum, A Liniment for the Eyes. Take fresh
Butter, without any Salt, 3 iv.
white Wax 3 i. Tutty prepared
3 fs. Camphor 3 ii. Make into a

Liniment S. A.'

This is a very good Medicine for fore inflamed Eyes, and may be used with the urmost safety; which cannot be said of many things order'd for such purposes. They may be just stroak'd with it two or three times in a day. The finer the Tutty is levigated, it is much the better. If the Eyes are blood-shot, some of it may be mix'd with as much Conferve of red Roses, and spread upon a cloth, and ty'd on all night.

Linimentum Cephalicum, A Cophalick Liniment. Take Oil of Nurmegs by Expression, and Palm-Oil, and 3 iss. chymical Oil of Cloves, Rosemary, and Sage, and

Linimentum Paralyticum, A Linimentum Paralyticum, A Liniment for the Palfy. Take of the Soldiers Ointment (described Part 3. Seel. 9.) 3 ii. Oil of Spike, of Amber, and 3 iii. Powder of Euphorbium 9 i. Oil of

Rolemary 3 ifs.

These are pretty much contriv'd like the Oils just before under the same Titles, and they are to be used in the same manner, which see. Dr. Fuller very justly distinguishes in the use of these things, between a Palsy in any particular Part obstructed by a viscid and too heavy pervous

Juice,

Inice, and from a want of Fluid through some Disorder above in the Origin: and tho he expresses himfelf in a manner generally very peculiar, yet it is well worth transcribing here. He fays thefe things remove Dams and Obstacles in the Nerves Stopt up with viscid Juice, redintegrate the wonted Radiation of the Spirits, bring the flack Fibres into order, and recover their fonick Motion; exagitate the Blood, and give it a rapid Motion shrough the Part, and so resuscitate a natural Heat, Sense, and Motion. But here it is heedfully to be obs ferv'd, that fometimes the Para-· lytick Part, by the ill use of Exe ternals too intenfly hot, shrinks up and withers, to the irretrievable Damage of the Patient. And this s happens most when the Tempea rament is hot, and the Cause of the Resolution not in the relax'd Part it felf, but in the Brain, or fome Member at a distance : whence the Part which is found enough of it felf, and rightly conform'd, fuffers by way of Eclipse, being depriv'd of the Rays of the Spirits. For in that case, if such heating and drying things be administred as are immoderate, and beyond what the Temper of the Part can bear; then they feorch, dry, and fhrink up the Fibra Mostrices, diffipate their indwelling Spirits, and occasion an incurable Contraction : for these Fibra Mosrices are not fit to perform the Function of Motion, unless they remain foft, flexible, moift, and "Nippery," enough thin all O old old

Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale, A Liniment against the Piles. Take Oil of Roses 3 ii. Emplastrum do Minio 31. white Wax 3 ss. When they are melted together, stir in Ethiops Mineral 5 ii. Opium and

Juice,

Saffron, and g i. and make into a fmooth Liniment S. A.

fu

it

A

th

si

lo

21

B

M

f

29

.

b

1

This is given in Bases very injudiciously, which we have therefore corrected here. It is a good Medicine against the Piles, and all soon cool and procure Ease upon meir being anointed with it. It is also of use in gouty and arthritick Pains, when they are confined to a narrow compass; but care must be had not to repel the Humours to more noble Parts.

Linimentum

Another

Take Ointment of Poplar-Buds

(described Part 3. Sett. 9.) 3 i.

Sugar of Lead 3 i. Opium 9 i.

Oil of Amber and anisated Bal
sam of Sulphur, and gut. x.

This is more conformable to the

present Practice than the foregoing, and upon the same Basis may many more be contrived.

Linimentum Virilitatis, A Liniment against Impotency. Take clarify'd Honey, and Oil of Nutmegs by Expression, and § ss. Pellitory of Spain, black Pepper and Cubebs, and § ss. Civet 9 i. Musk

Cubebs, and 9 fs. Civer 9 i. Musk
9 fs. Balfam of Peru 3 i. Make
all into a Liniment S. A.

With this it is advised to rub over the Penis and Perinaum, to stimulate to Venery; but the sole End such Means can answer, is only the Purchase of a short Pleasure; which by being so procured, more strains, damages, and debilitates, than twenty times as much that is prompted only by natural Incentives.

Linimentum Sympatheticum, The Sympathetick Liniment. Take Oil of Roles, fine Bole, and 3 i. Linfeed Oil 3 ii. Man's Greafe, Moss of Human Skull, kill'd by violent Death, in Powder, and 3 ii.

Mummy and Man's Blood, ana 5 fs. Make a Liniment S. A.

We give this here only to oblige fuch as are weak and whimfical enough to have any belief in such things. If the Weapon by which a Wound is made, be dress'd with it, it is faid to cure as much as any Application immediately to the Part it felf. But for fuch Knowledge, the Reader may turn to Sir Kenelm Digby's Treatife of the Sympathetick Powder, and meet with a Philosophy as ridiculous, as the Facts are false upon which it is founded. But so easy is Delusion to some Minds, that they are better entertain'd with Chimera's, than demonstrative Truth.

to a

nju-

fore

cine

cool

eing

ufe

hen

om-

t to

oble

Buds

3 i.

9 i.

Bal-

the

ing,

any

Lini-

Take

Nut-

Pel-

and

Ausk

dake

rub

, to

fole

only

ore ;

nore

ates,

at is

ives.

The

Take

3 1.

eafe,

by

3 II.

ana

We

- [1]

Linimentum Herpeticum, A Liniment against Tetters. ' Quick-lime and Auripigment, ana ' 3 i. Tartar, Bay-Salt, common Soap, ana 3 ii. Oil of Elder q. f. to make into a due Confiftence.'

This is not so safe a Medicine, because of the Auripigment, as it is efficacious; therefore the following is preferable.

Take Unguentum Nutritum (described in Part 3. Sett. 9.) 3 ii. white Vitriol and Sugar of Lead, ana Di. Oil of Rofes q. f.

This will check any Humours of this kind, which when they break out round the Waste, are by the common People call'd the Shingles: but fuch things are to be used as sparingly as possible, and only to the Part affected, because they are apt to check infensible Perspiration, which is very detrimental,

Liniment to destroy Worms. ' Take common Wormwood, Mint, Tanfy, Rue, Leeks, Leaves of the Walnut-Tree, ana m.iii. Savin m.iv. Bear'sfoot m. vi. Bruife them well with Worm-seed 3 ii. fresh Briony-Roots 3 iv. Colocynth and Aloes, ana gii. Bullock's Gall thi. new

Linimentum ad Lumbricos, A

Butter unsalted & v. White-Wine B ii. Boil with a gentle Fire to the confumption of the aqueous Humidity, and then strain for use."

This is fitter for an Officinal Medicine, than to be made occasionally, because it is so troublesome; and the Ingredients ought to be had fresh gather'd, and when they are in their prime. It is intended to anoint all the lower Belly with, for such as are troubled with Worms, or cannot or will not take inwardly what is necesfary to destroy and dislodge them. This may be properly used after bathing with the Fomentation given in the preceding Section for the same purpose; which see.

Linimentum Laterale, A Liniment for the Side. ' Take Ointment of Marshmallows 3 vi. Oil of Lillies and Bricks, ana giii. ' Camphor 5 is. Melt together into ' a Liniment.'

The Person from whom we are furnish'd with many Materials for this Part, and has been frequently taken notice of before for his peculiar way of explaining the Operation of Medicines, fays, that this smooths, lubricates, and composes into order the Fibrille, which by dolorifick Spaims being torn and rack'd, strain'd and stiff, tangled in their Series, and confusedly corrugated, deprave the internal Channels, by differring them, and thur up the cutaneous Vents, by purling them up: also it liquifies, exagitates, and discusses the gelatinous Lympha, which by stuffing up the minute Pasfages of the Parts, and hindering the Course of the Blood, occasion'd the Inflammation. And by these means, namely, compoling the Fibrilla in order, opening the Pores, restoring Circulation, taking down Inflammation, and quieting Pain; it must needs conduce very much in quieting Qq

quieting Pains of the Side, especially when the Museles and outward Parts are affected. But in a true internal membranous Pleurify, he does not remember it ever to have done any good, because 'tis probable it cannot penetrate fo far.

Linimentum Pectorale, A Limiment for the Breaft. ' Take Palm-Oil & fs. Oil of Nutmegs by Ex-

preffion 3 i. Oil of Camornile 3 ii. Spirit of Lavender 3 ii. Melt toe gether for a Liniment, Or.

" Take Ointment of Marshmallows and Palm-Oil, ana 3 iii. Oil of Mace by Expression 3 i. of

Anifeed gut. iii. Spirit of Lavender and common Oil of Camo-

" mile, ana 3 ii. Melt together for " ufe."

In Afthma's, and any painful Sensation or Straitness at the Breaft, these sometimes do good fervice, by warming and relaxing the Fibres, and giving a greater Capacity to the containing Parts. The Spirit of Lavender, or any other warm Ingredient that may be thought proper of the like kind, will not indeed incorporate with the other unctious things; but when warm and rubb'd upon the Part, has a great share in carrying in what is agreeable, and proving a Cordial to all the Parts it souches. After long rubbing it in with a warm Hand, lay a brown Paper first greafed with the Liniment upon it, and over that a warm Flannel.

Linimentum Digestivum, A Digestive Diniment. ' Take Yolk of one Egg, and mix it well with 3 ii. of Venire-Turpentine."

This is a very common Digestive, and now much used by our Sur-

geoms in their Dreffings.

SECTION

Linimentum ad Foveas, A Liniment for the Small-Pox. 'Take Oil of Iweet Almonds Ti. Sper-

ma-Ceti 3 iii. Oil of Rhodium gut, vi. Melt them together by a gentle Heat, and mix for a Liniment.

5

This is of admirable use in the Small-Pox, and makes the Scabs fall off easily, and preserves the Skin fmooth. It must begin to be used as foon as they grow brown and harden, and just touch'd upon them with a Feather, so as to keep them always moist with it.

Linimentum Cofmeticum, A Cofmetick Liniment. ' Take Oil of fweet Almonds 3 ii. Sperma-Ceri 3 iii. Magistery of Bismuth 3 i. Oil of Rhodium gut. vi. Make

' into a Liniment,'

This is a pleafant and grateful Beautifier, and keeps the Skin not only free from Freckles and Specks, but foft and fmooth.

Linimentum Podagricum, A Liniment for the Gout in the Feet, · Take black Soap 3 iv. Honey and Barbadoes-Tar, ana 3 ifs. and with the White of an Egg well beaten up, make into a Liniment.' Or,

Take black Soap 3 ii. Camphor and Opium, ana 3 i. Honey 3 fs. Oil of Petre and Barbadoes-Tar, ana gii. Make into a Liniment.'

These are efficacious Medicines, and ought to come into the hands only of fuch as are well acquainted with the State of the Body, and in the Condition of the Humours, whether they are fit to be fo treated or not; otherwise the goury Matter may be drove back upon fome of the principal Parts, or drawn down faster than the Patient can well bear.

Emplastrum Apoplecticum, A Plaster against the Apoplexy. ' Take Galbanum, Opoponax, ana 3 ii. Pellitory of Spain, and Caftor, ana gi. Oil of Amber 9i. Venice-Turpentine q. f. to make a Plaster.

Em-

Of Oils, Liniments, and Plasters. Sect. 12.

Emplastrum Cephalicum, A Ceshaliek Plafter. ' Take compound Betony-Plafter 3 iii. Gum Caranna

and Tacamahaea, ana 3 ii. Balfam of Pers 9 i. Make into a

· Plafter.' Or.

m

2

ni-

he

all

in

cd

r-

m

m

1-

of

eri

i.

10

il

ot

S,

i-

t.

be

th

n

or

ſs.

ır,

5,

ds

ed

in

S.

ed

er

of

'n

.

A

ke

11.

or,

ce-

r.'

n.

Take Mastich, Gum Juniper, Nutmegs, Cloves, ana 9 i. Gum Labdanum & fs. Make into a Platter with q. f. of Oil of Maftich."

Either of these are to be spread upon thin Leather, and laid upon the Head fresh shaved, so as to cover all the Sutures. And they are of use in all nervous Cases, especially from cold Causes, because they warm, contract, and invigorate the Fibres; whereby they are enabled to vibrate more strongly, and shake off those superfluous Humidities, which clog and interrupt their Motions.

Emplastrum Nuchale, A Plaster for the Nape of the Neck. ' Take white Pitch & fs. Powder of Marforam 3 fs. Euphorbium gr.v.' Or,

. Take white Pitch 3 ii. Galbanum, Venice-Turpentine, ana 3 fs. black Pepper and Mustard-Seed powder'd, ana 9 i. Oil of Origa-' ny gut. ii.' Or,

Take Gum Caranna 3 iii. Oil

of Amber gut. iv. Mix.'

Thefe, spread the Breadth of a Man's Hand, are often apply'd to the Nape of the Neck, to divert Rheums from the Eyes, and fuch Humours as occasion Pains in any In some they part of the Head. will blifter the Skin by long lying, and in most they will collect a dewy Moisture: and for the same purposes they are fometimes also laid behind the Ears to take away Pain from the Teeth; which is a very convenient Place, because the external jugular Arteries detach several Branches under the Ears, which entering the interiour Jaw, are divided to carry

Blood to the Roots of all the Teeth for their Nourishment. So those Parts are more immediately affected by fuch Application than upon the Temples, to which these are often laid; and the latter particularly, to which some order a Grain or two of Opium.

505

Emplastrum pro Plantis Pedum, Plafter for the Feet. ' Take Cephalick Plaster 3 vi. hard Pitch & fs. Powder of Euphorbium Dii. Camphor and Oil of Amber, and 9 i. ' fpread to apply to the Feet.' Or,

Take Burgundy-Pitch & fs. Venice-Turpentine, Alla-fortida, ana 3 ii. Euphorbium, Camphor, ana 3 i. volatile Salt of Armoniack 9 i. Oil of Amber 9 fs. Make two ' Plasters for the Soles of the Feet.'

In Fevers attended with great Pains in the Head, Spaims, and a Delirium, these are frequently order'd, because by their Heat and Irritation at the Feet they are suppos'd to increase the Blood's Velocity that way, and of confequence diminish it in the Head; and they may also fometimes favour the critical Expulfion of fome Humours which may be in the cause of the Disease, and dispos'd for Discharge by those Pores, What has prejudiced the prefent Practice so much, that it orders Enphorbium even out of the Cephalick Plaster of the College, for these uses, it is not easy to guess; for the greater Stimulus is thus made. the better must certainly the Intention in view be answer'd. What is now most generally order'd, is the following.

' Take Galbanum and Cephalick

Plafter, ana § i.' Or,

' Take Burgundy-Pitch and Gal-

banum, ana P. E.

And often Galbanum is order'd alone, and sometimes to wrap the whole Feet in, when indeed Emphorbium

Qq 2

bium might be too hot, because it would be apt to blifter, tho the Soles could bear it.

Emplastrum contra Paralysin, A Plaster against the Palsy. Take Galbanum, Sagapenum, Ammoniacum, ana 3 i. Pellitory of Spain,

Mustard-Seed, and 3 ss. Wax 3 iss. Venice-Turpentine q. s.

This is of use to cold paralytick Limbs, to wrap them up with it, because it will warm and cherish the

almost dry'd Fibres.

Emplastrum Arthriticum, The Gour-Plaster. 'Take Gum Elemi, Colo-'phony, Burgundy Pitch, ana 3 i. 'red Lead, Mastich, ana 3 ii. Oil 'of Petre, Spike, and Anise, ana '9 i. Mix S. A.' Or,

'Take Burgundy Pitch 3 ii. Galbanum 3 i. live Sulphur 3 ii. Powder of Amber 3 i. of Hermo-

dactyls, Orris-Root, Cummin-Seed, and Camomile-Flowers, ana 3 fs.

Make into a Confiftence with q. f.

of Oil of Petre.'

These may be apply'd to goury Limbs when the Pain is much fix'd, but are chiefly advisable in the Sciatica or Hip-Gout, because that is sometimes of long continuance: whereas in the Feet or Hands it frequently shifts places before a Plaster can well take effect. And to this purpose the following is also of great use.

Take the volatile Salt of Armoniack 3 ii. Venice-Turpentine
3 vi. Wax 3 ss. Make into a

· Plafter.'

This ought immediately to be laid upon the Part when made, and the volatile Salt will penetrate very far, and remove Pain sometimes at a distance, where other things cannot reach. But this will make but an indifferent Consistence to stick, and therefore the following may be preferable.

Take Cummin-Plaster 3 ss. common Resin 3 i. yellow Wax 3 ss. melt these together, and when almost cold stir in fine Turpentine 3 i. volatile Salt of Armoniack 3 ii. Camphor 9 i. Oil of Amber gut.xv. and make into an Emplaster.

Emplastrum Carminativum Laterale, A Plaster for the Side against Wind. Take Cummin-Plaster 3 i. Camphor 3 i. Oil of Aniseed gut, xv. Mix into an Emplaster.

This may be apply'd where Stitches are obstinate and lasting, and it will help to break away and discuss the Cause; and in a nervous or spasmodick Pleurisy, it will do service. Or,

Take Paracelsus's stictick Plaster, and the Soap-Plaster, and § s. Ointment of Poplar-Buds § s. Melt them together, and when almost cold, stir in Camphor in fine Powder 3 iii. for a Plaster.

Emplastrum Spleneticum, A Plaster against the Spleen. Take Cummin-Plaster, compound MelilotPlaster, and Gum Tacamahaca,
ana 3 ii. Plaster of Hemlock with
Ammoniacum, and Balsam of Peru, ana 3 i. Mix for a Plaster.
Or,

Take Cummin-Plaster, and of Hemlock-Plaster with Ammoniacum, and P. E. Make into a

' Plaster.' Or,

'Take Hemlock-Plaster with Gum Ammoniacum, spread by it felf.'

Any of these laid to the Region of the Spleen, will frequently give ease, by sending in such subtile and active Particles, as help to shake the Spleen, and break those heavy Grumes with which it is sometimes almost obstructed.

Emplastrum Hystericum, An Hysterick Plaster. 'Take strain'd Galbanum 3 ss. Assa-foetida 3 ii. yellow Wax 3 i. Camphor 3 ss. Oil

Sect. 12. Of Oils, Liniments, and Plasters.

of Amber gut. x. Make a Plaster for the Navel.' Or,

Take the Hyfterick Plafter of the College, and ftrain'd Galbanum,

s ana 3 fs. Affa-foetida 3 i. or take

Galbanum q. f. alone.

t IV.

. com-

X 3 fs.

ien al-

entine

ck 9 ii.

gut.xv.

Late-

gainfi

er 3 i.

nifeed

ter.'

itches

t will

is the

Imo-

Or,

Plaf.

3 Is.

3 is.

al-

fine

plaf-

um-

ilot-

aca,

with

Pe

er.

of

113-

1 3

ith

it

on

ve

nd

he

vy

ies

These are reckon'd to be of use in all hysterical Disorders, and to loosen the Belly; but Galbanum alone is what is now generally prescribed, and sometimes a little Givet in the middle of it, upon Cotton, and a piece of Silk stuck over it: and where no Givet is order'd, for Neatness only, the Cotton and Silk are commonly put in the middle, to be placed just upon the Navel.

Emplastrum Anthelminthicum, A. Plaster against Worms. ' Take

Aloes, Myrrh, ana 3 i. Species of
 Hiera and Venice-Treacle, ana 3 fs.

Oil of Wormwood gut. iv. Ox-

Gall 9 i. Honey q.f. to make a

· Plaster.' Or,

' Take Aloes, Savin, and Worm-'Seed in fine Powder, and g ss. ' Ox-Gall 9 i. Mithridate q. s. with 'gut. v. of Oil of Wormwood.'

These may be laid all over the Belly of Children troubled with Worms, and that cannot be prevail'd upon to take necessary Remedies inwardly. They will also loosen the Belly. For these purposes the stinking Hepatick Aloes is best; and where it can be dispens'd with (for weakly Children cannot bear it sometimes) a Plaster may be contriv'd with little else in it; as,

Take Hepatick Aloes 3 ii. Oil
of Wormwood gut. x. make them
into a due Consistence for spreading upon Leather, with q. s. of

! Ox-Gall.'

Emplastrum Febrifugum, A Febrifuge Plaster. 'Take Frankincense' 3 ii. Tacamahaca 3 i. Saffron in Powder 9 i. Venice-Turpentine q.f. to make into a Plaster.' Or,

' Take the Febrifuge-Plaster de-

These are spread on Leather and apply'd to the Wrists, and sometimes to the Pit of the Stomach, with a little Powder of Camphor rubb'd upon them; but they cannot be much trusted to, and are fit only for young Children, that will not be prevail'd upon by other means.

Emplastrum Ictericum, A Plaster against the Jaundice. 'Take Saffron in fine Powder 3 ii. make into a due Consistence with q. s. of Honey, to spread upon Leather, and apply to the right Side.'

This can be look'd upon only as a finall Auxiliary, where the Cafe is fo obstinate as to require Help from

all quarters.

Emplastrum Nephriticum, A Plaster against Gravel. 'Take Powder' of Opium and Sastron, and 3 i. Castile-Soap 3 ss. Oxycrocium 3 ii.

Oil of Juniper 3 fs. Make into

" a Plaster for the Reins."

This will be troublesome to keep on, and must be done by swathing. It is contriv'd to help away Gravel lodg'd in the Kidneys and Ureters, by warming, stimulating, and shaking the Vessels, by those subtile Particles, which it is suppos'd to transmit through the Skin.

Emplastrum Anodynum, An Anodyne Plaster. ' Take Minium Plas-'ter § i. Oil of Lillies 3 i. Venice-

'Turpentine 3 is. Opium, Camphor, and Sugar of Lead, and gr. xii.

" Mix for a Plaster."

This is of use to assuage Pain in any part, whether from the Gout, Rheumatism, or any scorbutick Cause; and will likewise give ease, if laid to the Loins, in Nephritick Tortures.

Emplastrum Pectorale, A Plaster for the Lungs. 'Take strain'd T. -'camahaca & s. Venice-Turpentine

Q93

3 11

yfaloil

of

5 ii. When they are melted together, add Powder of Benjamin

and Styrax, and 3 i, Saffron 9 is.
Oil of Anifeed gut. viii. of Nutmegs gut. vi. mix for a Plaster.

This is to be laid all over the Breaft, where there is any Diforder of the Thorax; and it is reckon'd to comfort and affift weak Lungs, and to give ease in Asthma's and Straitness of Breath.

Emplastrum Stomachicum, A Stomach-Plaster. Take Gum Tacamahaca z i. Powder of Mint and

Balauftines, ana 3fs. Oil of Cloves, Nutmeg, and Anifeed, ana gut. iii.

Make a Plafter.' Or.

Take magisterial Stomach-Plaster 3 ss. Gum Tacamahaca strain'd 3 ii. melt them together, and stir

in Balfam of Tols in Powder 3 i.
Dragon's-Blood and Balfam of Pe-

"ru, ana 3 ss. Oil of Nutmegs and of Cloves, ana gut. iii. Make into

a Plaster.' Or,

Take magisterial Stomach-Plaster 3 i. spread upon Leather, and rub over it Oil of Mint gut. iv.

and of Cloves gut. ii.'

In a weak Stomach, that is subject to Vomiting and Indigestion, these sometimes help internal Means of the same Intention. They are indeed inconvenient for Men who have much Hair upon their Breast, and will stick so indifferently as to want swathing; and they ought to be spread very thick, otherwise they will be soon dry.

Emplastrum Dorsale Corroborans,

A Strengthning Plaster for the Back.

Take Diachylon 3 ss. Oxycrocium

3 ii. Oil of Amber gut. x. Make

into a Plaster.' Or,

Take Minium-Plaster, Diachylon, ana 3 ss. Gum Caranna 3 ii.
Bole and Mastich, ana 3 i. Venice-

"Turpentine q. f.' Or,

Take Galbanum strain'd 3 is.

Powder of Mastich 3 ii. Cyprus. Turpentine 3 fs. hard Pitch 9 ii.

Melt them carefully together, and

'add Oil of Mace by Expression Bi.
'and make into a Plaster.' Or,

' Take Diapalma 3 vi. Cyprus-'Turpentine, yellow Wax, ana 3 ifs.

Balfam of Tolu in Powder 3 ss.
Oil of Nutmegs gut. iv.' Or,

Take Rupture-Plaster and Diapalma, ana § ss. fine Armenian Bole, and Mastich in Powder, ana

' 3 i. Oil of Mint gut. vi.'

Any of these may be apply'd to the Region of the Loins in all Weaknesses of those Parts, from what cause soever; and they will assist in a Gonorrhaa, and the Whites. In Children who are ricketty, they may be spread to cover quite down the Spine, from the Nape of the Neck to the bottom of the Back.

Emplastrum contra Abortum, A
Plaster to prevent Miscarriage.

Take Rupture-Plaster 3 i. Wax

3 ss. Dragon's-Blood, Mastich, Armenian Bole, Galls, Bistort-Root,
ana 3 ss. Amber, red Coral, and
Nutmegs, ana 9 ii. Cyprus-Turpentine q. s. to make a Plaster. Or,
Take Rupture-Plaster 3 i. Cyprus-Turpentine 3 ss. Make a
Plaster.

Either of these may be laid both upon the Belly and Back, where there is any apprehension of Miscarriage, and likelihood to prevent it; otherwise Strengthners do mischies,

Emplastrum contra Strumas, A. Plaster against the King's-Evil.

Take Hemlock-Plaster with Gum
Ammoniacuru, ana 3 iii. strain'd
Galbanum, Venice-Turpentine, crude

Mercury, ana 3 i. Balfam of Sulphur 3 fs. Make all into a Plafter.

This is better than the Frog-Plaster, Part 3. Sett. 10. and much easier made. See the Virtues there. 9 il.

a Di.

y ils.

Dia-

nan

ana

to

all

om

will

the

ric-

ver

the

of

A

ge.

ax

r-

ot,

d

1-

SECT. XIII.

Of Cataplasms.

Cataplasma Apoplecticum, A. Cataplasm against Apoplexies.
Take fresh Bryony-Root 3 iii.
Mustard-Seed, black Soap, and 3 i.
Cantharides 3 vi. Make into a
Consistence with q. s. of Vinegar.

The proper Confiftence for this Form is fuch, as will eafily spread upon a Cloth, fo as not to run thro, nor be too foon dry: for which purpose unctious Ingredients are ordered in most, especially of the Emollient kind; but where they are defign'd to stimulate, and give Uneafiness, as in this, such care is needless. This is to be laid all over the Head where the Symptoms are threatning, in any nervous Cases; and it may be fuffer'd to lie on some days, as particular Circumstances may require, tho it will in 12 hours draw a great deal of Water away, although by reason of the Cuticle being tied fo close by the Hair, it cannot raife a Blifter. After removal, a Melilot-Plaster may be laid on, and repeated as usual till quite Well.

Cataplasma Cephalicum, A Cephalick Cataplasm. Take Powder of Cloves and Nutmegs, ana 3 ii. Guinea Pepper 3 ss. Mustard 3 vi. sour Leven 3 iii. compound

Spirit of Lavender 3 is. or q. f.

for the Head.'

This is much milder than the former, will not blifter, and is very warm and ftrengthning to the Nerves. It may therefore be applied to the Head fresh shaved in all Disorders which have their Origin from thence, especially if their Seat be in the Brain, and from a cold Cause; for it will irritate, and shake the Fibres in such manner, as to throw off what is offensive, and quicken the Motion of their proper Fluids. The following is directed to the same Intention, but not so good, the from Dr. Fuller.

Take Honey, Vinegar, and common Spirit of Wine, and ti.

"Mustard-Seed powder'd q. f. to make it into a due Consistence."

Caraplaima Paralyticum, A Pultice against the Paliy. Take the Pulp of Turnips baked viii.

Pulp of Turnips baked wiii.

4 3 ii. Oil of Amber 3 ii. Nerve-

Ointment q. f. or § ii.

This is to cover over a Paralytick Member, and to be repeated when grown dry; if it be requir'd more frimulating, it may be fprinkled over with Powder of Euphorbium.

Cataplafina Podagricum, A Pultice against the Gout. Take black Soap 3 iv. Yolk of Eggs no ii, Saf-

fron 3 i. Oil of Spike 3 i. Mix

them together, so as to make a

' fmooth Pultice.' Or,

Take Honey and black Soaps and 3 ii. Mustard-Seed 3 is. Opium

gii. Camphor gi. the Soldier's

Ointment q. f. or 3 ifs. Or,
Take black Soap 3 ii. Honey and

Salt of Tartar, and 3 ss. Opium 3 iii. Camphor and Saffron, and

Either of these are very effectual penetrating Medicines, and will

Qq.4 carry

Carry their Influence much beyond any Plaster or Liniment, because it lies warm upon the Part if thick spread. It will not only give ease where the Pain is exquisite and intolerable; but in a great measure also breathe out the offending Humour by Transpiration. There can nothing possibly be contriv'd more effectual to this purpose, tho there are innumerable Pretentions to it by Quacks and Impostors.

Cataplasma Auriculare, A Cataplasm for the Ears. ' Take Onions · roafted and pulped sils. Saffron Bi. Oil of Amber gut. xv. Powder

of Cummin-Seed and Ointment of

Marsh-mallows, ana 3 iii.'

This is to be apply'd to the Ears when there are Apprehensions of Impostumation in the Head; and if attended with great Pain, some Portion of Opium may be added with fuccess, and there will be no danger: and if the Patient can bear Ineezing, Provokers thereunto are very proper at the same time to shake the Cyffus, and break way for the Matter as foon as ripe.

Cataplasma Febrifugum, A Febrifuge Pultice. ' Take Venice-Treacle 3 ii. Mustard-Seed, Grains of

· Paradife, ana gifs. Bay-Salt 3 i.

black Soap 3 ii. Oil of Spike 3 i.

Vinegar q. f.' Or,

Take fresh Bryony-Root 3 ii. black Soap 3 iii. pickled Herrings or Anchovies 3 iv. Bay Salt 3 i.

Vinegar q. f.' Or,

Take Horfe-radifh-Root and Squills, ana 3 ii. green Rue, Mus-

e tard-Seed, Salt, ana 3i. black

Soap 3 ii. Vinegar q. s. Or, Take fresh Rue 3 ii. fresh gather'd Bryony-Root 3iv. four

Leven, Bay-Salt, black Soap, ana * z is. Mustard m. iii. Vinegar q. s.

Or,

Take green Rue m. i, black

Soap, Bay-Salt, ana 3 i. one pickled

Sec

will

loofe

fhrin

Cata

· Ta

6 Bry

6 Bay

6 mil

4 and

int

· Le

ter i

up ii

to V

quer

laid

C

reti

· ni

4 4

pari

Uni

if

m'

rub

tice

.

4

6]

an

Ea

71

14

0

T

Ca

Herring Stript from the Bones,

" Ointment of Marsh-mallows 3 iss.

' fharp Vinegar q. f. to make into a smooth Pultice.

Either of these may be apply'd to the Feet in Fevers, where the Head is much affected, and attended with a Delirium; and they ought to be laid on thick, and renewed every 6 or 8 hours: the last is most suitable to the present Practice, and of the least trouble to procure.

Cataplasma -- Another for the Wrifts. ' Take Powder of white Hellebore & fs. Salt-Petre 4 3 ii. Pulp of Figs q. f. 10 make a

· Pultice.' Or,

' Take Powder of white Hellebore and Mustard-Seed, ana gii.

Salt-Petre ; ii. Oil of Amber gut. xx. Camphor 3 ii. Pulp of Figs

· q. f.

These apply'd to the Wrists, and repeated once in a day, will frequently abate Intermittents in Children without any other help; but fometimes they are apt to blifter, but can then do no harm, and will be more likely to answer the end proposed. For the same is the following, but not so easily made, nor to fure of Success.

' Take Venice-Turpentine 3 i. ' yellow paring of Orange-Rind 3 ii. Bole 3 is. Soot 3 is. Pidgeon's Dung 3 is. large Spiders Webs no vi. black Soap 3 ii. Vinegar q, f. to make into a smooth Pulf tice.

Cataplasma Anthelminthicum, A Pultice against Worms. ' Take Ve-' nice-Treacle & fs. Worm-Seed powder'd 3 ii. Hepatick Aloes 3 i. 'Oil of Wormwood gut. xx. Make ' into a Pultice with q. f. of Honey.'

This is proper for young Children troubled with Worms, and that have large swelled hard Bellies; and who

will not take other means. It loofens the Belly, and makes it shrink and soften.

Cataplasma ad Hydropem, A Cataplasm against the. Dropsy.

Take fresh Cow-Dung thi. white
Bryony-Root fresh gather'd thes.
Bay-Berries powder'd two. Cummin-Seed and Flowers of Brimstone,
and the Hogs-Lard the Make
into a Pultice with q. s. of strong
Lees.'

This is good to foak out the Water in the Legs by wrapping them up in it warm, and shifting it often, to which purpose scarifying is frequently necessary. It also may be laid to the Belly in a Tympany, but that is very troublesom.

Caraplasma Diureticum, A Diuretick Pultice. 'Take Juice of O-'nions, Parsley, Smallage, Fennel, 'ana 3 ii. Crumb of white Bread

· a f.

This is to be apply'd to the lower part of the Belly, in Obstructions of Urine, and will do the more service, it any Emollient Fomentation be us'd before it, and the Perineum rubbed over with Oil.

Cataplasma Synanchicum, A Pultice against Quinsies. Take Album Gracum 3 i. Pulp of the Conferve of Roses 3 ii. Syrup of white

Poppies q. f.

This is to be fpread pretty thick, and apply'd to the Throat, from Ear to Ear, and renew'd every 6 or

7 hours, or oftner if dry.

Cataplasma Stomachicum, A Cataplasm for the Stomach. 'Take 'Venice-Treacle z vi. Powder of Cinnamon and Cloves, ana z i. 'Oil of Mint gur. vi. Oil of 'Wormwood gut. ii. Vinegar q. s.' Or,

Or,
Take Mithridate 3 i. Powder of
Mint 3 ii. Cinnamon 3 i. Oil of
Cinnamon and Mint, ana gut. iii.

Oil of Mace by Expression 3 is. Spirit of Lavender 3 ii. Vinegar q. L. Or,

Take Pulp of Quinces boil'd in Vinegar 3 ii. Powder of Cinnamon and Balauftines, and 3 ifs. of Mint

3 ii. Oil of Cloves, Nutmegs and Amber, ana gut. iv. Spirit of Lavender q. f. to make a Pulice.

In a great Debility at the Stomach, when it cannot retain the Food, these will greatly strengthen the Fibres, and assist internal means. They should be apply'd hot, and frequently renew'd.

Cataplasma Laterale, A Cataplasm against the Pleurisy. Take Meal of Linseed § vi. Fœnugreek and Cummin, ana § is. Honey § ii. Linseed Oil enough to bring

' it to a Confistence.'

This laid hot to the Side upon the affected part, will wonderfully difcufs the obstructed Humours, relax the corrugated Fibres, and promote Transpiration and Expectoration. Some Authors of good Credit affirm, that Butter and Cummin-Seed apply'd to the Breast will be tafted in the Mouth; and this feems not so strange to those who are acquainted with animal Transpiration, which is proved by a Multitude of Instances, whereof we have too many Proofs to call them in question. For many of this Class, and particularly Onions, from outward Application, will fo penetrate into the Skin, and be taken up by the Blood, as to prove Diuretick, and make the Urine smell in the fame manner as when they are

Cataplasma Emolliens, An Emolliens Cataplasm. 'Take Pulp of Cassia § i. Elder Ointment § ii. Sperma-Ceti § ss. Powder of Agarick and Album Gracum, ana § ss. Make into a Cataplasm.'

This is a better Medicine than the Cataplasma Synanchicum above, which is from Bates's Pharmacopeia, for the Quinsey, or any inflammatory Swellings of the Throat; but it is so unctious, that the Heat will make it apt to get through a Cloth, unless it be many times doubled.

Cataplasma Sambucinum, An Elder Cataplasm. Take green Leaves of Elder 3 iv. cut and boil

them in Milk till foft : strain away the Milk, and to the Mash add soft

Soap 3 i. spread it upon a double

Cloth; ftrew it over with Cerus,

and apply it warm.

This feems but an odd mixture, for the Soap is very fretting and penetrating, and the Ceruss as much the contrary; for which the common excuse is, that they qualify one another; but it is more commendable to have a Composition as near of a piece, as well conveniently can be; in the room of this therefore take the following.

Caraplesma_____Another. Take
green Leaves of Elder 3 iv. boil in

Milk till very fost; then strain our,

which put Ointment of Elder-Flowers 3 ii, Ointment of Poplar-Buds 3 i. Camphor in fine Pow-

der 3 i. Make a Pultice.'

In all inflammatory Swellings, fuch as are call'd the St. Anthony's Fire, this is an admirable Medicine, and it will to a wonder cool, ease, and relax the Part; so that the Humours either transpire, or return by

1 Caffa & Sides Charment 3 W.

Completed a one with the second said

the refluent Blood into the common Mass, thence to be rejected by some convenient Outlet. But unless a Case be very slight, outward Applications are by no means to be trusted alone; for sometimes both Bleeding, Purging and Blistering are also necessary, and generally some of them.

Cataplasma Hæmorrhoidale, A Pulsice for the Piles. 'Take Yolks' of Eggs boil'd hard no iv. Oil of Amber 3 ii. Linseed Oil q. s.'

This is to cool the Piles when inflamed and angry, and it is fofter much than many more reftringent things generally used in such cases.

Cataplasma Resrigerans, A cooling Pulsice. 'Take Pulp of baked' or roasted Apples 3 i. white Bread

boil'd in Milk, and gently squeez'd,
I so the white of one Egg well

beaten up, and Rhasis's white Troches powder'd 3 ii. Mix into a Pultice with q. s. of Starch.'

This is intended for fore inflamed Eyes, and is to be fpread upon a fine Cloth pretty thick, and laid upon them going to bed.

Cataplasma ad Paronychiam, A Pultice against Whitloes. Take Yolk of one new-laid Egg, and

add to it common Refin in fine Powder q. & Balfam of Peru gut.

vi. or vii. and mix well toge-

This is faid to be an excellent Medicine for the purpose its Title expresses, and to forward the Suppuration and Discharge of the Matter. 1

1

3

£

mmon fome less a

Applitrufted Bleed-

re also ne of

le, A

Yolks

Oil of

en in-

fofter

ringent

afes.

1 cool-

baked

Bread

seez'd,

well well

white

into a

flamed

pon a

m, A

, and

n fine

w gut.

toge-

cellent

s Title

Sup-

e Mat-

T.

C,

SECT. XIV.

Of Anomalous Forms.

Besides those Forms which we have given under the foregoing Divisions, there are also others which sometimes an extraordinary Exigency calls for, that we shall here collect into one Section; not with any regard to their curative Intention as in the foregoing, but as they occur from Authors and present Practice.

Sacculus Lateralis, A Bag for the Side. 5 Take Bay-Berries, Seeds of Cummin, Fœnugreek and Camo-6 mile-Flowers, and m. i. Bran and 5 Salt, and m. ii. put them all mixed

4 together into two Bags."

They are to be made as hot as possible, and apply'd alternately to the Side in Stitches, and Pain from Spasmodick Contractions, or where there is Apprehension of Obstruction from a viscid or sizy Blood; but where it is thin and sharp, and breaks thro the Vessels, so as to be spit up (for such Cases are likewise frequently attended with Pleuritick Pains) these Remedies are to be avoided, because they thin it, and encrease its Motion, so as to overslow its bounds the more.

Sacculus Stomachicus, A Bag for the Stomach. 'Take dry'd Mint '§ fs. Wormwood, Thyme, red 'Rose-Flowers, and 3 ii. Balaustines, Angelica-Root, Caraway-Seeds, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves, and 5 i. Make all into a gross Pow-

der, and put into a Bag."

This is good to apply to a weak Stomach as it is, and to wear for fome time: but in any extraordinary Vomitings, that require to be immediately stopped, and inward Medicines cannot be taken, or stay long enough to take effect; then this will be of service, and is best dipped into very hot red Wine, and when cold renewed, by heating again in the same Wine, as oft as there is occasion.

Sacculus Anodynus, An Anodyne
Bag. 'Take Camomile-Flowers
'and Bay-Berries, ana § i. Laven'der-Flowers and Bay-Leaves, ana
'§ is. Henbane-Seeds and Opium,
'ana § i. Make into a gross Pow-

der for a Bag.'

This will give ease to any part in Pain, if apply'd hot upon it, but 'tis chiefly intended for the Head. It is to be dipped in hot Spirit of Wine, or any other convenient Liquor, and moderately squeez'd before it's laid on; and if the Opium was first disfolv'd in such Liquor, it would be the more certain in Operation; and the Steams of it will discuss and diffipate what frequently causes the Toothach, or Pain in the Ears, or any external Parts of the Head.

Balsamum Arthriticum, A Gom-Balsam, 'Take Oil of Olive yviii.
'Oil of Vitriol well rectify'd yii.
'Mix in an open glass Vessel.'

This comes recommended in the Works of a Physician who was the Patron of Acids. Schroder has the same, with the Adeps Humanus: however, it's not worth contending about; for it is so sharp, as to excoriate the place it is rubbed upon, and

and is as likely to fix and bind up the offending Humours in the Parts, or repel them, as to fit them for Transpiration. As soon almost as these are mix'd, they work into a stiff reddish Balsam, that will cut like Butter, or the Lucatellus Balsam.

Balsamum Nephriticum, A Nephritick Balsam. Take Oil of
se sweet Almonds new drawn ziv.
Oil of white Poppy and Linseed,
ana zii. Oil of Nutmeg by Expression zs. Oil of Petre zv.
Balsam of Capivi zvi. Balsam of
Peru zii. Oil of Juniper ziv. Oil
of Aniseed zi. Oil of Vitriol zi.
Camphor zii. Mix together.

This is vaftly preferable to the former, because the penetrating aromatick Oils not only help to dislodge and dissipate the peccant Humours, but also warm and strengthen the Fibres: and in the Gout and Rheumatism, where they fix with great Pain, this Balsam will do good service; and it is likewise proper to rub paralytick Limbs with it, because it stimulates and spurs the Parts to Motion, whereby the nervous Fluid is better dispens'd to give new Sense and Life.

Jusculum ad Tabem, Broth for a Consumption. ' Take a Capon e picked, drawn, and cut into pieces, Sheeps Trotters and Calves Feet, ana no iv. shavings of Harts-horn and Ivory, ana 3 ss. yellow Sanders 3 iii. Dates no xl. Raisins fliced and stoned 3 iv. Pearl-Barley § 3 i. boil these in Spring-Water Cong. i. to thiv. adding when it's almost boil'd enough, Ox-Eye-Flowers dry'd, Leaves of Colt's-Foot, Maiden-Hair, Sage, ana m. i. Mace 3 ss. one Nurmeg, and of Malaga Sack to i. and then ftrain out the Liquor for use.' Or,

Take Conserve of red Roses

iv. Comfrey-Root 3 ii. shavings

tof Harts-horn 3 i. Maiden-Hair

m.i. Sage m.ii. Plantain m. s. Raisins of the Sun 3 ii. Dates no

iv. boil these together with a Chicken, and the Crag-end of a Neck of Mutton chopp'd to pieces,

and iii. of Bread in q. f. of Spring-Water; when it is cold

take off the Fat.' Or,

Take Cray-Fish no c. bruise them to pieces alive in a Mortar; and then boil them in this. of Spring-

Water to this. adding towards the last two Blades of Mace, one Nutmeg, and of old Malaga Wine

the fs. and strain it for use. Or,
Take the Tails of twenty Crayfish, candied Eryngo Roots 3 i.

the bottom of a white Loaf, Raifins fliced and fton'd 3 ii. Liquo-

rice 3 iii. boil in thiii. of Water to thii. and strain for use.

Any of these may, as particular Circumstances or the Appetite direct, be made use of to restore Perfons recovering from long wasting Distempers, and where-ever a Confumption is threatned; for where the Stomach is weak, it cannot digest solid and gross Food, and therefore a Diet of rich Nourishment is required, that needs but little trouble to affimilate and distribute it to the feveral Parts of the Body, to recruit what has been wore away. In Hectick Habits these are of great service, because they help to give a Confistence and Softness to the Humours, whereby they neither run so fast in the Canals, nor wash away with them the Substance of the Parts, and which makes them on the contrary leave good Nourishment behind. The Cray-fish particularly, as indeed are most Shell-Fish, are greatly nourishing, and have a peculiar quality of smoothing and sweetning acid

IV.

Rofes

vings

-Hair

m. fs.

s nº

th a

of a

ieces,

. of

cold

them

and

ring-

ds the

Nut-

Wine

Cray-

Ti.

Rai-

quo-

Vater

cular

e di-

Per-

fting

Con-

here

e di-

here-

nt is

puble

o the

cruit

Hec-

vice.

nfif-

ours,

ft in

with

and

trary

nind.

deed

nou-

ality

acid

and

Or,

and sharp Humours; as is even apparent in their deadning almost the acidity of Vinegar when mixed with it, by covering its Points with a foft oily Substance. And for this reafon these are of eminent advantage in Scorbutick Constitutions, and come next to the Viper, whose Excellencies for these Purposes see Part 2. no 309. and amongst the Preparations at the latter end of that Part : and with that they likewife agree in invigorating, after a peculiar manner, the Organs of Generation, and diffending them with fuch a Semen, as not only more frequently prompts to Venery, but makes those Intercourses more prolifick, and sustain'd with less waste of Strength. For all these purposes these are to be chose and used at discretion.

Epithema cum Calce viva, An Epithem with Quick-Lime. Take Quick-Lime 3 ii. Honey q. f. to make it into a fit Confistence to

be spread upon Leather.'

This Term is indeed fit for any Form externally to be apply'd, and is therefore common in Lotions or Cataplasms, or any other Topicks. If this is not carefully mix'd, it will not be fmooth and eafy upon the Part, because of Lumps which it is apt to run into: 'tis intended against gouty and rheumatick Pains; and if Soap, Camphor and Opium were added to it in due quantities, it would make an admirable Compolition for fuch Purpoles, for it penetrates prodigiously, and rarifies the Part so much, that it will give vent to the offending Humours to get out by Perspiration, without a possibility of repelling them, wherein is the greatest danger in such cases, especially in the beginning of a Paroxysm. For the Expulsion, or rather Attraction of such Tormenters, therefore the following may be made use of.

Epithema Saponaceum, An Epithem with Soap. Take Spirit V. R. 3 vi. Spirit of Scurvy-grafs 3 ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniac 3 vi.

Venice-Soap scraped thin Fifs.

Camphor 3 vi. Opium 3 i. Saffron 3 ss. digest it 3 or 4 days, and decant it for use. Or.

Take of the foregoing with Quick-Lime, and add to it black. Soap Ii. Opium and Camphor,

ana g ii. Saffron and Oil of Spike,

ana 3i.

Either of these rubbed in upon the Part, will infallibly answer the Expectation of such as know how, and when to direct them; but things of this efficacy are not in the Talent of every one who undertakes such cases.

Epithema chm Saccharo Saturni, An Epithem with Sugar of Lead.
Take Sugar of Lead 3 i. the best White-Wine Vinegar 16 s. digest together till all the Sugar is dis-

· folv'd."

This is recommended to stop any Flux of Blood, if it be apply'd to the Region of the Heart by a linen Cloth dipped into it; but at first its extreme Coldness gives a Person a quaking like the Horror of an Ague Fit: and as soon as it grows warm, it is to be let cool, and dipped again afresh.

Epithema Cephalicum, A Cephalick Epithem. Take Queen of Hungary's Water 3 vi. Compound

Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of Saffron, and 3 ii. Apoplectick Balfam 3 i. Oil of Cloves gut. x.

This is directed to rub the Temples, Nostrils, &c. in Swooning-Fits, or in any sudden Disorders from a Cause, whose Seat is in the Nerves, because it warms and assists their tonick Motions.

· Epi-

Epithema Stomachicum, A Stomachick Epithem. Take Spirit of Wine camphorated 3 iv. Andro-

machus's Treacle 3 ii. Oil of Cloves gut. xv. Oil of Nutmegs gut. x. and of Mint gut. iv.

This is much like the Stomachick Fomentation in Virtue, before given, which fee; and may be rubbed upon the Pit of the Stomach and Parts all round, with a warm Hand at any time.

Epithema Anodynum, An Anodyne Epithem. Take Spirit of Wine 3 iv. Camphor 3 i. Opium 5 ii. Saffron and Cloves, ana 3 ss.

This is much of the same Virtue as that with Soap above, but is not quite so searching; but is cleanlier to use for such as require nicer Applications.

Sternutatorium cum Turpetho Minerali, A Sternutatory with Turbith Mineral. Take Turbith Mie neral 9 ss. Powder of Liquorice 5 ss. Nutmeg 9 i. Oil of Rosemary gut. ii. Mix together.

This is very powerful in all fuch illnesses of the Head, as proceed from tough viscid Matter hanging upon the Glands and Sinus's, and have been of long continuance and obstinate, for it brings it away in such plenty, that 'tis almost like a Salivation; but it is apt to make the Nose fore, and therefore should the Nostrils be rubbed sometimes with a little Oil of Almonds or warm Milk.

Sternutatorium cdm Euphorbio,

Another with Euphorbium.

Take Powder of Euphorbium 9 s.
White Wine 3 i. Spirit of Scurvy-

grass 3 ii. Oil of Marjoram gut. ii.

Shake all together.'

This is too sharp and violent with the Euphorbium, to be trusted with snuffing up; and therefore is best to dip a little Cotton in it, and just thrust into the Nostrils. Ludovicus is so timorous, as to order but 3 ss. in Water 18 ss. to be boiled and strain'd, and even then to be used but very sparingly.

Sternutatorium cum Succis

With Juices. Take Leaves of
Honey-Suckle m. iv. Prime-Rofe
m. iii. Betony m. ii. Marjoram
m. i. bruise them all together, and

of St

w

th

de

fo

Be

of

for

6

.

.

6 1

Ti

ali

for

fer

tal

at

Sin

6 5

.

:

. 1

Ph

tha

press out their Juice."

This is much milder than either of the former, and may be us'd in any Disorders and Stoppages of the Head, either by snuffing a little out of the hollow of the Hand, or blowing it up the Nostrils with a Quill; and these liquid Snuffs have this advantage of Powders, that they do not clog up and heat the Nose.

Sternutatorium cum Majorano

With Marjoram. Take of
an Infusion of Marjoram made
like Tea 3 i. dissolve in it Salt of
Vitriol gr. x. and put up in 2 Glass
for use.

This is directed and recommended much by Etmuller, and it may be made stronger or weaker, by a greater or a lesser quantity of Water, as is found needful. But of all the Medicines to this purpose, the following is preferable.

Sternutatorium cam Sale Volatili Oleofo—With Sal Volatile. Take Sal Volatile Ol. 3 ii. Spirit of Lavender gut. xx. Damask-Rofe-Water, or Orange-Flower-Water,

4 3 fs. Mix.

This is both mild and grateful, and very refreshing to the Head, as well as a gentle provoker of what is secern'd by the Nose.

Expression Ashmatica, An Ashmatick Expression. Take live Millepedes cl. bruise them in a Marble
Mortar, adding Water of Hyssop

3 iv.

juft icus 5 fs. and ised

V.

of lofe ram and

ther d in the out OWuill;

this they c. ano

e of nade lt of Blass

nded be

Waof all the

latili Take Laofeater.

eful, d, as nat is

Afth-Milarble gflop 3 iv.

giv. of Piony compound 3 i. and in the ftrain'd Liquor diffolve Gum Ammoniacum 3 fs. and add Tinc-' ture of Benjamin 3 ii. Syrup of Balfam 3 i. Oil of Aniseed gut. i. and as much Salt Armoniack as

will make it quick.'

If this be well managed, the Oil of Anifeed will mix; otherwise it will lie in a fpot at top, and pour off with one Dose, which is to be a Spoonful two or three times in a day, as Symptoms are urgent : but the whole is an unlightly and an unpleasant Medicine to the Tafte, tho the Scent is grateful. It is very detergent and diuretick, and therefore cannot fail in opening the Breaft, in Afthma's and all Infarctions of the Lungs.

Expressio Icterica, An Expression for the Jaundice. Take live Mil-' lepedes n° c. Saffren cut (mall 9 fs. Numeg & fs. whire Sugar 3 fs. Best all thefe well together, and then pour upon them the laft Runnings of Aqua Mirabilis (or for want of that, Milk-water) & iv. and magisterial Worm-water & i. and after due mixture strain the Liquor out by fqueezing hard."

This is good for the purpose its Title expresses, and is of service in almost all chronick Disorders that foul the Glands. This quantity ferves for two Doses, half to be taken in the morning, and the reft at four a clock in the afternoon.

Expressio Millepedum Simplex, A Simple Expression of Millepedes. Take live Millepedes and white Sugar, ana 3 iii. beat them well together in a marble Mortar, and pour upon them to i. of White-Wine, which strain out again by

hard fqueezing.'

Dr. Fuller, who has this in his Pharmacopaia Extemporanea, fays, that 'Millepedes abound in a volatile Salt, as all Infects do ; that they incide and dislolve tough clammy Phlegm wherefoever it flicks; attenuate, exalt, and depurate the Blood, penetrate into the Glands, Nerves, Fibres, finalleft Pipes and Pallages, piercing thro · Obstructions, deterging, cleanling, and comforting, and are famous for their diuretick Quality. The ' are used in Cases of Gravel, Sand, Dropfy, Jaundice, King's-Evil, Cough, Phthifick, Confumption at the beginning, Hypocondriack Affections, Scorburick Joint-Pains, and Dimnels of Sight. They pro-' cure and preferve a good Skin and ' fine Complexion, and are much ' celebrated for an internal Medicine in fore Breafts, malign Phagedenick Ulcers and Cancers. They ' feem not convenient for a hot ' thin Blood, and 'tis reported that taken in large quantities over ' night, they will give a Scalding of Urine; and that when they do fo. their true Remedy, is Balfam of 'Capivi.' And indeed too much cannot well be faid in their Recommendation, and this way of managing them does most furely retain their full Virtues. This may be given for some time together, about iii. every morning.

Expressio Icterica Altera, Ano-Take Leaves of Ce-' landine m. ii. green Juniper-Berries i, to thefe well-bruifed add Saffron 9 i. White-Wine to i. Aqua Mirabilis & ii. After it has ' flood cold twelve hours, ftrain out the Liquor and sweeten it with the Syrup of the five opening Roots & ifs. and keep for use."

This is a milder Detergent than the former, and may be sufficient in flighter Cases to be taken § iii. thrice in a day; or it may be a very convenient Diluter or Vehicle for fome

other

other more solid Forms of the same Intention in the most obstinate

Jaundice.

Expression. Take fresh taken up Male Piony-Roots 3 iv. Missetoe cut small 3 i. Canary Wine this give them a hot and close Insusion for two hours; then having squeez'd out the Liquor, add to it compound Piony-Water, and compound Syrup of Pionies, ana 3 ii.
Tincture of Castor 3 ii.

This is a good Medicine, where it happens conveniently to procure the Ingredients as directed, and may be depended upon to do fervice in all Disorders from a Nervous Origin, and where Cephalicks are indicated: 3 iii. may be taken e-

very Night and Morning.

Expression Scorbutica, A Scorbutick Expression. Take Brook-lime, Water-Cresses, Dandelion, Clivers, and m. ii. Oranges cut to pieces with their Peel no iv. bruise them together, and add White-Wine and Elder-Flower-Water, and this which after some time strain off, and sweeten for use.

This is good in hot Scorbutick Conflitutions, and oughs to be drank for a Month together, at least, in the Spring-time, every Morning about 3 vi. and use a suitable Diet.

Expression. Take common Daifies, Yarrow and Nettles, ana
m. iii. bruise them, and pour upon them Plantain-Water (or what
is as good, Spring-Water) } xii.
after standing an Hour, strain it,
and add Salt of Prunel zii. and
sweeten it with Syrup of dry'd
Roses z ii. for use.

This is good to cool and thicken the Blood, and is principally ferviceble in Hemorrhages, whether by the Nofe, Spitting of Blood, making bloody Urine, or an overflowing of the Menfes; and may be given 3 iv. 3 or 4 times in a day, as needful.

In Country Places remote from the Shops, and Conveniences to manage Simples in a more elaborate or elegant manner, divers good Remedies may be supplied this way, where the Materials may be found; for nothing can be more ready and expeditious than to bruise a Plant and press out its Juice: but where there are better Opportunities in great Towns, such Prescriptions would be deem'd not very neat, nor are they agreeable to take.

Frontale Cephalicum, A Cephalick Frontal. Take Rose Cake made by the Distillation of the Flowers in a cold Still, fry it in Vinegar or Spirit V. and sprinkle it with Powder of Nutmegs 3i. Zedoary 3 is. and Camphor 3 ii.

G

6

H

6

at

W

th

V

up

re

500

6. 2

41

ani

ity

Ser

rei

DUZ

This is to apply to the Forehead and Temples in violent hot beating Pains of the Head, and is to be refreshed with Vinegar as often as it grows dry, until it has answered its end.

Frontale Mastachinum, A Mastich
Frontal. 'Take Mastich and Fran'kincense in Powder, and 3 ii.
'white Chalk, Bean-Meal, and 3 ss.
'white of Egg well beaten, Oil of
'Roses, and 3 vi. and as much
'Vinegar as is necessary to make
'into a Consistence to spread upon
'Cloth.'

This is to be used to the Fore-head, when the Eyes are afflicted with Rheums, and that for Prevention as well as Cure: for Dr. Fuller says it sticks very fast, compresses, and constringes the little Tubuli, and internal Passages, and so hinders the Dessux of Humours. For the Parts about the Eye are so constituted, both by their spongy Falituted, both by their spongy Falituted,

brick,

g of

3 iv.

from

s to

orate

Re-

way,

und ;

and

Plant

here

s in

tions

neat,

epha-

Cake f the

it in

rinkle

3 3 L

9 ii.'

ehead

eating

oe re-

as it

red its

brick, and declivious Situation, as to be apt to receive whatever Humours flow down from either the Pericranium, or neighbouring Muscles; infomuch, that it is not unufual for a Blow upon the Head to fettle down into a black Eye.

Frontale Camphoratum, A Frontal with Campbor. ' Take Vinegar of Roses ; ii. Compound Spirit of Lavender (in which has been diffolv'd Opium and Camphor, ana

' 3 (s.) 3 i. Mix for use.'

The Camphor in this will separate, and therefore must be well shook at the time of using. There are others of this Denomination, but feldom used; and this last is the most eafy made, the neatest and most effectual to wash the Head with in violent heating Pains; or in the burning Heat of a Fever attended with a Delirium.

Suffimentum Hystericum, An Hyflerick Fume. . Take Affafcerida 5 i. best White-Wine Vinegar thi. 6 boil them in a Pot with a narrow Mouth, and let the Patient hold her Head over it with her Mouth open.

This is an untoward Application, and feems justifiable only in cases where other means cannot be used: tho in some kind of Hysterick Convulfions, Steams this way receiv'd up the Nofe, have very fudden and

remarkable Effects.

Suffimentum Catarrhale, A Fume for a Casarrh. . Take Olibanum, Amber, Benjamin, Styrax, Gum Guaiagum, and Balfam of Tolu, ana 9 ii. Make all into a gross Powder to burn?

Where the Defluxion is very thin, and has much of its Caufe in the Laxity of the Glands, fuch means may do service by constringing the Parts, and repelling the Flux, infomuch that it Ditt

may be thrown off by other more proper Outlets: but where there is an Afthma, and very weak Lungs, there is great reason to fear Milchiefs; because checking the Rheum will thicken it, and make it pals with greater difficulty thro the pulmonary Veffels, when in the course of Circulation it comes thither. The following therefore may be less inconvenient, tho this may also be used in the same manner, to burn upon Coals, and only receive the Steams with a Cap before it is put on, especially last at Night going to Bed.

Suffimentum ___ Another _ Take Gum Gualacum, Gum of ' Juniper, Mastich, Myrrh, ana 3i. Cloves 3 ii. Baifam of Pera gut. 'xvi. Make into a coarfe Powder.'

Filling a thick Cap frequently with the Steam of this burned upon Coals, may with some time using, strengthen the Fibres, and particularly the Glands about the Head; whereby they will not be liable to those Sutfulions of Lympha, which ought to be remanded by other Secretions. and chiefly by Urine.

Suffimentum ad Procedentiam Ani. A Fume egainst coming down of the Fundament. ' Take Frankincenfe, Maftich, Amber and Cloves, ana 31. red Rofe-Leaves, Balauftines, ana 3 ii. Make into a grofs

Powder.'

This is to be burn'd upon a Chafindish of Coals under a Chair with a Hole in it, over which the Patient is to fit with the Part bare to it. after the Gut is thrust up; and by fuch means continued will the Sphineser at last get Strength enough to keep it up without any fuch help. In a Tenefinus it is also of use.

Suffimentum ad Procedentiam Uteri, A Fume against falling down of the Womb. Take Myrrh, Ma-

Rr

flich,

little and fo rs. For o con-

gy Fa-

brick,

aftich Fran-311 a 3 fs. Oil of much make upon Fore-Micted Preor Dr. com-

The Compleat English Dispensatory.

fich, Cinnamon and Spikenard, ana 3i. Mint and red Rofes, ana

' 3 ii. Cloves, Zedoary and Pimen-

to, ana 3 fs. Make into a grofs

Powder to burn.'

This is to be us'd as the preceding, and in the same Weakness it is also good, as that is of service in These are very easy Remedies, and might be beneficial in many uterine Weaknesses, where Persons are too squeamish or prejudiced to take what is necessary of Medicines another way. Fumes from hot Aromatick Liquors, which are fometimes directed to the same purposes, are hardly so efficacious as those which arise from the burning dry Ingredients, because their Moisture prevents their being so immediately restringent.

Suffimentum Odoriferum, A fweetfcented Fume. ' Take Benjamin 3 i.

Styrax 3 fs. Labdanum 3 ii. Musk and Ambergreafe, ana gr. v. Make

into a fine Powder, to mix with

" Wax for Candles."

The Scent of these burnt in places apprehensive of Contagion, or infected with any noisom Steams, is not only pleasant, but beneficial. They are likewife very agreeable to light Pipes with.

Suffimentum - Another -

Take Cyprefs-Roots and Calamus

Aromaticus, ana 3 i. Rolemary, m. i. Styrax, Benjamin, ana 3 ii.

Frankincense 3 ii. Make all together into a gross Powder to burn.'

This is useful to take away the ill Scent of a Room, from what Caufe foever it be; and in a time of pe-Ailential Contagion, would be of good fervice to burn for an hour or two every Morning in all the Rooms of a House, or some convenient place, where the whole may be fill'd by its Steams. And by this caution many Families who lived in Town all the time of the London Sickness, escaped being hurt by it.

Litus Aluminofus, A Litus with Alum. ' Take crude and burnt A-' lum, ana 3 ii. Armenian Bole and

' Japonick Earth, and 3 i. Oil of

' Saffafras gut. vi. Honey of Rofes to make it of the Confiftence of

" Honey."

This is to rub spongy scorbutick Gums with, that are apt to bleed upon the least touch, and leave the Teeth loofe. They should be done so every Morning as long as there is any occasion.

Litus cum Spermate Ceti, A Litus with Sperma-Ceti. ' Take Sperma-Ceti 9 ii, Oil of Nutmeg

by Expression 9 i. sweet fresh Butter 3 is. the Yolk of one Egg,

white Chalk washed in Rose-Water gi. and with q. f. of Honey of Roses make it into a proper

'Consistence.'

This is recommended for a Thrush, which young Children are much subject to, especially with long Looseneffes.

Litus Detergens, A Detergent Litus. ' Take Verdigrease 3 i. Honey of Roses strain'd i. Vine-

gar 3 fs. boil to the Confumption of the Vinegar; and when 'tis

cold, add powder'd burnt Alum Dii. Mastick, Frankincense and

" Myrrh, ana 3i. and mix."

This is also good for scorbuick Gums, and it cleans the Mouth, hardens the fpongy relaxed Glands, and prevents the Stagnation and Erofion of Salt Tharp Humours.

Another. Take Egyptiacum ' 3 iii. Honey of Roses & fs. burnt Alum in fine Powder 3 fs. Spirit

of Vitriol gut. x. Mix."

This is much readier to be had than the former, because the Egyptiacum is a common Shop Medicine;

and

t

d

nefs,

with

t A-

and

of

ofes

e of

nick

leed

the

done

re is

1 Li-

Take

meg

fresh Egg,

Wa-

oney

roper

or a

are

long

rgent

. Ho-

Vine-

ption

n 'tis

Alum

e and

butick

, har-

Hands,

d Ero-

iacum

burnt

Spirit

and this is what is generally prescrib'd for fore Mouths, especially when they grow full of white Specks, which if not rubbed well with fome fach thing, will corrode and spread a great way with Heat and Pain. This happens frequently to Children, wherein the Pain of breeding Teeth brings fo much Saliva into the Mouth, that it is apt to stagnate long enough to erode the Glands; and form fuch cankerous Specks as will disappear by rubbing 3 or 4 times in a day with this, by a Rag ried upon a Skewer. It is also a good dreffing for foul Ulcers that turn out with fungous Lips, which it eats down, and reftrains the Colluvies of Humours.

Lixivium com Calce, A Lixivium with Lime. ' Take Ashes of Wormwood Txii, Lime-Water and White-Wine, and thiv. infule in a gentle warmth 12 hours;

then filter it for ufe."

This is a notable and good Diuretick, and is therefore not only of service in Dropsies, and all Tendencies thereunto; but also in full scorbutick Habits, that deform the Skin with Blotches; and it will affift even in the drying and Cure of old

Ulcers. Lixivium Hydropicum, An Hy-' Take fifted dropick Lixivium. Ashes of Broom and Bean-Stalks, ana gii. Juice of Parsley giv.

White-Wine tiv. make a Lixivium; to which add, after it has been cleared down and poured off

fine, Salt of Tarrar 3 i. Sallafras-Wood 3 i. Bay-Berries, Juniper-

Berries, Seeds of Daucus, Multard, Cummin and Anife, well bruis'd,

ana I fs. Infuse cold two days, then ftrain and add comp. Horfe-ra-

difh-Warer 3 iv.

This is much for the fame pur-

poles as the former, but there is no great need of fuch variety of lixivious Salts, for any one will serve as well; and 'tis no great matter of what that is made, for Reasons given Part 2. amongst the Preparations of Simples, of fixed Sales, so that it be well burnt, and has not imbibed the moisture of the Air, which all of them will do with a little time keeping, unless close stopped in a Bottle. This is both diarerick and drying, and is therefore effectual to discharge a corpulent Constitution from superfluous Humidities; it both encreasing the Secretions by Urine, and insensible Transpiration. It may be drank as a Diet-Drink giv. 3 or 4 times in a day.

Pilæ Masticatoriæ, Spitting Balls. Take Mastich & iii. Pellinory of Spain, Staves-Acre, and 3 ii. Angelica-Root 3 ss. Cubebs, Nurmegs, and gi. Euphorbium aft. Wax q. f. to make into Balls or · Pellets.

These are contriv'd for chewing in the Mouth, to promote Spitting; for by their hot pungent Quality, they prick the Fibres, and make them compress the Glands, whereby their Contents are faster thrown out into the Mouth, and so a Drain is promoted of such watery pituitous Humours from all Parts of the Head, as have any Confent therewith. Things of this kind may therefore be very convenient for those who require to have such Discharges promoted, and cannot comply with finoaking Tobacco, or to whom that deleterious Plant may not be proper. In Comas, Lethargies, Epileplics, Pallies, and in short all Disorders from a moift Temperament of the Brain, thefe are to be used with good Success. If the Euphorbium be thought too

Rr 2

hot

e had Egypdicine;

and

hot in this Recipe, it may be left out.

Nodule. 'Take Castor in fine Powder 3 s. Assacrate up in a piece of thin Cherry-coloured Silk pretty loose.' Or,

Take Galbanum, Assatærida, and Powder of Russia Castor, ana 5 i. Volatile Salt Armoniac 3 ss. Oil of Amber gut. x.' Mix S. A.

These are very convenient for present use, to hold under the Nose to Persons in Hysterical Convulsions; and they are much better than the Scent from a Bottle, because much stronger; but they will not long retain their Odor.

Nodulus Cephalicus, A Cephalick Nodule: Take Species Diambra 5 3 ss. Oil of Cloves, Lavender and Marjoram, ana gut. iii. Volatile 5 Salt of Armoniac 9 i. rub them to-

egether, and tie up S. A.'

This is grateful and refreshing to the Head, and may be of service in Faintings and Depressions of the Spirits, by holding it frequently under the Nofe. After the same manner may be contriv'd many other of the like kind, and varied according to the different Exigencies and Liking of the Patient; but they are proper to be prescribed only in acute Cases, as when the Spirits have been quite wore out by a Fever, or wasted by fome great Evacuation, because they foon decay: tho in such cases they are near enough, and are often very taking with the Phantafy of a Person, if nearly order'd with a handfom colour'd Silk.

Panis de Viperâ, Viper Bread.
Take Powder of Viper's Flesh 3 i.
the mealy part of Sarsaparilla finely

f powder'd 3 iii. fine Wheat-Flower

thi. Yolk of one Egg, a little Yeast, and q. s. of Milk to make into Cakes, or Loaves to be baked in an Oven.

This is ordered to be used as common Bread, in the worst scorbutick Habits, and is reported to prevail even in the Leprofy and Venereal Infections; yet we can have but a finall Opinion of the Viper's Flesh dry'd, because its Volatile Salts, in which chiefly consists its Virtues, is loft, or in a great measure. But for those who have Opinion enough of it to try this Courfe, they would do well to procure it from some faithful Correspondent in Italy, where the Vipers are in most plenty and best. If there be any Virtue in the Sarfa, it is certainly best had this way, because it has been much suspected whether it gives any to a Tincture. As to the restorative Properties of the Viper, which supply Nourishment, there may possibly be somewhat confiderable in this, because that confifts in fuch Parts as are not fo apt to fly away in drying.

There are many other Ingredients of different Intentions ordered after this manner, by Writers of this kind; but they are so entirely out of the present Practice, that they are not worth our retaining here, where we have little room enough for what

is necellary.

Pasta Hypoglotida, A Paste for Hoarseness. 'Take white Sugar'Candy 3 iv. Oil of sweet Almonds
'3 i. or q. s. to make into a Paste,
'by beating well together in a Mar'ble Mortar.'

This can hardly be made into a due Confistence, without something more adhesive in it. It is chiefly good in a Hoarseness, to hold and melt in the Mouth frequently, tho it may also do good service in many

other

le :

ce

ed

n-

ck

ail

al

a

Sh

m

is

or

of

do

ful

he

If

is

use

her

to

Vi-

nr,

on-

on-

to

nts

frer

this

out

are

ere

hat

for

gar-

nds

ifte,

Mar-

o a

hing

iefly

and

tho

nany

ther

other Disorders of the Breast, and particularly Asthma's, and difficulty of Breathing, especially when they are from taking Cold. It may be used at discretion.

Pafta Hippiatri, A Pafte for Horse-Balls. Take Powder of Fornugreek, Aniseeds, Cummin-Seeds, Carthamus, Elicampane, Colt's-Foot, Flower of Sulphur, ana § iii. Juice of Liquorice § i. Oil of Olives and Honey, ana § viii. Genea-Treacle § xii. Oil of Aniseeds § i. Mix all together, and with this. of Wheat-Meal or q. s. make into a Paste, which roll into Balls, about as big as a common Wash-ball.

There are many Recipes abroad of this kind, and the Name of the late celebrated Dr. Radeinf does honour to one of them; but there are none we have ever met with of more general use than this, in Coughs and Colds: one Ball may be distolv'd in Water, or new warm Malt-Wort, which is much better, and given for a Horse to drink, every day for 15 or 12 days together, or as long as there appears occasion.

Turundæ Acousticæ, Tents for the Ears. 'Take Galbanum, Ship-'Pitch, ana 3 ii. white Hellebore '9 v. Civet gr. vi. Mix'.

This may be divided into 8 or 10 parts, making each like a Clove, which is to be wrapped up in a very fine Piece of Linen or Lawn, with a Thred tied to it, that after it has lain in the Ear long enough, it may the better be pulled out again. This feems neither to be fo effectual nor fafe a Remedy, as many before deferibed amongst other Forms to help the Hearing; for the Hellebore feems to be too hot, and rather likely to fix a Humour in a Part that has no

Motion, than draw it away: but it is indeed hard to fay what would be its effect thus us'd, and therefore where other things can be had, it is best not to try it.

Turundr Ódontalgicæ, Pelless for the Tooth-ach. * Take Affafertida * gr. viii. Camphor, Dragon's Blood, * ana gr. i. Oil of Pepper gur. ii."

Dr. Fuller gives this, but it feems to be a very ungrateful Medicine for fuch a use, as well as unlikely to do any service, unless by the Heat of the Oil of Pepper; which by the way too is hardly ever made; and therefore we much prefer either of the following.

' Take Mastich 9 L. Camphor and Opium, ana gr. ii. Oil of Origany gut. i. Make into a Pellet.' Or.

Take Frankincense and Mathew's Pill, and gr. x. and with Oil of Cloves gut. i. make into a

Pellet.

Either of these stopped into the hollow of an aching Tooth, or between that and the next, will often procure eafe. But fometimes where the Pain is occasion'd only by the chill Air passing thro a small Hole to the bottom of the Tooth, which often happens, then stopping it with a little Mastick, or Olibanum, is as good as any thing. And likewife in Pain is the Styrax Pill, if its Confiftence be good, as well as any of thefe. Where the Pains are from a Flux of sharp watry Humours upon those Parts, they are fometimes drawn away, by holding a Piece of Pellitory of Spain, or Staves-acre in the Mouth, which by its flimulating Heat draws it out of the Glands, and at last blunts the active Sense of the Nerves.

Pisa Linea, Yellow Pease. Take Yellow-Oaker 3 is. Florentines Orrice-Root 3 ii. Yellow-Beess Rr 3

Wax 3i. Venice-Turpentine q. f. o make into a hard Mass, which

" must be form'd into Pease."

These are intended to promote the running of Islues when they grow dryish, because they draw more than the common white Peale. They also are of service in lessening some Inflammations which are subject to attend them, by giving vent to the Humours.

' Take Pifa Rubra, Red Peafe. Vermilion 3 is. Hermodactyles in fine Powder 3 ii. Yellow Bees-

- Wax z.vi. Venice-Turpentine q. f. to make into a Consistence for
- Peafe.

They draw more than the former, but moderately enough:

Pifa Viridia, Green Peafe. 'Take Verdigreafe, white Hellebore, ana gii. Cantharides gi. Root of Flo-

rentine-Orrice 3 is. yellow Bees-

Wax 3 vi. Venice-Turpentine q. f.

to make into Peafe.'

These are yet much stronger, and will make way of themselves without cutting, and are therefore not to be used for any other purpose. If an Iffue is almost dry'd up, it is likewife fometimes fet running again by putting a piece of Epispastick Plaster into it instead of a Pea; and rubbing a common Pea with Bafilicon or Linimentum Arcei, will also frequently answer the same end.

Pilæ Odoratæ, Sweet Balls. 'Take · Venice-Soap 3 vi. Sryrax, Benjamin, ana 3 is. Marjoram 9 iv.

Cloves no xii. Musk gr. ii. Da-

mask Rofe-Water q. f. to make

into Balls,

These are intended only to wash with, for which purpose our Barbers and Perfumers much out-do them with what they commonly fell; for she Powder, the made over so fine in thefe, makes them disagreeable in

using, whereas those are scented with proper Oils, which are much better fuited for the purpole.

Pilæ Odoratæ Cephalicæ, Cephalick Sweet Balls, ' Take Styrax 3 vi. Benjamin 3 i. Labdanum 3 ii. white Sanders and Cloves, ana 3 ils. Marjoram and Damask-Rofe-

Leaves, and 9 iv. Musk and Ambergreafe, ana 9 fs. Make all into a smooth Paste for Balls, with q. L.

of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made with Damask Rose-

Water, or Orange-Flower-Water.

These are grateful to smell to, and comfortable to the Head; but they can be of no great use, unless to keep out ill Scents, and prevent the Infection of any contagious Air, which feldom happens in our Country, tho they may be of use to Travellers.

Torquis Infantum, A Necklace for Children. ' Take Male Piony-Root, and Henbane-Root fresh gather'd, and cut them into round pieces, with holes bored through, and hang them alternately upon a "Thred, enough to make a Necklace."

There has heretofore been many things contriv'd of this kind, which proceeded from a Chimerical Philolophy; but a more just way of Reafoning has expelled fuch Whimfies entirely out of Practice. Although indeed the common People are still to be imposed upon by such Chears, else the Papers would not be cronded with Advertisements of this kind every day, as they now are, by one who has profituted the Name of a Person, venerable both for his Age and Profession, to their Support. It is not worth discovering what they are, and telling that they are Bryony-Root, or any other thing; because where for much Impudence appears d

h

ii.

2

.

1-

0

6

1-

,

.

in their Recommendation, forme will still be weak enough to fall into the Delufion. If what is to externally apply'd, by the Laws of Operation in material Agents, can do any thing for the purpoles they are generally intended, it must be of a Narcotick Nature, as the Henbane in this, because such things may in Steam or Effluvia affect Children enough to make them less sensible of Pain; which is the same as making their Teeth cut easier; and this, common Experience teaches us all Opiates will do; and by abating the Pain, Fevers, Convultions, and all other Consequents thereupon also abate.

Peffaria, A Peffary. Take
Powder of Myrrh z ii. Savin Tops,
Oil of Anifeed, ana 3 fs. With the
Yolk of an Egg, bring them into
the Confistence of an Unguent,
which rub over pieces of GentianRoot.

This is intended to encourage the menstrual Discharges, by irritating and warming the Vagina, whereby the flux of Humours is more encourag'd downwards; any other thing, as well as Gentian-Root may be used to this purpose. Sylvius us'd only a Radish-Root, and some order proper Ingredients in Powder to be scatter'd into Wool, or upon a Cloth, and put in to lie all Night, or as long as may be thought proper. But things of this kind are not fo decent in publick Prescription to the Shops, as to whisper the Nurses in private.

Possetum Tamarindis, A Tamarind Posset. Take Tamarinds 3 ii.
put to them in a Marble Mortar a little Milk, and stir about till the Tamarinds are dissolv'd; then pour upon it boiling Milk to ii.

and ftrain the Whey from the Curd thro a Sieve."

This may as well be made by putting the Tamarinds, if they are not too dry, into the Milk just as it boils, and by standing they will soon be dissolved without the trouble of the Mortar. It is very gratefully acid and cooling, and somewhat loosening of the Belly; where therefore that is not required, or to be carefully avoided, as in Fevers it frequently happens, the following is more convenient, and quenches Thirst very much.

Possetum cam Lujula, A Pesset with Wood-Sorrel. Take new Milk thii. good fresh small Beer thi. White-Wine this. and boil together with m. ii. of green Wood-Sorrel a little bruis'd.

This may also be made by boiling. Wood-Sorrel and Milk only together, and it makes a pleasant acid. Whey, when the Curd is taken off. It is a very good Drink in Fevers.

Ptisanus, A Ptisan. 'Take Quich-Grass 3 iii. Liquorice, Shavings of Harts-horn, and Ivory, and 3 ii. Raisins of the Sun 3 is. boil in depurated Barley-Water Biii. to Bii. in the strain'd Liquor dissolve Saic of Nitre 3 iv. Syrup of Violets 3 i. Mix together.'

This is also intended for a cooling Drink in Fevers, and it is very proper to dilute with and abate Thirst. But there is no need for such elaborate and troublesom Preparations for such purposes, because Lemonade with or without Wine, and many such forts of Drinks, are very readily obtain'd from what almost every private Family can supply.

Cucupha Cephalica, A Cephalick Cap. Take Male Piony-Root 3 ii. Spanish Angelica-Root 3 i. Flo-R r 4

rentine-Orrice Root and Lavender-Flowers, ana 3 ss. Arabian Sta-

cha's-Flowers 3 i. Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, ana 9 i. Styrax, Lab-

danum, Amber and Balfam of

Tolu, ana 3 i. Oil of Rosemary

gur.v. Make all into a gross Powder, which must be mix'd with

" Cotton, and quilted into a Silk

Cap.

With this wore every Night, and in the Day-time as much as conveniency will permit, Persons may find service in cold Rheums, which are apt to distil in Catarrhs, and in all Indispositions upon the Nerves from Weakness or Coldness in the Head: and before laying on, it might not be amiss to hold it over the Steam of the like kind of Ingredients burn'd upon Coals, as in the Suffimentum Catarrhale before describ'd. But this being more tedious than need be, the following is preserable.

Another. 'Take Rosemary and

Lavender-Flowers, ana 3 i. Styrax, Benjamin, ana 3 ii. Spanish An-

gelica-Root, Calamus Aromaticus,
 Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon,

ana 3 i. Make into a gross Pow-

der.

After the same manner may other Ingredients be quilted into Stomachers, to be wore upon the Breast, Stomach, or any other Part, according as their respective Ailments may require. As,

Take Spanish Angelica-Root, Calamus Aromaticus, ana 3 ss. yel-

· low Saunders, Lavender and Rose-

mary-Flowers, Saffron, Caraway Seeds, Cloves, Mace, Benjamin

and Styrax, and 3 fs. Make all into

"a Stomacher to cover the Breast."

This is very good for those Persons to wear, who have weak Stomachs, are subject to Colds, and to
any Disorders of the Breast; for the

continual Steam of such Cordial Spices will greatly strengthen and comfort the Nerves, and affist all the Parts under their Influence, to perform their respective Functions with Vigour. Or,

Se

· d

· ti

6 3

2

. (

· f

be

re

25

m

G

25

C

go

'Take yellow Saunders, Florentine-Orrice, Calamus Aromaricus, ana z ii. Lavender-Flowers, Coriander-Seed, Nutmeg, Mace, Benjamin, Styrax, ana z i. Oil of Anifeeds and Cloves, ana gut. iii.'

This Fuller gives under the Title of a Pettoral Quilt, and it may be manag'd as the proceding. Either of the following are calculated for weak cold Stomachs, to be wore in like manner.

'Take Florentine-Orrice, Aromatick-Reed, and 3 ifs. dried Mint, Wormwood, and 3 ii. Seeds of Coriander and Caraway, and 3 i. Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Styrax and Benjamin, and 3 fs. Or,

Take Spanish Angelica Root and Calamus Aromaticus, ana 3 ii. Cubebs, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Styrax and Benjamin, ana 3 i. Oil of Caraway, Mint and Rhodium, ana gut. ii. Oil of Wormwood gut. i. Make all into a gross Powder to quilt a Stomacher.

Saccharum Nitratum, Sugar with Nitre. 'Take Chrystal Mineral 3 i. 'fine Loaf-Sugar 3 iii. Mix together.'

This is cooling and diuretick, and is serviceable in the scalding of Urine in a Generrhea; but it is chiefly good to cool the Inflammation of the Uvula, and ease a fore Throat, by letting it melt gently in the Mouth.

Saccharum Scorbuticum, A Scorbutick Sugar. 'Take any quantity' of Juice of Scurvy-grafs, keep it in a glass Bottle close stopped up' till the Faces are precipitated; then

de-

liat

ind

all

to

ons

en-

us,

CO-

en-

A-

ay

ner

or

in

0-

ed

ds

na

e,

na

Ot

ii.

es.

Dil

n.

bc

V-

i.

.

k,

of

is are in

r=

decant the clear, put a good quantity of Sugar in a Marble Mortar, and work it well together; then gently dry it. Then put more Juice to the fame Sugar, dry it again, and repeat this Operation feveral times, and keep it close flopt for use.

This is troublesom enough to make to a due Strength; but if there be pains sufficient taken, and it be repeated a great many times, it will prove agreeable in taking. As much as will lie upon the point of a Knife may be dissolved at any time in a Glass of Wine, and taken as often as there is occasion, for any such Complaints as the Scarvy-grass is good for, which see.

Mistura Tubularis, A Mixture to smoke. 'Take the outward Hulls of Pistach-Nuts 3 ii. Colc's-Foot, Betony, Rosemary, all dried, and 3 iii. cut them small, and add to them the small Raspings of Guaiacum 3 iii. white Amber and Olibanum grosly bruis'd, ana 3 iss. 'Mastich 3 i. distill'd Oil of Nutmegs 3 i. Mix all together.' Or, 'Take Betony, Colt's-Foot, ana

* § ii. Rose-mary-Flowers and Pistach-Hulls, and § i. Cardamoms the lesser § is. cut them small, and add Oil of Aniseed gut. xvi. Oil of Cinnamon gut. viii. and mix.' Or,

'Take Pistach-Hulls 3 i. Colt's-'Foot 3 ii. Tobacco 3 ss. Oil of 'Aniseed gut. viii. cut small, and

mix together for fmoking.

Either of these may be smoked by Persons subject to Catarrhs, and Defluxions of Rheum; which for want of drawing off by such warm and drying things, would foul, relax, and spoil the Glands, and at last destroy the due Texture of the Lungs themselves. But these are advisable to those only, who have contracted such a Habit of smoking, that they cannot leave it off.

Tinctura Rosarum, Tincture of Roses. 'Take red Rose Buds dried with the whites cut off 3 ss. insuse in the in the ii, of boiling Water in the manner of Tea for three hours, in an Earthen or Glass Vessel: then drop in gut. xxx. of Oil of Vitriol, itrain out the Liquor, and sweeten it with 3 iii. of fine Loaf-Sugar for use.'

This is the only Tincture that we thought not proper amongst the Officinal Compositions, the in the College-Dispensatory, because it is to be made only as prescrib'd: when hafte will not permit it to infuse fo long as here directed, more Rofes may be added, that may make it as strong as if it stood longer. It is very proper, and makes a very grateful Julep, in all cases that require Coolers and Subaftringents; and there is nothing better fuited for drinking after Boles or Electuaries of the Bark. It likewife makes a very good Gargle.

Directions for Prefeription.

A Feer a Physician is supplied with necessary Remedies, there is required some Care and Consideration to manage them to the best advantage, both for the Ease of the Patient, and answering his Intentions in Cure.

In all chronick Cases, Medicines are to be contriv'd as near to a Diet as can be, and therefore the common Drinks and Foods are to be medicated as far as they can admit of, and the Cafe requires. What medicinal Forms are requifite, should be both the most convenient for taking, and order'd at times best suiting to the Condition of living, and Conveniency of the Parient. Pills therefore, Electuaries, Tinctures or Elixirs, are the most likely Forms, because they will keep, and may be fo order'd in taking, as to be of very little trouble; whereas Boles or Draughts, where there is a long Continuance required, make fuch a formidable Show, that very few will have patience to go thro the Courfe.

But in acute Cafes, which are generally dangerous, there is required no fuch regard, but all Affiftances must be called in that can be had according to the Exigency of the Cafe. And as herein Medicines rof efficacy are concerned, they are most fafely diffributed into Boles, or Draughts, that the Patient may not be trusted to guess-work, but

the Dose may be ascertain'd to the greatest exactness, and especially where Opiates are us'd. Here no regard, or very little, is to be had to Diet, but how to fet all the Helps to co-operate together, fo that they interfere not with each other. Thus a Bole, a Powder, or a Draught, may be given every 3, 4 or 6 hours, with a Draught, Julep, or any other liquid Form afterwards; and in this may be dropped Spirits, Tinctures, er. of the like Intention, and also into other their common Drink. The Night Doses, or oftner if neceffary, may be join'd with an Opiate. And in the Intervals, where the Aggravations of Symptoms require, may be repeated the Julep, with Drops suitable as used. Externals may be order'd at the same time as necessary; and if Blifters, because they often make Stranguries, and hear the Urine, Emulsions, notwithstanding all that has been given before, may come in for a common Drink.

But the most general and necesfary Rule in all Cases, is to answer the End by as few Medicines as possible, and never to make a Cure worse than the Disease. And such Practice will always procure the best Reputation amongst those whose Applause is worth any thing, and best maintain the Satisfaction of a good Conscience.



Alu

Acid

Eth

Aga

Agg

Agn

Agr

Air,

Ale.

Alk:

Alm

Ale

Alo

31

the ially

had lelps they hurs, alfo ink. nehere redep, tterime ters, ies, iotven

wer as ure uch ofe ind

THE

E X.

A	
A Biorbents, how	shey ope-
rate.	P. 95
Abstersives, fee	
Acacia.	101
Acids, why not to be ma	
Copper Usensils.	250
How they raife Swea	r. 162
Acorus.	100
Ethiops Mineral.	263
Agarick.	181
Agglutinents, how they	operate. 95
Why not properly n	pixed with
Sugar.	98
Agnus Castus.	207
Agrimony.	121
Agues, bow cured by the	Bark. 167
Air, the Reafon and Con	Sequences of
its fudden Rarefaction	
Florids.	41
Album Græcum.	219
Ale.	223
Medicated, fee Drink	
Alkali and Acid, of no de	Ainet Signi-
fication.	10
Almonds (weet.	114
Bitter.	133
Alexipharmicks, their O	
plain'd.	161
Aloes.	85, 182
Its Purification.	298
How to be managed	
rative.	181
Alum.	106

	The second
Its Preparations.	289
Amber.	94, 290
Powers.	290
Salt, Oil, and Spirit.	id
Tinclure.	id.
Amalgamation of Gold 2	with Mer-
cury.	241
Ambergrease.	94
Ammoniacum.	136
Angelica, Leaves.	87
Roots.	id.
Animal Volatile Sales, bot	
	336
Annifeed.	88
Anodyne, universal.	314
Balfam.	449
Antihectick of Poterius.	252
Antimony, its Properties.	263
Butter.	270
Ceruss.	266
Cinnabar.	270
Diaphoretick.	265
Effence.	271
Flowers.	263
With Sal Armon.	id.
Glass.	265
Golden Sulphur of.	264
Magistery.	267
Panacaa.	269
Another.	id.
Purging.	267
Regulus.	264
Regulus with Steel.	id.
Revived.	264

Anti-

Bete Bez

Birt

Biff Biff

Bift Bitt

Bla Blo Blo Bo

Bo Br Br Br Br Br

		N D E A.	
Antimony, Tincture.	272		450
Antimonials, how changed in			136
teratives.	270	Gilead.	id
Antiscorbuticks, See Detergent		Gont.	603
Why of efficacy only in the	e smal-	Of Iron.	317
ler Vessels.	158	Lucatellus.	445
Aperitive, fee Detergent.	100	Magisterial.	450
Apozem, see Decoction.		Many Vertues.	445
Apple, bitter.	186	Nephritick.	604
Orchard.	210		450
Wild.	id.	Sulphur of Knoephelius.	451
Aqua Fortis.	278	Rulandus,	452
Double.	id.	With Oil of Tur	bentine.
	6, 113		317
Armenian Bole.	107	Anniseed.	id.
Aromaticks, why to be u		Tartar.	452
Dropsies after Purging.	436	Tolu.	118
Arfemart.	153	Turpentine.	3 26
Arfenick.	289	Balfams and Turpentines.	219
Ah. dam kind is nonche	133	Balfamicks, their Operation exp	
Afphaltus.	293	Danialbeks, wen Operation exp	
Affafætida.	91	Why their Use to be long	111
Affarabacca.	195	nu'd.	
		(BESTERNES) 2007년 1월 1일 전 1일	id.
Aftringents, their Operation exp		Why not reducible into Sp	
with John in Conference of	95	Fermentation of the sa	
Why decay in Conserves a		tention.	117
rups.	100	Barbadoes Tar.	149
Aftringent Saffron of Steel.	246	Barks, how to chuse.	66
Another.	247	Barberry.	139
Attraction, what.	I	Peruvian.	300
Its Affinity with Gravitati		Extract.	306
Laws of its Exertion.		Infusion.	id.
Not to be accounted for n	secha-	Tineture.	id.
nically.	. 2	Its Operation, in the C	ure of
The only active Principle in	phy-	Agues, explain'd.	167
sical Agents.	4	Barberries.	- 88
Defended. 5	5,62	Barley.	177
to be the second		Baffil.	90
B. Int. on to		Bastard Saffron.	174
DAG, Anodyne.	603	Baths cold, their Ufe.	238
D For the Side.	id.	Hot, their Ufe.	237
For the Stomach.	id.	Baum.	162
Balaustines.	99	Bdellium.	118
Balfams, what fit for fuch a F	orm.	Beans.	97
and general Directions for		Bear's-Greafe.	215
king.	445	Benjamin,	119
Balfam, Amber.	451	Flowers.	299
Anodyne.	449	Oil and Spirit.	id.
Apoplectick.		Tincture.	id.
z.popolition.	450	Zinconic.	Beto-
			Delo-

452 118

111 contiid. rits by

117 149 66

139 306 306 id. id.

eto-

	1.00		· D B A.	
450	Betony.	79	Brooklime.	118
136	Bezoar Occidental.	171	Broom.	130
id	Oriental.	id.	Broths for Confumptions.	604
603	How to be chosen.	172	Buckbean,	132
317	How its Colour in Gascoi	ign's	Buckthorn-Berries.	188
445	Powder counterfeited.	181		155
450	Mineral.	271	Burgundy-Pitch.	217
446	Birthwort, long.	92	Burnet.	99
604	Round.	id.	Burcher's-Broom.	131
450	Bishopsweed.	133	Butter.	
451	Bifmuth.	293	Antimony.	270
452	Flowers.	294	Butter-Burr.	169
itine.	Magistery.	id.		,.,
317	Bistort.	102	C.	
id.	Bitter Apple.	186		
452	Decoction, see Infusion.		Alamine.	108, 212
118	Black Poppy-Heads.	206	Diaphoretick.	
3 26	Blisters, how raised. 159,		Magistery.	300 id.
219	Blood-spitting in the Jaundice,		Preparations.	id.
in'd.	fatal.	138	Calamint.	
111	Blood-Stone.	106	Calcination accounted for.	162
onti-	Body, under what Influence it		Camel's-Hay.	12-15
id.	rates.	1	Camphor.	165
sby	Different Consistencies, wh	ence.	Cane, fweet.	85
In-	Different Conjunction, and	6,7	Cantharides.	
117	Descent in Fluids under		Caper Bark.	301
149	Laws.	16	Flowers.	139
66		2000	Caranna Gum.	
139	Knowable only by sensible &		Caraway.	88
306		14	Cardamoms.	id.
	How suspended in Fluids		Cardiacks, their Manner	
306 id.	fically lighter. 20		tion explain'd.	T- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
id.	Render'd Specifically lighter,		Cariocoftinum.	77
e of	out diminution of Sulft	0. 16	Carminatives, their Mann	402
67	which is some in Di	10.	ration explain'd.	86
88	Which rife soonest in Dis		The Rife of the Term.	
	tion, and why.	40	Carrot wild.	87 88
77	Fixed and volatile, what.	- 1	Cartelians, wherein they	
90	Bohee-Tea.	110	Caffia Fiftula.	rr. 55
74	Why its Spirit a Cheat.	117	Cassimunar.	97, 181
38	Boles Alexipharmick.	554	Caftor.	92
37 62	Cathartick.	555	Cataplasm Apoplestick.	93
	Opiate.	555.	Arthritick.	599 id.
18	Bole Armenian.	107		id,
97	Borax.	177	Cephalick.	602
15	Bran.	216	Cooling. Diuretick.	601
19	Brandy.	228	For the Ears.	600
99	Bread.	227	With Elder.	602
id.	Brimstone.	149	Emollient.	601
id.	Briony.	92	Emonien.	Cata-
10-		*		Cata.

Canadalin Febrifues	600	Chrystal Mineral.	-
Cataplasm Febrifuge. Hydropick,	601		275
For the Piles.		And Cream of Tartar.	320
Pleuretick.	602 id.	Cinnabar of Antimony.	270
	601	Cinnamon. 94, 1	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
Against a Quinsey.	id.		101
Stomachick.	The second of the second second	Its Oil how adulterated.	102
Against Whitloes. To kill Worms.	600	Citron Fruit.	142
		Seed.	209
Catechu.	107, 305	Citruls.	110
Catharticks, their Operation			114
0 cl.st J	177	Clarification explained.	37, 39
Elective deny'd.	178	What Medicines fit for	
How changed into A	N. A. P.	Clany what not.	id.
······································	179	Clary.	96
How to be corrected.	180	Clovegillyflowers.	er .
Why not so good as .		Clyfter Anodyne.	580
in Dropsies.	550	Carminative.	578
Why to be join'd wi		Cathartick.	577
in the Cholick.	566	Common.	577
Tartar.	322	Emollient.	578
Carholicon.	402	Febrifuge.	580
Cat-Mint.	90	Healing.	579
Causticks, their Operation	explain'd.	Hysterick.	578
7 100	220	Restringent.	579
Lunar.	242	Turpentine.	. 579
Celandine.	122	To kill Worms.	577
Celtick Spikenard.	169	Coagulation explain'd.	47
Centaury the leffer.	109	How affifting in Precipita	ttion. id.
Cephalicks, their Operation	explain'd.	Cobweb.	214
	77	Cochineal.	171
Cerufs.	213	Coffee.	83
Of Antimony.	266	An Inflance of its p	rocuring
Chalk	106	Sleep.	id.
Chalybeate Tartar.	322	Cohesion, what, and hor	w diffe-
Soluble.	id.	rent.	6
Wine.	249	Collyriums.	585
Chamomile.	88	Colocynth.	186
Cheefe.	223	It's Chymical Analysis.	187
Cherries black.	83	How corrected.	186
Chefnuts.	114	Colt's-Foot.	116
Chiches.	117	Comfry.	96
China.	104	Common Pitch.	217
Chio Turpentine.	126	Confection of Alkermes.	382
Chocolate.	118	Hamech.	id.
Cholicks, their Differences		Hyacinth.	383
		Conserves, what are proper	
Chrystallization explain'd.		a Form, what now in	fe, and
How to be prevented			
Electuaries, &c.	33	Directions for their makin	168
A general Rule concern	ing it. 35	Contrayerya-Root.	
			Con.

Coolers, their Operation exp.	477	Decoction, Bart with Acids	522
	206	Hellebore.	
Cautions about their Ufe.	207	Binding. Steel.	id.
Copivi Balfam.	136	Bitter Stomachick,	506
Copper.	250	Against the Bloody-Flux.	517
Tincture.	id.	Catarrh.	id.
Coral.	108	For Clyflers.	507
Its Preparations.	302	Consumption.	476
Salt and Magistery.	id.	Cooling.	509
Tincture.	303	Another.	525
Coriander.	88	Coraline.	id.
Corrector Grand.	325	Diuretick.	517
Corrolion explain'd.	26	Elm-Bark.	518
Cotton.	221	Expediorating.	516
Cow-Dung.	216	Febrifuge.	514
Irch.	221		521
Pifs.	229	Magisterial. Fracastorius.	id.
Cowflips.	205		506
Crab-Apples.	210	Gereon's of Sena.	514
Crabs-Claws.	105	Ground Pine.	477
Eyes.	id.		503
Crefs-Seeds.	133	Hemp-Seed.	507
Cresses, Water.	131	Holy. Another.	508
Crocus Metallorum, why			530
much communicated to H		Hyflerick. Another.	505
one Infusion.		Japan Earth.	id.
Cubebs.	25		507 id.
Cuckow-Flower.	83	Another.	
Cuckow-Pint.	129	Jaundice.	514
Cucumber-Fruit.	139	Another.	id.
Seed.	209	Another.	515
Cucurbit-Seed.	114	Incrassating.	507
	114	Inwards.	515
Cummin.	88	Isch.	id.
Cup-Moss.	227	Juniper simple	519
Currants,	211	Compound.	id.
Cypress-Nuts.	100	Liberans.	508
Cyprus Turpentine.	126	Looseness.	506
		Mallows.	512
D.		Many Vertues.	524
Aify.	92	Marshmallows.	518
Damask-Rofe.	82	Maftich.	506
Dandelion.	209		505
Dates.	135	Opening.	519
Dead-Hand.	213	Pacifick.	525
Decoction Antimonial.	508	Pectoral.	909
Aromatick bitter.	517	Another.	512
Balsamick.	509		515
Bark Balsamick.	522	Another.	id. De-

Decoction, Pleurify, anoth	er. 477	Dill.	88
Red.	506		a trainer
Rickets.	507		23, 27
Rofes.	513		42, 281
Sarsaparilla.	508	Why nothing comes ove	r tinged.
Scorzonera.	525	ONE	31
Snails.	509	Right or oblique, and t	beir Dif-
Stiptick.	508		42
Sweetning.	id.	Its Use.	43
Tartar.	515	How differs from Sub	
Vulnerary.	513		44
Whites.	505	Of Vinegar.	327
Deer's-Suet.	218	Of Vipers.	328
Deliquium, how occasion'd.	77	Dispensatories, why none we	ll writ. 1
Deobstruent, see Detergent.	real L	Distribution of Simples.	63
Depuration explain'd.	37, 39	Dittany of Crete.	90
Detergents, how they operate		Diureticks, their Operation e.	xplain'd.
Devil's-Bit.	170	Qan .	151
Dew, May.	234	Acid, why to be given	in soft
Diacalaminth.	435	Vehicles.	277
Diacassia.	402	How of Service in Defla	exions of
Diachalciteos.	463	Rheum.	483
Diachylon.	id.	Dock, Sharp-pointed.	142
Diagridium.	314		22, 208
Diamargariton.	435	Dog's-Fat.	215
Diambra.	id.	Dog's-Turd white.	148
Dianifum.	430	Dragon's-Blood.	97
Dianthus.	436	Dragons, Herb.	162
Dispendidion.	430	Draught, what proper only	for that
Diaphænicon.	403	Form.	526
Diaphoretick Antimony.	265	Draughts, Balsamick.	529
Tincture.	266	Carminative.	528
Diaphoreticks, their Operat	ion ex-	Cathartick mild.	532
plain'd.	161	Rough.	533
How they differ from	Aroma-	Cephalick and Cardiack.	527
ticks.	id.	Cooling.	534
Diaphoretick Calamine.	1 300	Diaphoretick.	531
Vitriol.	288	Diuretick.	530
Diarriodon.	M 431	Emetick.	532
Diafatyrion.		Hysterick.	528
Diascordium of Fracastorius.	403	Narcotick.	533
Corrected, and why best		Strengthening.	529
without Honey.	id.	Drawers, their Operation ex	plain'd.
	413		214
Diasena.		Drink, Abortion.	487
	404		502
Diatragacanth.	436	Aperient.	496
	20, 22	Astringent.	488
Digesters, fee Detergents.		De Ruelau	491
ALT .	1	Control of the State of the Sta	Drink,

- Blommar and Canada

n'd.

ink,

Droply. Drymg. Epilophes. 488 Dwarf. Epilophes. 485 Flewers 133 Egen. 484 Elecampane. 141 Head. Jaundice. 485 Elective Catharticks denied. 178 Head. Jaundice. 487 Electuries, bow to prevent tandying. Itch. Jaundice. Jaundice. Jaundice. Jaundice. Jaundice. Jaundice. Another. Another. Another. Another. Another. Another. Another. Another. Another. Strong. Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. Strobutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. Another. Another. Another. Another. Another. Strong. Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. Strobutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. Another. Strong. Another. Strong. Another. Strobutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. Another. Stromach, Bister. 498 Catholicon. Another. 496 Cataryfus. Stemach, Bister. 497 Chalybeate. Another. Typours. Another. 157 Clove-gilly-flewers. Another. Brop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flewers. Another. Brop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flewers. Another. Another. 158 Companen. 159 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. 311 Comfrey. Steds. Dwarf Elder, Bark. 139 Another. 402 Diatesflavon. Another. 403 Diatesflavon. Another. 404 Another. 405 Clove-gilly-flewers. 407 Diatesflavon. 408 Another. 409 Diatesflavon. 400 Diatesflavon. 401 Diatesflavon. 402 Diatesflavon. 403 Diatesflavon. 404 Diatesflavon. 405 Perev. 406 Another. 407 Perev. 408 Afthomatick. 409 Another. 409 Diatesflavon. 409 Diatesflavon. 400 Diatesflavon. 400 Diatesflavon. 400 Diatesflavon. 400 Diatesflavon. 400 D	Dfink, Diuretick.	499	Elder, Bart.
Drying. 488 Dwarf. 139 Epilepsis. 485 Howers 133 Eyes. 483 Leaves. 131 Green-Sicknefs. 484 Elecampane. 141 Green-Sicknefs. 485 Electures, how to prount candying. 33 Isch. 501 What is for fuch it Form. 402 Jaundice. 497 Isch. 501 What is for fuch it Form. 402 Janiper. 500 Abortion to prevent. 545 Kings-Evil. 488 Analeptick. 544 Another. 496 Another. 41 Pectoral. 498 Afibmatick. 544 Purging, for Children. 501 Bay-Berries. 402 For the Spring. 498 Another. 545 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 546 Another. 496 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 546 Another. 496 Another. 497 Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. 498 Another. 498 Another. 498 Another. 498 Another. 498 Another. 498 Another. 497 Cardiack. 539 Another. 498 Cariocofimum. 402 Another. 498 Cariocofimum. 402 Another. 498 Cariocofimum. 402 Another. 498 Cariocofimum. 402 Cardiack. 539 Another. 498 Carloicon. 544 Stomach, Bister. 499 Cardiack. 549 Popurs. 487 Cinnamen. 540 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to ture. 127 Confumptions, 547 Dung of Cows. 157 Clovegilly-flewers. 548 Tory-Eyes, why hard-to ture. 127 Dung of Cows. 126 Another. 137 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to ture. 127 Dung of Cows. 126 Another. 139 Another. 140 Diafatyrion. 140 Diafatyrion. 140 Diafatyrion. 140 Diafatyrion. 140 Diaprunual Lenitivum. 141 Lemnos. 141 Another. 490 Elek's Hooft	SOE Dropfy.		Rerries
Epilepses. Eyes. 483 Leaves. 131 Gout. 484 Elecampane. Elective Casharticks donied. 78 Head. 487 Itch. 501 Mhat sit for such it Ferm. 492 Abortion to prevent. 488 Another. Another. 496 Another. 496 Another. 496 Another. 497 Peteral. Peteral. Peteral. Peteral. For the Spring. id. Another. 498 Ashamatick. 544 Another. 498 Purging, for Children. 501 Bay-Erries. 498 Ashamatick. 544 Another. 498 Ashamatick. 544 Another. id. Another. 501 Bay-Erries. 498 Ashamatick. 549 Purging, for Children. 501 Bay-Erries. 498 Another. id. Another. 544 Another. 545 Another. id. Camphor. 551 Scorbuick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. Cardiack. Another. 495 Catarrhs. 498 Catholicon. 402 Another. 498 Catholicon. 402 Another. 498 Catholicon. 402 Another. 498 Catholicon. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnaman. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnaman. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnaman. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnaman. 540 Chalybeate. 541 Comfrey. 542 Another. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to cure. 127 Confumptions. 402 Another. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to cure. 127 Confumptions. 403 Another. 544 Another. 545 Confumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 548 Diacaffia uvith Manna. 402 Diaprunum Lenivum. 647 Diaprunum Lenivum. 648 Another. 649 Diaprunum Lenivum. 649 Diaprunum Lenivum. 640 Another. 641 Another. 641 Another. 642 Another. 643 Another. 644 Another. 645 Another. 646 Confumptions. 647 Another. 647 Another. 648 Another. 649 Another. 640 Another. 640 Another. 641 Another. 641 Another. 642 Another. 643 Another. 644 Another. 645 Another. 646 Another. 647 Another. 648 Another. 649 Another. 640 Another. 640 Another. 640 Another. 640 Another. 641 Another. 642 Another. 644 Another. 645 Another. 646 Another. 647 Another. 648			One Demant commenced *34
Gont. 483 Leaves. 131 Gont. 484 Elecampane. 141 Green-Sicknefs. 485 Elective Casharticks donied. 178 Head. 487 Elective Casharticks donied. 178 Green-Sicknefs. 488 Electuaries, bown to prevent cannelying. 182 Another. 188 Analeptick. 402 Abortion to prevent. 442 Another. 188 Analeptick. 544 Another. 188 Analeptick. 544 Another. 188 Analeptick. 544 Pectoral. 498 Afilmatick. 549 Purging, for Children. 501 Bay Berries. 402 For the Spring. 188. Blood-Spitting. 546 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 546 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 546 Another. 188 Camphor. 551 Scorbuick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. 189 Cataphis. 544 Another. 495 Cataphis. 544 Spleen. 498 Cataphis. 544 Another. 496 Cataphis. 542 Another. 197 Color-gilly-flowers. 542 Another. 197 Clove-gilly-flowers. 542 Another. 197 Clove-gilly-flowers. 542 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to cure. 127 Confumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. 187 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to cure. 127 Confumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. 188 Of Pidgeons. 216 Another. 188 Of Japan. 107 Dinretick. 413 Another. 198 Agle-Stone. 172 Diafatyrion. 188 Diaprunum Lenitivum. 189 Captilian Manna. 402 Diaprunum Lenitivum. 189 Diaprunum Lenitivum. 189 Diaprunum Lenitivum. 189 Captilian Manna. 402 Captilian Manna. 403 Captilian Manna. 403 Captilian Manna. 404 Captilian Manna. 404 Captilian Manna. 405 Captilian Manna. 406 Captilian Manna. 407 Captilian Manna. 408 Captilian Manna. 408 Captilian Manna. 409 Captilia	Bel Epilepsies.	485	The Florings distances
Gont. 484 Elecampane. 141 Green-Sickneft. 485 Electuaries, how to prevent candy Jaundice. 497 Inch. 501 What he for fuch it Form. 402 Juniper. 500 Abortion to prevent. 445 Kings-Evil. 488 Analepsick. 544 Another. 496 Another. 418 Another. 496 Another. 418 Pectoral. 498 Afibmatick. 549 Purging, for Children. 501 Bay Berries. 402 For the Spring. id. Another. 541 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 545 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 545 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 546 Another. id. Cambor, 551 Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. 495 Catarrhs. 544 Spleen. 496 Catholicon. 402 Another. id. Cambor, 551 Stormach, Bifter. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. id. Cephalick. id. Stomach, Bifter. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. id. Compan. 540 Dung of Cows. 487 Cinnamen. 540 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Pidagons. 215 Another. id. Of Pidagons. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. 207 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. 317 Confire. 327 Confire. 329 Confire. 341 Confire. 341 Confire. 341 Confire. 341 Confire. 342 Confire. 343 Confire. 344 Confir			OF France Authority (3)
Green-Sickneft, 486 Elective Catharticks denied. 178 Head. 481 Electuaries, how to prevent tandy- ing. 33 Itch. 501 What fit for fuch it Form. 33 Another. id. Abertion to prevent. 545 Another. id. Alexipharmet. 413 Another. 496 Another. id. Another. id. Angelica. 541 Pectoral. 498 Afilmatick. 549 Purging, for Children. 501 Bay Berrist. 402 For the Spring. id. Another. 545 Another. id. Another. 546 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 546 Another. id. Camphor. 551 Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. id. Carocofimum. 402 Another. id. Carocofimum. 402 Another. id. Carocofimum. 402 Another. id. Carocofimum. 540 Another. id. Carocofimum. 540 Chalybeate. 542 Another. id. Cinnabar. 541 Drop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to ture. 127 Confumptions. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to ture. 127 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Another. id. 6 Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Another. id. 6 Diataffia with Manna. 402 Diapernicon. 543 Diapernicon. 543 Diataffiaron. 540 Diatefiaron. 540	19E Gont.		Blecampane Sankanat "3"
Jaundice. 497 ing. 33 Itch. 501 What fit for fuch at Ferm. 402 Juniper. 500 Abortion to prevent. 445 Another. id. Alexipharmit. 413 Another. 496 Another. id. Another. id. Angelica. 541 Pectoral. 498 Afibmatick. 549 Purging, for Children. 501 Bay Berries. 402 For the Spring. id. Another. 545 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 546 Another. id. Camphor. 551 Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. id. Carrocofimum. 402 Another. id. Carrocofimum. 402 Another with Steel. id. Cephalick. id. Stomath, Bister. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 545 Brop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 545 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to ture. 127 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Of Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Falle-Stone. 172 Diagna with Manna. 402 Diaptenicon. 403 Diaptenicon. 103 Diaptenicon. 104 Earth, what. 9 Diateffaron. id. Lemnot. id. Another. 104 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Rogs. 227 Gous. 414 Eldc's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Another. 143 Another. 540 Purging forces 144 Ethiopick. 549 Creen-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Another. 540 Creen-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Another. 540 Creen-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Another. 540 Creen-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Green-Sickneft.		Elective Cathartiche doniel. 128
Heth. Juniper. Another. For the Spring. Another. Another. Another. Another. Another. Another. Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. Another. An	198 Head.		Electuaries, both to prevent randa-
Juniper. 500 Abortion to prevent. 402 Juniper. 500 Abortion to prevent. 545 Another. 68 Another. 541 Kings-Evil. 488 Analeptick. 541 Another. 696 Another. 68 Another. 696 Another. 68 Another. 696 Another. 68 Perforal. 498 Afibmatick. 549 Purging, for Children. 501 Bay Berries. 692 For the Spring. 697 Blood-Spitting. 545 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 545 Another. 698 Carbicon. 551 Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. 698 Catholicon. 692 Another. 698 Catholicon. 693 Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 693 Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 693 Dry-Eyes, why hard to cure. 127 Confumptions. 694 Of Pidgeons. 216 Another. 694 Of Pidgeons. 216 Another. 694 Of Pidgeons. 216 Another. 694 Felder, Bark. 699 Diacassa with Manna. 692 Diaphenicon. 693 Sealed 698 Earth, what. 690 Diatessa. 694 Earth, what. 690 Diatessa. 694 Earth, what. 690 Diatessa. 694 Earth, what. 690 Samos 694 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 694 Another. 694 Another. 694 Another. 695 Another. 695 Another. 695 Another. 695 Another. 695 Another. 695 Ethiopick. 695 Another. 695 Ethiopick. 695 Another. 695 Another. 695 Another. 695 Another. 695 Another. 695 Another	OR Jaundice.	497	AND
Another. Another. Another. Kings-Evil. Kings-Evil. Another. 488 Analeptick. Another. 496 Another. 497 Blood-Spitting. Strong. Id. Blood-Spitting. 545 Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. 495 Catarrhs. 544 Spleen. Another. 496 Catarrhs. 544 Spleen. Another. 497 Catarrhs. 544 Cardiack. 539 Another. 498 Catarrhs. 544 Spleen. Another. 498 Catarrhs. 544 Caphalick. id. Caphalick. id. Caphalick. id. Cariocofimum. 402 Another. 498 Catarrhs. 544 Catarrhs. 544 Caphalick. id. Caphalick. id. Compan. 402 Another. 403 Dry-Eyes, why hard to cure. 157 Confery. 538 Dry-Eyes, why hard to cure. 127 Confumptions. 437 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Another. id. Another. id. Confrey. 538 Diacaffa with Manna. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Caphan. 647 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Diacaffa with Manna. Diaphenicon. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Enth. Diaterfaron. id. Diaterfaron. id. Another. 540 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 441 Egg. 447 Block: 549 Great Cordial. 443 Block: 540 Another. 540 Another. 540 Another. 541 Another. 541 Another. 541 Another. 540 Another. 541 Another. 541 Another. 541 Another. 542 Another. 543 Another. 544 Another. 545 Another. 546 Another. 547 Another. 548 Caphalick. 549 Carfinate. 540 Caphalick. 541 Caphalick. 541 Another. 541 Another. 542 Another. 543 Another. 544 Another. 545 Caphalick. 547 Another. 548 Caphalick. 549 Caphalick. 549 Caphalick. 540 Caphalick. 540 Caphalick. 541 Caphalick. 542 Another. 541 Another. 542 Another. 543 Another. 544 Another. 545 Caphalic	ill Itch.		
Rings-Evil. 488 Analeptick. 544 Another. 496 Another. 496 Another. 496 Another. 498 Pectoral. 498 Afibmatick. 549 Purging, for Children. 501 Bay Berries. 402 For the Spring. id. Another. 541 Strong. id. Bloody-Flux. 545 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 546 Another. id. Camphor. 551 Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. 495 Catarrhs. 544 Spleen. 498 Catholicon. 402 Another with Steel. id. Cephalick. id. Stomach, Bifter. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. id. Cinnabar. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 540 Drop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Drop-Eyes, why hard to enre. 127 Dung of Cows. 216 Or Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Another. id. 69 Or Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Another. id. 69 Or Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Another. id. 69 Or Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Another. id. 60 Of Japan. 107 Diacaffa with Manna. 402 Diaprumum Lenitivum. id. 60 Diaprumum Lenitivum. id. 61 Diafertick. 414 Lemnot. id. Moether. 550 Seeds. 155 Diacaffa with Manna. 402 Diaprumum Lenitivum. id. 62 Another. 550 Seeds. 148 Eggs. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Eggs. 407 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Juniper.	500	Abardian to a second
Kings-Evil. Another. 496 Another. Another. Another. Another. Pectoral. Pectoral. Pectoral. Per be Spring. Id. Bloody-Flux. Strong. Another. Another. Another. Another. Strong. Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. Stomath. Another. 495 Catarrhs. Another. 496 Catarrhs. 497 Spleen. 498 Catholicon. 402 Another. Stomath, Bitter. 490 Catholicon. Cobalybeate. Another. Id. Comphor. Stomath, Bitter. 490 Catholicon. Cobalybeate. Cinnabar. Vapours. Drops of Life. Brop-wort. 157 Clove gilly-flowers. 543 Drug of Cows. 216 Another. Id. Of Pidgeons. 215 Another. Diacaffa with Manna. 402 Diapan. Diafarytion. Another. 540 Compt. Compt. Another. 402 Diafarytion. Diafarytion. Diafarytion. Diafarytion. Diafarytion. James ber. 402 Another. 543 Drops of Life. Diafarytion. James ber. 404 Another. 545 Another. 546 Another. 547 Another. 548 Another. 549 Goast. Goast. Goast. Goast. Goast. Goast. Goast. Goast. Goast. Great Cordial. Another. 402 Another. 540 Ano		id.	Alexitherent States
Another. Another. Another. Another. Pectoral. Pectoral. Petroral. Purging, for Children. Soi Bay Berries. Another. Strong. Id. Bloody-Flux. Rickets. Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. Sorbutick Extemporary. 495 Catarrhs. Another. Spleen. Another. Stomath, Bitter. 496 Catholican. Cariocofimum. Caphalick. Stomath, Bitter. 497 Chalybeate. Catholican. Caphalick. Stomath, Bitter. 498 Catholican. Cophalick. Stomath, Bitter. 490 Chalybeate. Cinnabar. Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 546 Drop-wort. 157 Clove gilly-flowers. 538 Dry-Eyes, why hard-to cure. 127 Confumptions. 497 Another. id. Of Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Of Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Another. id. Another. id. Another. id. Another. id. Of Japan. 107 Diacaffa with Manna. 402 Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Another. Samos id. Diateffaron. Diateffaron. id. Another. Samos id. Diateffaron. Diateffaron. id. Another. Samos id. Diateffaron. id. Another. Samos id. Diateffaron. Diateffaron. id. Another. Samos id. Diateffaron. Diateffaron. id. Another. Samos id. Diateffaron. Diateffaron. id. Another. Samos Sealed id. Egg. Goss. 414 Eggs. Elaflicity, what is does in Fermen- tation. 19 Another. Sanosher. Great Cordial. Another. 413 Another. 443 Cariocofimum. 545 Cardiack. 540 Cariocofimum. 546 Cariocofimum. 640 Cophalick. 141 Another. 142 Confumption. 143 Ethiopick. 144 Ethiopick. 149 Elck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebors. 442 Cariocofimum. 443 Ethiopick. 444 Another. 445 Another.		488	Che Analostich Shall with
Another. Pectoral. Pectoral. Purging, for Children. Sot Bay-Berries. For the Spring. id. Another. Strong. id. Bloody-Flux. Strong. Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. Another. Another. Another. Spleen. Another with Steel. Stomath, Bitter. Drop-wort. Drop-wort. Drop-wort. Drop-sof Life. Dry-Eyes, why hard-to cure. Fe. Pagle-Stone. Angle-Stone. Earth, what. Page. Another. Another		496	And the second second second second
Purging, for Children. 501 Bay Berries. 402 For the Spring. id. Another. 541 Strong. id. Bloody-Flux. 545 Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 546 Another. id. Camphor. 551 Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. 495 Catarrhs. 542 Another with Steel. id. Cephalick. id. Stomach, Bitter. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. id. Cinnamen. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 540 Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Confumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. 6 Feeds. 155 Diacasia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. 403 Diaphenicon. 403 Diaphenicon. id. 6 Seeds. 155 Diacasia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. id. 6 Seeds. 105 Diacesia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. id. 6 Seeds. 105 Diacesia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. 543 Diaphenicon. 543 Diaphenicon. 544 Seeds. 155 Diacesia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. 545 Diacesia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. 545 Seeds. 155 Diacesia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. 543 Diaphenicon. 543 Diaphenicon. 543 Diatesiaron. id. 6 Diatesiaron. id. 6 Diatesiaron. id. 6 Diatesiaron. 543 Diatesiaron. 544 Seeds. 549 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Lemnos. id. 540 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Another. Another	ld.	Clif America
For the Spring. Id. Another. Strong. Id. Bloody-Flux. Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. Another. Spleen. Another with Steel. Stomach, Bister. 498 Catholicon. Another. Stomach, Bister. 490 Chalybeate. Another. Id. Cinnabar. Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. Canphor. 544 Stomach, Bister. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. Id. Comfrey. Drop-wort. If Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Confumptions. Of Pidgeons. 216 Another. Another. Id. Another. Another. Another. Another. Id. Another. Id. Of pidgeons. 216 Another. Id. Ceptalick. Id. Comfrey. Id. Another. Id. Another. Id. Another. Id. Another. Id. Comfrey. Id. Another. Id. Another. Id. Ceptalick. Id. Cept		498	Alekan saiak
Strong. id. Bloody-Flux. Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. Another. id. Camphor. Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. Another. id. Gariocofimum. Another. id. Carphocon. Another. id. Carpholicon. 402 Another with Steel. id. Cephalick. id. Stomach, Bifter. 490 Chalybeate. Another. id. Cinnabar. Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 546 Drop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. Drops of Lows. 216 Another. id. of Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Fearth, what. 139 Another. id. Seeds. 155 Diacaffa with Manna. 402 Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Diafaryion. id. Earth, what. 9 Diateffaron. id. Of Japan. 107 Diuretick. 414 Lemnot. id. Another. 550 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Elect's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542		501	
Rickets. 497 Blood-Spitting. 545 Another. id. Camphor. 551 Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. 495 Catarrhs. 544 Spleen. 498 Catholicon. 402 Another with Steel. id. Cephalick. id. Stomach, Bitter. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Drop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Confumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. Felder, Bark. 139 Another. id. Seeds. 155 Diacassa with Manna. 402 Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Earth, what. 9 Diatessar. 402 Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Of Japan. 107 Diuresick. 414 Lemnos. id. Another. 550 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Elek's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	For the Spring.	id.	
Rickets. Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. Another. Another. Another. 495 Catarrhs. Another. 496 Catarrhs. Spleen. Another with Steel. Another. 490 Chalybeate. Cophalick. Chalybeate. Another. 487 Cinnamen. Vapours. Drop-wort. Drop-wort. Drop-sof Life. 311 Comfrey. Confumptions. 487 Confumptions. 488 Confumptions. 499 Confumptions. 400 Confumptions. 401 Another. id. Diacaffa with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. Diaphenicon. Diaphenicon. Diaphenicon. Diaphenicon. Diaphenicon. Diaphenicon. Confumptions. 403 Confumptions. 404 Confumptions. 405 Confumptions. 406 Confumptions. 407 Confumptions. 408 Confumptions. 409 Confumptions. 400 Confumptions. 401 Another. 402 Confumptions. 403 Confumptions. 404 Confumptions. 405 Confumptions. 406 Confumptions. 407 Confumptions. 408 Confumptions. 409 Confumptions. 409 Confumptions. 400 Confumptions. 401 Another. 402 Confumptions. 403 Confumptions. 404 Confumptions. 405 Confumptions. 407 Confumptions. 408 Confumptions. 409 Confumptions. 409 Confumptions. 400 Confumptions. 400 Confumptions. 401 Another. 402 Confumptions. 403 Confumptions. 402 Confumptions. 403 Confumptions. 403 Confumptions. 404 Confumptions. 405 Confumptions. 407 Confumptions. 408 Confumptions. 409 Confumptions. 409 Confumptions. 400 Confumptions. 401 Confumptions. 402 Confumptions. 403 Confumptions. 403 Confumptions. 404 Confumptions. 409 Confumptions. 400 Confumptions. 401 Confumptions. 402 Confumptions. 403 Confumptions.	Strong. M. han . 1921	id.	Plands vi
Another. Scorbutick Extemporary. 494 Cardiack. 539 Another. id. Carocofimum. 402 Another. 495 Catarbs. 544 Spleen. 498 Catholicon. 402 Another with Steel. id. Cophalick. id. Stomach, Bitter. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. id. Cinnabar. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 546 Drop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Confumptions. 547 Dang of Cows. 216 Another. id. For Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Seeds. 155 Diacasia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. 403 Earth, what. 9 Diatesia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. id. Of Japan. 107 Diuretick. 414 Lemnos. id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Elck's Hoof 67 Erect Cordial. 413 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Rickets B. Healdes , Hall	497	C. S.
Another. Another. Another. Another with Steel. Stemach, Bitter. Another. Id. Cartocoffimum. Another with Steel. Another with Steel. Another. Id. Comfrey. Cinnamen. Another. Italy Comfrey. The Pidgeons. Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. Italy Confumptions. Another. Samos id. Another. Samos Another. Another	Another. And charmy	id.	C 2 2 Complete the wilder the reserved to the first
Another. 495 Catarrhs. 544 Spleen. 498 Catholicon. 402 Another with Steel. id. Cephalick. id. Stomach, Bitter. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. id. Cinnabar. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 546 Drop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Droy-Eyes, why hard-to ture. 127 Confumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. 69 Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. 69 Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. 69 Pidgeons. 155 Diacassa with Manna. 402 Dwarf-Elder, Bark. 139 Another. id. 58eds. 155 Diacassa with Manna. 402 Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. 59 Diatessa. 107 Diagrunum Lenitivum. id. 60 Japan. 107 Diatessa. 104 Earth, what. 9 Diatessa. 104 Of Japan. 107 Diatessa. 104 Lemnos. id. Another. 550 Sealed id. Egs. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Easticky, what is does in Formen- 6reat Cordial. 413 Lation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Scorbutick Extemporary.	494	4D C LD. The Company of the Company
Another. 495 Catarrhs. 544 Spleen. 498 Catbolicon. 402 Another with Steel. id. Cephalick. id. Stomach, Bisser. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. id. Cinnabar. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 546 Brop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Consumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. of Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Seeds. 155 Diacassa with Manna. 402 Diaprenicon. 403 Diaprenicon. 403 Diaprenicon. id. Earth, what. 9 Diatessar. id. Of Japan. 107 Diuresick. 414 Lemnos. id. Duhe of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egs. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick, 549 Eggs. 227 Gons. 414 Elasticity, what it does in Fermen- tation. 19 Another. 540 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Elck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542		id.	
Spleen. Another with Steel. id. Cephalick. Another. Samos Another. Great Cordial. Another. Another. Great Cordial. Another. Samos Another. Great Cordial.	Another.	495	133 0
Another with Steel. id. Stomach, Bifter. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another. id. Cinnabar. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 546 Drop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Confumptions. 547 Dung of Cotws. 216 Another. id. 6	THE Spleen. HISTORICE SPORT WELL		A sale allowers
Stomach, Bitter. 490 Chalybeate. 542 Another, id. Cinnabar. 540 Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 546 Brop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Confumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. 6 Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. 6 Dwarf-Elder, Bark. 139 Another. id. 58eds. 155 Diacaffa with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. 52 Earth, what. 9 Diafatyrion. id. 547 Lemnot. id. Another. 550 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Egg. 227 Gont. 414 Elasticity, what is does in Fermen- tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Elck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Another with Steel.	id.	
Another. Vapours. 487 Cinnamon. 546 Brop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Brops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Confumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. 6 Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Seeds. 155 Diacassia with Manna. 540 Diaprunum Lenitivum. 6 Diaprunum Lenitivum. 6 Learth, what. 9 Diatessaryion. 10 Diatessaryion. 10 Diatessaryion. 11 Diatessaryion. 12 Diatessaryion. 13 Diatessaryion. 14 Lemnot. 15 Diatessaryion. 16 Another. 550 549 549 540 6 Samos 16 Ethiopick. 172 Diatessaryion. 18 Ethiopick. 19 Another. 550 549 549 540 6 Samos 148 Ethiopick. 549 6 Great Cordial. 414 414 415 416 6 Great Cordial. 413 414 6 Great Cordial. 415 416 6 Great Cordial. 417 4 Another. 540 6 Great Cordial. 4 14 6 Great Cordial. 4 15 4 16 6 Great Cordial. 4 16 6 Great Cordial. 4 17 4 18 6 Great Cordial. 4 17 4 18 6 Great Cordial. 4 18 6 Great Cordial. 4 19 6 Great Cordial.	Stomach, Bitter.	490	
Vapours. 487 Cinnamen. 546 Drop-wort. 157 Clove-gilly-flowers. 538 Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard to enre. 127 Consumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. 60 Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. 70 Pidgeons. 139 Another. id. 70 Diacassia with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. 70 Diaphenicon. 70 Diaphenicon. 70 Diaphenicon. 70 Diatessaria. 70 D	Another.	id.	to but the state of the state o
Drop-wort. Drops of Life. Drops of Life. 311 Comfrey. 543 Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Confumptions. 47 Dung of Colws. 216 Another. id. of Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Dwarf Elder, Bark. 139 Another. id. Seeds. 155 Diacassa with Manna. Diaprunum Lenitivum. E. Agle-Stone. 172 Diafatyrion. Diatessaron. Of Japan. Of Japan. 107 Diuretick. Lemnos. id. Another. 540 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. Worms. 148 Ethiopick. Eggs. Elasticity, what is does in Fermen- tation. 19 Another. Great Cordial. 413 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebore.542	TER Vapours William A.A.	487	
Drops of Life. Dry-Eyes, why bard to ture. 127 Confumptions. 47 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. of Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Dwarf Elder, Bark. 139 Another. Diaphenicon. E. Diaphenicon. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Of Japan. Of Japan. 107 Diateslaron. Of Japan. 107 Diateslaron. Of Japan. 107 Diateslaron. id. Another. 540 Sealed id. Lemnos. Sealed id. Legs. Worms. 148 Ethiopick. Ethiopick. Elasticity, what is does in Fermen- tation. 19 Another. Great Cordial. Another. 540 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Elck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Drop-wort.	157	
Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture. 127 Consumptions. 547 Dung of Cows. 216 Another. id. of Pidgeons. 215 Another. id. Dwarf Elder, Bark. 139 Another. id. Seeds. 155 Diacassa with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. 403 Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Of Japan. 107 Diaretick. 414 Lemnos. id. Another. 550 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Eggs. 227 Gons. 414 Elasticity, what is does in Formen-Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Drops of Life.		1 3 Company to the second of t
Dung of Cows. 216 Another. Another. id. Dwarf-Elder, Bark. 139 Another. id. Dwarf-Elder, Bark. 139 Another. Diacaffia with Manna. Diaphenicon. Diaphenicon. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Page-Stone. 172 Diafatyrion. Of Japan. Of Japan. Of Japan. 107 Diuresick. Another. Samos id. Duke of Savoy. Sealed id. Egg. Worms. 148 Ethiopick. Samos Sealed id. Egg. Worms. 148 Ethiopick. Gont. Cont. Co	Dry-Eyes, why hard to ture.	127	
Of Pidgeons. Dwarf Elder, Bark. 139 Another. id. Seeds. 155 Diacassa with Manna. Diaphenicon. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Page-Stone. 172 Diastyrion. Of Japan. Of Japan. 107 Diuresick. Another. Samos id. Duke of Savoy. Sealed id. Egg. Worms. 148 Ethiopick. Samos Sealed id. Segs. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. Samos Sealed id. Segs. Gont. Great Cordial. 413 Another. S40 Elck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542		216	
Dwarf-Elder, Bark. Seeds. 155 Diacassa with Manna. 402 Diaphenicon. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Agle-Stone. 172 Diafatyrion. id. Of Japan. Of Japan. Lemnot. id. Lemnot. id. Another. Samos id. Duke of Savoy. Sealed id. Egg. Worms. 148 Ethiopick. Ethiopick, Samos Sealed id. Egg. Worms. 148 Ethiopick, Gont. Elasticity, what is does in Fermen- tation. 19 Another. Great Cordial. 413 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebore.542		215	Another. id.
Seeds. 155 Diacassa with Manna. Diaphenicon. Diaphenicon. Diaphenicon. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Diastyrion. Of Japan. Of Japan. 107 Dintestick. Lemnos. id. Another. Samos id. Duke of Savoy. Sealed id. Egg. Worms. 148 Ethiopick. Samos Lation. 19 Another. Great Cordial. Another. Samos Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542 Elck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542			Another. id.
E. Diaphenicon. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Diaferranum Lenitivum Lenitivum. id. Diaferranum Lenitivum Lenitivum. id. Diaferranum Lenitivum		155	Diacassia with Manna. 402
E. Diaprunum Lenitivum. id. Pagle-Stone. 172 Diafatyrion. id. Diatessaron. id. Of Japan. 107 Diuretick. 414 Lemnot. id. Another. 550 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Eggs. 227 Gont. 414 Elasticity, what is does in Fermen-Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	O15 Satisfacent		
Earth, what. 9 Diatessaron. Of Japan. 107 Diuretick. Lemnos. Samos id. Duke of Savoy. Sealed id. Egg. Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 227 Gont. Blasticity, what is does in Fermen- tation. 19 Another. Great Cordial. Another. 540 Blck's Hoof Green-Sickness with Hellebore.542	.bi .mng.rull tend		
Of Japan. 107 Dinretick. 414 Lemnot. id. Another. 550 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick, 549 Regs. 227 Gont. 414 Elasticity, what is does in Formen-Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Agle-Stone.	172	
Of Japan. 107 Diuretick. 414 Lemnos. id. Another. 550 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Regs. 227 Gont. 414 Elasticity, what is does in Formen-Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Earth, what.	9	Diatessaron. id.
Lemnot, id. Another. 550 Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Eggs. 227 Gout. 414 Elasticity, what is does in Formen-Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542		107	Diuretick. 414
Samos id. Duke of Savoy. 539 Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Eggs. 227 Gont. 414 Elasticity, what is does in Fermen-Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542			
Sealed id. Egg. 407 Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Eggs. 227 Gont. 414 Elasticity, what is does in Fermen- Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Samos	id.	
Worms. 148 Ethiopick. 549 Eggs. 227 Gont. 414 Elasticity, what it does in Fermen- Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542		id.	
Riggs. 227 Gont. 414 Elasticity, what it does in Formen- Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Worms.	148	
Elasticity, what it does in Fermen- Great Cordial. 413 tation. 19 Another. 540 Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542			
Elck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	Blafticity, what is does in Fo		
Blck's Hoof 93 Green-Sickness with Hellebore. 542	tation.		
	- unit		

		· harman	48 70	The state of the s	
Ele	echaries,	Green-Sickness,	with	Elixir, Anodyne	397
***	Steel	29,445	542	Antivenereal.	398
454	Guaiacum	b Sector C	549	Afthmatick.	id.
654	Hyflerick.		542	Bezoartick,	398
558	Faundice		550	Campbor.	393
KER	Incrassati		543	Health.	394
141	Juice of		408	Hypocondriack.	399
178	Juniper.	A SELECT DAY		Life.	394
-yba		maries, been fe	541		
23	King s-E		549	Property.	390
402	Lenstive.	医腹腔腹泻 "我说,我们一块就不完	1 405	Sweet.	393
212	Corret	Committee of the Commit	id.	Tartarized.	394
CEB	London :		411	Vitriol	395
	Marsh-M	Mallows.	546	Uterine	399
1	Menses.	Austher	542	Elm Bark.	127
123	Mifletoe.		540	Embrocations, Several.	586
226	Mithrida		106	Emeralds.	107
5+5	Correc	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	40-	Emerick Tartar.	322
402	Muftard.	The state of the s	540		dvan-
541	Palfey.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	620	tages, and Manner of	Opera-
545	Pectoral.	stoody Flance		tion, explain'd.	172
540	Company of the Company	D 10 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	546		
177	Peruvian	, feveral.	552	Chymical, why not so so	
220	Philon,	The second secon	408	unprepared Simples.	173
200		Roman. Hereite.		Emollients, their Operation exp	
C. La	Plague.	Catarras.	551	Another west to see 495	112
T. C.	Poison.	Carbolicon.	:4	How prove Distretich.	117
55	Preferves			Emplafter, see Plafter.	
AND STREET	Refrigera		553	Emulsion, what fittest for	that
75	Reftorati			Form.	502
*	Anoth			Alexipharmick.	523
540				Ammoniacum.	316
23	Restringer			Analeptick.	504
543	Ruptures				513
547	Saffafras.	Confunctions		Tar Arabick hand rous and	
61	Solutive		553	Afthmatick.	516
L)	Sperma-C		546	Another. Amount	519
14	Splanchn		543	Balfamick and ashid h	510
200	Anosh	Discoffe with. 10	550	Another.	516
Town !	Stomach.		541	Blood-Spitting,	510
bi	Anothe			Burnt Harts-born.	id.
	Anothe		444	Agle-Stone	513
					id.
	Stone.	inoraliaron.	409	_ 11 1	504
	Venice 1	reacle.			519
	Corret	ted. Andton's	410	Edulcorating.	510
535	Why beju	made with I		0	505
40		123	411		
AZ	Vulnerary	y, several.	548		525
Ele	varion of	Particles in Distil	lation	Piony-Seed.	503
		Great Cordial.	. 39 -	Another from Fuller.	504
Elix	ir zuhy a	in officinal Firm	only.	Sarja.	\$13
	white mile	Grien-Sichtleft wil	426		523
		1.8	3		Emul-
B.	4	1 6			

TANK OF THE PROPERTY OF

\$13 id. \$19 \$19 \$10 \$05 \$25 \$03 \$04 \$13 \$23 mul-

The	IN	DEX.	
Emulion, Stiptick.	510	Fire, its Impulse in Diffillat	ion de
Vulnerary.	516	termined.	37
Endive.	208	Atts as a Cauftick.	220
Ens Veneris.	249	Flies, Spanish.	221
Epatick, fee Detergent.		Flowers, when beft gathere	Parkette State of the Control of the
Epithem, Anodyne.	606	bow to be dryed.	66
Cephalick.	605	Flower-de-Luce.	120
Quick-Lime.	id.	Plowers of Antimony.	268
Soap.	id.	With Steel.	id.
Stomachick.	606	Benjamin,	299
Sugar of Lead.	605	Bifmush.	294
Eryngo.	120	Ointments.	465
Effence of Ambergreefe.	298	Steel	248
Antimony.	271	Sulphur.	315
Vipers.	330	White.	316
Another.	331	Fluids, the component Partie	
44 (1.48 (4.4)) (1.4 (4.1)) (5, 291	lid.	6
Exercise, how it raifes Sweat.	162	Fluidity, bow loft by a mix	The same of the sa
Expression Cephalick.	608	different Fluids.	36
Jaundice.	607	What, and its degreet.	6
Millepedes.	id.	Fænugreek Seed.	113
Scorbuticks.	608	Fomentations, Several.	584
Stiptick.	id.	St. Anthony's Fire.	588
		Aftringent.	id.
Extraction explained. Its use in Medicine.	29	Blood to flop.	id.
	31	Carmin stine	587
Extract of Bark.	306	Carminative.	608
Caffia for Clyfters.	405	Cephalick.	
Opium. Goddard's.	308	Common discusient.	280
	309	Diuretick.	187
Eyebright.	79	Dropfy.	H
hi was next		Emollient.	584
Line of a single		Gont.	508
CAT of a Bear.	215	Hemorrhoids.	'id.
I Dog.	id.	Pacifick.	587
Goofe.	id.	Sarry.	
Man.	id.	Spleen.	id.
Viper.	id.	Stomachick.	589
Fear, how raises Sweat.	162	Strengthening.	id
Febrifuge, see Alexipharmick.		Worms to kill.	590
Fennel. 88		Forms Extemperaneous, wha	
Fermentation, explain'd.	16	proper for them.	479
Fern.	141	Officinal, what most pro	
Ferids, how good in Hystericks	. 89	them.	337
Feverfew.	90	Fox Lungs.	187
Figs. (Water of the light of t	134	Frankincenfe.	218
Filtration, explained.	36	Freind, Dr. the Service by hi	m done
What Medicines fit for it	, and	to Medicine.	100
what not.	37	Frogs Spawn.	228
Fir.	127	Frontal, Cephalick.	608
29H		5 (2	Frontal,

The INDEXT

Frontal, Mastiche id.	Defended. 35, 62
Fruits, when best. 66	Gravity, Absolute, Specifick, their
Furnitory. 130	difference.
Furor Uterinus, what, and how	Specifick of Solids estimated. 30
cured. 89	of Liquids. 53
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	Specifick, its Decrease how.
G.	Greafe of a Bear. 215
Alangals. 85	Green Tea.
Galbanum. 91	Gripes dry, how occasioned by work-
Galls.	ing in Lead. 250
Gamboge. 188	Gromwell.
Its Analysis, and Correctors.	Ground-Ivy. 123
189	Pine. 122
Gargles Detergent, several. 583	Groundfell. 174
Emollient, several. id.	Guaiacum. 104, 166
Garlick.	Gums, why diffolve sooner in Water
Gascoign's Powder, why good for	than in Spirit, and why wold
nothing. 432	Water soover than in not. 26
Gentian. 110	How to be chose. 66
Germander. 129	Arabick. 97
Gilead Balm. 136	Elemi. 219
Gill Ale, bow made. 123	Tragacanth. 227
Ginger. 86	1.1
Glass-wort.	H. H. Brand
Glass of Antimony. 204	I TArts-horn Shavings. 105
Goa Stone. 478	Burnt, never the worse for
Goats Blood.	having the Spirit drawn
Rue. 162	from it first. id.
Gold, why diffolve in Aq. Regis.	Spirit, Volatile Salt, and Oil.
and not in Aq. Fortis. 27	on
Its Amalgamation. 240	Spirit Aromatick. 335
With Mercury. 241	With Amber. id.
Saffron of. id.	Salt, with Amber. Theid.
Most Preparations under its	Hart-wort. 164
name, Impoftures; who of no	Haws. 136
use in Medicine. 241	Heat, bow raised. 19
Golden Pad	Hedge Mustard. 129
Golden Tintture of Steel. 249	Hellebore black.
Goofe Dung. 93	Its Analysis
Fat. 215	White. 196
Goofeberries. 210	Hemlock.
Gourd. id.	Hemp-Seed. 209
Gout, Medicines, why best exhibited	Herbs, when best gathered, and how
in Spirituous Liquors. 482	dry'd. 66
Grains of Paradise. 88	Why fittest for Decoction, when
Grand Corrector. 325	dry. Assistant mointered.
Grafs Roor. 157	Hermodactyls. 184
Gravitation, its Affinity with At-	Herring. 216
traction.	Hiera Picra. 437
S.f. a Frontal	Hips

HERRE

os for wind. 335 id. 335 id. 335 id. 34 56 993 ow 66 37 ips

		NDAA.
Hips. Amenica she historica	118	Spanish. 523
Hog's-Dung.	160	Stomach, bitter
Hog-Lice.	158	Another. 518
Holy Wood.	103	Another, with Steel. \$17
Honey, bow to chufe it.	226	Zedoary. 923
Tincture.	304	Injection, for the Ears. 981
Spirit, and Sweet Water.	id.	Gonorrhaa. id.
With Hellebore.	383	Wemb. 482
Of Mercury.	id.	Ipecacuanha. 174
Of red Rofes.	id.	Its Chymical Analysis. 875
Soap.	385	Irish Slate. 149
Squills.	384	Iron. 243
Hops.	117	Ifinglass. 97
Hore-Hound.	124	Iffue-Plafter. 470
Horfe-Mint.	131	Juices, Blood to flop.
Horfe-Radiffe.	138	Cooling. 526
Hounds-Tongue.	96	
Hyflop.	130	
Hystericks, their Operation e	valain-	Total Control of the
ed.	89	
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	04	Juleps, what proper for the Form.
I -		526
		Alexipharmick. 531
TAginth.	107	Balfamick. 529
J Jallap.	192	Carminative. 528
Its Analysis.	193	Cephalick. 927
Refine N ed banda at	303	Diuretick. 530
Japan-Earth.	107	Hyflerick. 528
Jerusalem-Oak.	128	Strengthning. 529
Jeffamy.	82	Ivory Shavings. 105
Jefuits-Bark.	166	Juniper.
Jews-Ears.	123	Berries. 135
St. John's-wort.	123	District Control of the Control of t
Inciders, fee Detergents.		K. and
Incorporation, explained.	35	L Eil, Dr. James, the Service
Indian Leaf.	79	1 by him done to Physick. 1
Infernal Scone.	478	King's-Evil, bow influenced by 1-
Inflammations, how abated	by Spi-	magination. 213
Borits.	166	157
Infulion, Alexipharmick.	523	L. Lessey
08 Bark.	306	T Adies-Smock. 129
1 (Cephalick.	504	Lambatives, what fit for the
Diuretick.	520	Form. 535
ogi Gout.	504	See Linctus.
Netiles.	511	Landanum liquid, with Campber.
Purging.	524	A
Common.	id.	Quinces. 309
Another.	id.	Sal Volatile. 310
Rhubarb.	id.	Spirit Nitre. id.
Rofes.	511	Tincture of Tartar. 309
		. Lauda-

1			
	454 - W		
1327	e II	NDEX.	
Laudanum, Balfamick. dinner	3313	Lithontriptick, fee Diuretick.	eqili.
London.	312	Liver of Sulphur.	318
Pettoral, Sudorifich.	313		130
Tre Sydenham's	310	Locust.	181
Lavender.	82	Lotions repelling.	584
	108		88
Leach.	216	Lozenges, fee Troches.	. 3
Leaches, Cautions about the			445
ATTE RESERVED AND ARCHESTS			242
Lead Red. White.		Lungs of a Fox.	147
	212	Lung-wort.	124
Red, bow made.	251	TI.	agro HT
White, how made.	id.	A AACE.	85
Burnt.	id.	Madder.	143
Its Sugar, or Salt.	id.	Magistery of Antimony.	267
Leek Roots.	143	Bifmuth.	294
Sea Tops. Saindyna	131	Calamine.	300
Lemnian Earth	107	Coral, way	302
Lemon Fruit. seery sadur .	209	Maiden-hair, Black.	115
Dep Peel.	110	White.	115
Lettice.	208	Mallows.	112
Lillies of the Vally.	82	Malt Liquors, their Differences	
8g White.	113	What Constitutions best	agree
Lime-Tree.	82	191 with. withink in	224
Linctus, what fit for the	Form.	How altered by Ago.	225
Hyperick.	535	Why produce Coughs.	id.
Detergent.	537	Mandrake.	204
Emollient, several.	536	Maniacks, why want strong P	
Liniment, Cephalick.	591	No	269
Cosmetick.	594	Manna. Man's Fat.	183
Digestive.	id.	Marjoram.	215
Eyes.	591	Wild.	79
To make the Hair grow.	72.	Marth Mallows	112
To take off Hair.	408	Marsh Mallows. Roos. Mary-gold.	146
Impotency.	402	Mary-pold	162
Palfy.	591	Mafter-wort.	168
Palfy. Pettoral.		Mafter-wort. Maftich Gum.	136
A Piles. Anome-mibe		Plant.	80
Small-Pox.	594	Plant. Mathews's Pill.	311
Stitches.	593	Maturation fee Ripeners.	
Sympathetick. an Bail w	592	Maudlin.	130
. and Tetters. Your , blught minds	593	May-Dew.	134
Worms.	id.	Mead.	500
Linfeed.	113	Meadow-Creffes.	129
Liquorice.	141	Sroeet.	163
Litharge AND AND	213	Mecha Balsam.	
The state of the s	1	. M	echo-

id.

A			
Mechoscan.	184	Myrrh	91
Meconicum.	205	Oil.	308
Medicinal Stone.	288	Per Deliquium.	id.
Medicines, why changeable.	1_	Tincture.	307
Mediars,	100	Mynle-Berries.	100
	4, 217	ore the state of t	
	4, 210	M Memo	1
Menies, bow differently prom	oted by	Aptha.	292
Steel and Hellebore.	191	1 Narcoticks, bow they of	erate.
Menstrums, their Differen		Mi Aut	197
plain'd.	27	Native Cinnabar.	150
Mercury, Herb.	112	Navel-wort.	209
Mineral, its Properties ex		Nephritick, fee Diuretick.	
roz mell	253	Nephritick Wood.	156
How changed into a Poifor	. 255	Nettles.	99
How into a fafe Medicine	256	Nightshade.	204
Metals, why somest dissolve	d in a	Nitre.	275
faline Menstruum.	26	Spirit.	277
Milk of an Aft.	146	With Oil of Vitriol.	id
oge Cow.	id.	Sweet.	278
Sor Goat. Louis	id.	Tincture.	279
Sheep.	id.	Nourishment, bow perform'd.	1150
Diet, why apt to curd	e upon	125, 251 Carlo	131
the Stomach, and hou	so pre-	Nuts of Cypress.	100
be vent it. Allows !!	146	Nutmegs.	81
Ammoniacum.	516	Nux Vomica.	205
Of Sulphur.	316	41	
With Quick-Lime.	id.	0.	
Millepedes.	306		, 102
Volatile Salt and Oil.	307	Jerusalem,	128
Wine.	ad.	Oats.	97
Mineral Oil.	293	OEleofacchara, condemn'd.	298
Minc	98	Oil as a Principle, what.	- 8
Milletoe.	124	Oil, why not fo foon rife in	Deftal-
Mithridate Electuary, correcte		lation as Water, which i	
Mustard.	83	vier.	43
Mixtures, Sett. 3. Part 4.	Peaci	Chymical, why nos so b	e mjed
Monks Rhubarb.	143	in liquid Forms.	
Moss, Cup.	227	Animal, why most penets	
Mountain-Flax,	186	152	218
Moxa.	221	Chymical, of Benjamin.	299
Mucelaginous Decoctions, not	t to be	Esensial, how made.	297
clarify'd.	38	Of Amber.	290
Mugwort.	90	Annife.	368
	0,212	Caraway.	369 id.
Mummy.	148	Chamomile.	10.
Muft.	93	Cinnamon.	M.
Mustard.	83	Cloves,	id. id. 368
Myrobalans.	182	Dill.	309
udvane I			01

The TND EX.

Tales W	N D E A.
Oil of Pennel.	Opiates, wherein they agree with
A Bland Home	AND THE STATE OF T
the state of the s	
The state of the s	Why not fo foon sake effect upon
roglog	1 Maniache de politica 202
cot Juniper, seitrell-slingd,	How prove deadly. 203
: Lavender. 370	of use, with Catharticks,
Lomons. id.	
socMace	The state of the s
	How to be managed. 446
bi Warcoticks, basestojnafili as.	Opium.
T. I. Mine.	Experiments made with it by
optive Cinnalar, dryeM 150	Dr. Mead. 202
Cos Per Deliquium riow-brest	21 Extract, With Williams
Nurmeisiste, fie Dineisigemun	the Continue of the land of th
	Opoponer & etti hagandi groll 125
Rhodium	
TE Rue	is dipole of the group hand supply
Tre Sage. id.	Orchus
Saffafrate de lo dull id.	Consider the second to start
	Denice Desc
Sulphur by the Bell. 319	102
Fil Tarene fred wed constituting	Ox's Suet. 218
1 1 Turpentine. 326, 37.1	Oxycroceinn 468
O I Wormwood Saye To 2368	Oxymel Jimple daniote sat 384
By Infolation of Bays, 20111448	of Squills, id.
Bricks. Somo V zu 4	Americaniacem Service 216
Capers.	Of Subburg 20
Dill. O AA6	The state of the s
201 Burth-Worms	
Per Exerer, molaurit	Paradife Grains.
	Parmafitty, 10 han tha 2 shinle 147
Puppies	Parfley.
end leolacchara, cendenn des Ros	Parinips
St. John's-worr.	Particles lightest, why most wurish-
Scorpions of to your . Mo	1 ing
- and Swallowelstaw in mittel AAT	Paul's Beibny Vibal's enchiming
and the second s	
the last desirable was a second to be appropriate to	Peaches 210
	Peach-Bloffoms
	Peacock's Dung dunded a sino 193
Hearing to helps id.	Pearls
Paralytick. 591	Peafex. 1 niammol 97
Oil Minerali 202	Pellitory of Spain
TOS Petre. shows were , him may id.	Of the Walls C succinalisting
Ointment, fee Unguent	Pennyroyalh etiral 90
THE PARTY OF THE P	
210	Root. 86
140	Seeds
Opening Saffron of Iron. 246	Pepper, black. 84
Opiates, their Operation explain'd.	Long. id.
107	White id.
TO make	Peruyian

まですることできますのなかので アウェックチェーにはようなのなっちゃののかなけると

1110	IN	DEA	•
Peruvian Balfam.	84	Pill, Feeid.	dil
Bark, fee Bark.		Gambere	id.
Philonium Perficum.	408	Garlick.	563
Romantim.	id.	Gentian.	519
Phlegm, what.	9	Gilead.	\$60
Why comes over first, in	Diftil-	Gonorrhea.	559
lation of vinous Liquor	s, and	Gont.	427
last in Acids.	43	Others.	556
Pidgeon's Dung.	215	Guaiacum.	562
Pill, what fitteft for that Fort	m. 418	Haly.	551
Agarick.	419	Hyfterick.	558
Alexitorial, soveral.	564	Others.	id.
Aloephangine.	419	Japan Earth.	558
Aloes rofated.	423	Jaundice, foveral.	564
Amber.	555	Marocoftine.	424
Ammoniack Magisterial.	562	Mathew's.	311
Angelical.	423	Melancholy.	424
Anodyne Balfamick.	427	Menfes.	558
Apoplectick.	557	Mercury of Horstius.	428
Asthmatick.	560	Petteral.	561
Aftringent.	558	Peffilence.	429
Barbaroffa.	428	Pestilential of Ruffus.	422
Bloody-Flux.	559	Resinour.	551
Cacheftick,	563	Rudius's.	422
Others.	id.	Saffron.	552
Caftor.	557	Sperma Ceri.	561
Catarrh.	562	Spleen.	427
Cathartick, Cholick fever	el. 566	Others.	. 563
Gout.	567	Starkey's.	312
Steel.	566	Steel, Several.	559
Stomach.	id.	Stomach, with Gums.	423
Catholick.	565	Others.	559
Cephalick.	id.	Styrax.	423
Chalk.	558	Others.	560
Cinnabar.	557	Surfeit.	565
Cochia the lesser.	420	Tartar.	427
With Hellebore.	426	Tolu.	561
Colocynth compound.	428	Turpentine.	558
Cynoglofs.	420	Pimento.	
Diuretick.	564	Pine-Apples.	101
Dragon's-Blood	558	Nuis.	134
Dropfy.	424	Tops.	124
Duobus Into the	420	Piftach-Nuts.	118
Esphrattick.	562	Pitch, Burgundy.	217
Of Sylvius.	563	Common.	id.
Ethiopick.	561	Plantain.	96
Euphorbium.	425	Plaster, Abortion to prevent.	598
Family, of Salmon.	428	Ammoniack.	461
Fobrifage,	559	Anodyne.	472
enabyto i alleman		T t	Plaster,

uyian

Plaster, Anodyne, anothe	r. 597	Plaster, Stomachick Mazift	
Apoplectick.	594	Another.	598
Arthritick.	596	Strengthning,	id,
Bay-berries.	461	Sulphur of Rulandus	471
Betony.	462	Worms.	473
Blistering.	465, 471	Another.	597
Breaft.	472	Plasters Officinal, what fit	
Burgundy.	471	Form, and Direction	s for their
Cæfaris.	462	making.	461
Carminative.	596	Why fly, upon puttin	g in cold
Cephalick.	462	Water.	464
Another.	595	Plenum, its Impossibility.	1
With Euphorbium.	463	Pock-wood.	103
Cruft of Bread.	id.	Polymontanum.	124
Cummin.	id.	Polypody.	142
Diachalciteos.	463	Pomatum.	458
Diachylon simple.	id.	Pomegranates.	100, 102
The greater.	464	Pompholyx.	214
With Gums.	465	Poplar.	208
Febrifuge.	474	Poppies wild.	205
Another.	id.	Potential Cantery.	476
Another.	597	Poterius's Cordial.	267
Of Strobelbergerus.	475	Poultice, see Cataplain.	action of
Feet.	595	Powders and Species, who	at fit for
Flower of Ointment.	465	their Form.	429
Frogs with Mercury.	468	Abbot's compound.	431
Corrected.	469	Alexipharmick.	575
Galbanum.	471	Aniford compound.	430
Gout.	472	Aromatick rofat.	434
Gravel.	597	Aron compound.	431
Hyfterick.	466	Aftringens.	571
Another.	596	Balfamick.	573
Ifterick.	597	Bruifes.	442
King's-Evil.	473	Cachexies.	441
Another.	598	Calaminth.	430
Maftich.	466	Carminative.	569
Melilot.	id.	Cathartick, Several.	576
Mucilage.	465, 471	Cephaliek.	568
Nape of the Neck.	595	Cinnamon compound.	430
Oxycroceum.	468	Cordial.	444
Paralytick.	596	Temperat.	435
Pectoral.	597	Cornachine.	440
Red Lead.	469	Countess of Kent.	439
Ruptures.	465, 474	Counsess of Warwick.	434
Smeftick.	473	Crabs-Claws compound	432
Soap.		Delivery to help.	
Sticking.	469	Diacalaminth.	442
Stiffick of Crollius.	470	Diambra.	435 id.
Of Paracelfus.	475		
days of Lataconton	469	Diuretick, several	Powders,
12 4			ronders,

id.

for

ers,

Powders, Epilepfy, feveral.	443		
Febrifuge.		Purging Antimeny.	207
Galçoign's	440	Purflain.	200
Gons, Turner.	432		
Haly.	438	Q.	119
Heart-burn,	433	Uick-Lime.	220
Hermedaetyls compound.	438	Quickfilver.	150
Hyferick fitid.	440	Its Preparations.	253
Sweet.	570	Quinces.	100
Vulnerary.	571	Quinquina.	166
	570	5 g T	55.
Incraffating.	571	R.	
Lasificans.	434	P Adifhes.	148
Magisterial Bezoar.	432	Raifons.	134
Cardiack.	id.	Rarefaction how, and what i	i does
Marshmallows compound.	433	in Distillation.	39
Menses to promote.	570	Of Liquids, estimated.	48
Miscarriage to prevent.	441	Raspberries.	101
Peels compound.	435	Red Roles.	59
Penids compound.	430	Regulus of Antimony.	264
Purging for Children.	444	With Steel.	id.
Purple.	441	Remedies Specifick dany'd.	
Royal.	438	Repellents, their Operation expli	
Sena compound.	433	a can him proof for the analysis	211
The greater.	434	Refin.	217
The leffer.	id.	of Jallap.	303
Solutive.	442	Scammony.	314
Splanchnick.	574	How to make.	304
Sreel compound.	440	How to clear from Drofs.	298
Stomachick.	573	Refinous Bedies, why milky	in a.
Sweating.	441	queous Liquors.	38
Sympathetick.	289	Decoctions, not to be clarify	
Teeth to cleanfe.	444	Restoratives, their Operation	ex-
Water to purge.	442	plain'd.	115
Worms to kill.	441	Rhodium Wood.	85
Another.	442	Rhubarb.	184
Another.	444	Rice.	97
Another.	573	Ripeners, their Operation expl.	
Powers, condemn'd.	298		214
Of Amber.	292		, 133
Precipitation explain'd.	46	Roots, when to be gather'd	
Precipitate Green.	252	how managed.	66
Red.	id.	Why more Diuresick than I	Herbs.
White.	260		157
Yellow.	261	Rose, Damask.	2, 181
Primrofe.	195	Red.	99
Principles Chymical, explain'd.	. 7	Rofemary.	81
Prunes.	182	Rofewood	85
2 Pumkins.	114	Royal Stiptick.	239
Purification of Silver.	242	Touch.	213
.70763		Tt 2 F	Lubies,

Rubies.	101	Salt Armoniack, bow made.	280
Rue.	91	Volatilized.	id.
Rufh, fweet.	81	Flowers with Steel.	id.
Ryc	132	Spirit with Quick-Lime	
		Sweet Spirit.	282
CAffron.	-6-	Acid Spirit.	283
06 0.11	163	Diurgick.	id.
Of Metals.	241	Hidden Spirit. Hart's-born volatile.	284
		With Amber.	333
Sage.	125	Hog-Lice.	335
Sago.	97	Prunel, how adulterated.	307
		Steel.	276
Salivation, why not to be rail	275	Sulphur.	248
Unction.		Tartar.	319
Sal Volatile Oleofum.	283	Volatile.	321
Salt, what, Differences.	7	Tin.	324
How dissolved in Fluids.		Vipers.	252
Gives Solidity to Bodies.	23	Vitriol.	324
Why some easy, and some		Sanders.	287
cult to dissolve.	24	Sanicle.	103
How fused in Air.	id.	Saphires.	99
Why to be dissolved only		Sarcocol.	107
certain quantity.	25	Sarfaparilla.	125
Why not dissolve in Spirit.	id.	Saffafras.	104
How chrystallized.	32		
Why different Kinds shoot		Savin.	, 120
different Figures.		Savory.	90
Why every Kind keeps its	33	Saxifrage.	132
Figure.	id.	Scabious.	155
Common.	149	Scammony,	1
It: Preparations.		Its Preparations.	190
Spirit.	273 id.	With Sulphur.	314 id.
With Oil of Vitriol.	274	Resin of.	id.
Petre.	160	Scordium.	162
Its Purification.	275	Scurvy-grass, Garden.	129
Essential, what.		Sea.	id.
Fixed, what.	297 id.		
Why more in the Roots of 1	E 0.00	Differences between hot and	127
than in the Parts a		Differences between not and	1.00
ground.		Juices.	495
Of Epfom-Water, a Cheat	157	Scuttle-Fish.	493
Lixivial, why diuretick.	152	Sea-Moss,	219
Acid, how diuretick.	id.	Sebestians.	110
Amber.	290	Sena.	134
How Sophisticated.	292	Services.	101
How it affifts some Pi		Sharp-pointed Dock.	
220 10 mjjijis jome Pi		Sheep's Suet.	142
The state of the s	279	Shepherd's-Pouch	96
Armeniack,			

id. id.

	242	Sparrow-grafs.	157
Its Purification.	id.	Spawn of Frogs.	228
Few Preparations of use f		Species, what he for the Form.	429
	id.	Diamoschu.	436
Why dissolves in Aq. Fortis,		Dianth.	id.
not in Aq. Regia.	27	Diatragacanth.	id.
Simples, their Diffribution into		Liberani.	id
fes according to their diffe		Speedwell.	133
Intentions in Cure.	63	Sperma Ceti. 147	, 293
Why such only retained as a		Spikenard.	169
present use.	id.	Spignel.	169
The Folly of reporting the		Spirit, what, Differences.	7
tues of what are not in		How produced.	295
10 ml of the office	, 65	In what Productions of No	
A Catalogue of the Officina		moft.	id.
General Directions for their		The best way to distil them	
thering and keeping.	66	Of Alhermes.	366
Their Preparations.	295	Amber,	390
Skinks.	171	Angelica compound.	363
Skull of a Man.	92	Anti-epilepsick for Children	
Slate, Irish.	149	Benjamin.	299
Sleep, how procured.	198	Black-Cherries.	367
The State of the OEconon		Cafter.	364
that time.	id.	Cinnamon.	364
Why nourishing.	id.	Clary.	365
Its Necessity.	199	Hart's-born.	333
Why brought by Fulness.	200	How adulterated.	334
Sloes.	100	With Amber.	335
Smallage, Leaves.	128	Hog-Lice.	306
Roots.	139	Honey.	304
Snails.	145	Lavender.	365
Snake-Root.	170	Nure.	276
Snake Weed.	102	With Oil of Vitriol.	277
Snuff, wherein useful, and not.		Sweet.	278
Euphorbium,	606	Oranges.	364
Juices.	id.	Scurvy-grasi, simp. and gol	
Marjoram.	id.	Sugar.	320
Sal Volatile.	id.	Burning.	id.
Turbith Mineral.	id.		323
	, 222		307
Of Tartar.	323	Vinegar.	327
Soap-wort.	143	Vitriol.	288
Solidity, what, and its Degree		Wine.	331
Soluble Tartar.	321	Campborated.	366
Chalybeared.	322	Rectify'd.	332
Solution explained.	24	Tartarized.	id.
Sorrel.	207	Wormwood, greater com	
Sow-Thiftle.	209	7.6.	363
Spanish Flies.	221	Lesser compound.	id. Spirits,

Spirits, Why not proper for exten	- Sublimate white. 255
poraneous Forms. 52	
Spleenwort. 96, 12	
Splenetick, see Detergents.	Ox. id.
Spodium. 28	
Spunge. 22	[MOTO]
Spurge. 22	
Tithymal. 22	-,-
The Leffer. 18	
Squills.	7-0
Staves-acre, fee Cocculus Indus.	Of Antimony. 264
Steel. 24	
Its Operation explain'd.	- 10 11 4 10 1
Why a Deobstruent. 34	
Why Astringent in the fir	[20] [20] [20] [20] [20] [20] [20] [20]
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [3] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4
	-11 1 -11
By Willis. 24	
By Colebatch called his Stip	
tick Powder. 24	
Antipthisick Tineture. 24	
Astringent Saffron. 24	
Another. 24	
Flowers. 24	
Golden Tincture. 24	
Opening Saffron. 24	
Salt. 24	Exercise, and by Fear. 162
Wine. 24	Sweetners, see Absorbents.
Starkey's Pill. 31	2 How they operate. 93
Sternutatories, how they operate	Sweet Cane. 85
72	4 Sympathetick Powder. 299
Stiptick royal. 289	Syrup, how to prevent candying.
Stomachicks, how they operate	
100	
Stones precious, bow to be regarded	the last of the same and the same 371
in Medicine. 107	
Stone-Horse Dung. 148	What Medicinal Intentions they
Stone of a Stag's Heart. 171	
Medicinal. 288	
Strangury, how occasioned by the	
Cantharides. 155	
Strengthners, their Operation ex	
plained.	
Styrax.	
Sublimation explained. 44-40	- 10 00
How differs from Diftillation. 4	
and offers lines minmenten. 4	[10.18] 이 경험을 통하면 이 10.14를 이 10.16를 위한 경험을 받는 것이 되었다. 그는 10.16 를 가는 10.16 를 받는 10.16 를 받는 10.16 를 받는 10.16 를 받는
HA	Syrup

255

320 426 8

318 316 id. 319 id.

id. id. 80 582

121 , by 162

93 85 299

33 orm.

37 I id.

372 id. 387 379 id.

id.

384 385 yrup

man or T

1116	LD		
Syrup of Barberries.	374	Syrup of St. John'swort.	377
Baum.	378	Jujebs.	id.
Betony.	374	- Lemons.	-
Compound.	id.	Liquorice.	376
Black Cherries.	375	Maiden-Hair.	374
Buckthorn.	381	Marsh-Mallows.	373
Bugloss.	374	Afercury.	
Burrage.	id.	Mint.	378 id.
Byzantine.	id.	Moufe.	379
Carduus.	375	Mucelages.	378
Chamomile.	375 id.	Mugwort.	373
Cinnamon.	376	Mulberries.	378
Citrons.	id.	Myrtles.	378
Citron Peel.	id.	Nutmegs.	id.
Clove gilly flowers.	375	Paul's Betony.	381
Colt's Foot.	381	Peaches.	379
Comfrey.	id.	Piony Flowers.	id
Coral.	376	Compound.	id.
- Cordial.	375	Plantain.	379
Another.	387	Pomegranates.	377
Cowflips.	379	Poppies wild.	378
Currams.	380	Compound.	379
Damask-Rofes.	id.	Purflain.	'i.
Solutive.	id.	Raspberries.	380
With Agarick.	id.	Red Rofes.	id.
Rellebore.		Restringent.	387
Sena.	id.	Rhabarb.	380
Diacodium.	377	With Succery.	375
Dinresick.	387	Saffron.	386
Dodder of Thyme.	377	Another.	id.
Dryed Cloves.	375	Sage	380
Elder.	380	Scabious.	id.
Compound.	id.	Compound.	id.
Endive.	376	Snails.	285
Fennel.	id.	Sorrel.	378
Five Roots.	379	Steel.	286
Ginger.	382	Stechas.	381
Ground-loy.	377	Strawberries.	376
Ground-Pine.	375		375
Harts-Tongue.	380		368
Hedge-Mustard.	376		385
	377		372
Hops.			id.
Hore bound.	379 id.		381
Horfe-radish.	380		380
Housleek.			378
Hyssop.	377	1 - 1	377
Jerusalem Oak.	374	Maria Control	311

T.

of the Paka Green	my2	Tincture of Copper.	350
T. 76		Coral.	303
Acamahaca.	137	Diaphoretick Antimony.	267
Tamarinds.	182	Haly.	393
Tamarisk.	139	Hellibore. 392,	396
Tanfy.	132	Hony.	304
Taragon.	162	Metals.	268
Tar, Barbadoes,	149	Myrrh. 307,	
[2] [- 프로그램	229	Palfy.	392
	322	Royal.	272
Chalybeated.	id.	Rhubarb.	392
	320	Saffron.	390
	322	With Canary.	390
	321	Snakeweed.	393
1880년 17일 전 18일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12	323	Steel Golden.	249
Soap.	id.	Mynficht's.	396
	321	Stomachick bitter.	395
	322	Sulphur.	318
	325	Sun-Derv.	397
	323	Turpentine.	330
	324	Venice Treacle.	390
	325	Tobacco. 217, 197,	
HONES NO. 11 HONES PROFESSION (1971) HONES (1971) HONES (1971)	116	Tormentills.	102
	154	Touch Royal.	213
Why sometimes pro		Tragacanth Gum.	227
Emetick.	id.	Treacle, Mustard.	83
Tenacity, a Property in all Flu		Venice	409
zenacij, z rivjerij in an im	20	Corrected, and why	
Testacea, their Preparations.	302	made with Honey.	
	109	Trituration, how managed.	11
	101	Errors committed by it.	
	252	Troches, what fitteft for that F	orm.
Salt of.	id.	210thes, 2 mm junginger tout 1	
Tincture, What fitteft for the Fo		Apoplectick.	557
and what Vertues to be			425
	88	Benjamin.	id.
Why not proper for extempo		Black for Coughs.	id.
	26		
			557 416
	92		
	198	Gordonius.	417 id.
	72		id.
	91	Hedycroi for Venice Treacle.	id.
	306	Hyfterick.	-
	199		418
	91	Myrrb.	id.
	OI	Palsey.	557
	89		417
Cinnamon.	1d.		560
Consumptions 2	49		426
		Tro	ches

The	T 7.	I DE A.	
Troches of Squills.	418	Vipers Volatile Salr.	392
Spitting to provoke.	557	Viper-Graft.	109
Stomach.	id.	Virgins Milk.	477
Vipers.	418	Vitriol.	285
White for Coughs.	425	Calcined.	285
White of Rhasis.	416	Diaphoretick.	288
Winter Cherries.	id.	Oil and Spirit.	285
Turbich Mineral.	261	Putrified.	id.
Turnips.	157	Salt. Salt.	/ R.
Turpeth, Root.	185	Purging.	287
Turpentine of Chio.	126	Sweet Spirit.	258
Cyprus.	id.	Tartarized.	322
Larich.	125	Ulcers, bow bealed.	121
In general, and Balfams.	219	Unguents, what fit for their	Form
Oil of.	326	and general Direction	
Yellow Oil, and Balfam of		making.	
Tutty. 108		Agyptiacum.	452
Alai		Aposiles.	453 id.
U.		Bays.	
T / Alerian.	170		455
	170	With Quick-filver.	456
V Venery, two ways to		Elicampane,	454
Vania Tarad	124	Com Plani	
Venice Treacle.	409	Gum Elemi,	id.
Corrected, and why best		Marsh-Mallows.	454
with Honey.	410	Neapolitan.	455
Verdigrease.	219	Nerve.	457
To make.	250	Nutritum.	458
Vermecelli.	97	Pettoral.	id.
Vervain.	132	Pomatum.	id.
Vinegar.	327	Pompholyx.	454
Distilled.	id.	Poplar.	459
Spirit.	id.	Red, drying.	460
Rose.	328	Roses.	459
Rue.	id.	Royal.	454
Violets.	181	Sharp-pointed Dock.	458
Vipers.	143	Soldiers.	455
Distilled.	328	Tobacco.	457
Fat.	215	Tutty.	460
How to be ordered for to	be Ve-	White campborated.	453
nice Treacle.	411	Unicorn's Horn.	171
Conjectures about their		Universal Anodyne.	314
NEST AND APPROXIMENT OF	143	Volatiles, how cordial by for	nelling
The Affinity of their Bloom		10.	78
the Juices of Ever-	Greens.	Aromatick and eleons,	
The James of Zeers	144	their differences.	140
E ffence	330	Urine.	229
Essence. Another.	Selection of the Control of	Distilled.	284
	331	Promoted, how beleful i	
Rectification of the Oil.	330 id.	neous Foulnesses	127
Tineture compound.	IU.		Urine
		Uu	Cime

Urine Provokers, see Diureticks. Uterines, what, and their Opera- tion explain'd, see Hystericks.	Water, Bleffed. 353 Blue for the Eyes. 355
sion explain'd, see Hystericks.	21 6 1 0
sion explain'd, see Hystericks.	
	Bryony compound. 342
88	Camphorated. 353
Vulneraries, their Operation ex-	Carminative. 357
plain'd. 120	Cephalick. 354
	Aromatick. 359
W.	From Schroder, id.
TATAN Navel-wort. 209	Chamomile compound. 354
Wallnuts. 114	
Water-Creffes. 131	Clary compound. 355 Consumptions 360
Water-Germander. 163	Another. 361
Waters, their Differences and Na-	Another. id.
tural History. 229	Another. id.
Chalybeate. 236	
	Epileptick. 356
	Eyes. 362
Purging, how to manage. 235	Gentian compound. 345
Rain. 233	Gout. 355
	Heavenly. 343
Sea. 234	Horse-radish compound. 350
Snow. id.	Hungary. 345
Spring. 232	Imperial. id.
Steel, Directions for their use.	Ladies. 347
Le A was a constrained 237	Milk Alexiterial. 346
Well. 234	Nephritick. 357
What proper to be drawn by	Odoriferous. id.
Distillation. 296	Phagedenick. 255
What Vertues to be expected	Piony compound. 349
from those distilled. 338	Corrected. id.
Dishilled, which of the College	Plague. 344, 355
good for nothing. 339	Poppy compound. 348
Which of sife. 341	Scordium compound. 350
A List of those in use.	Snail, magisterial. 345
id.	Dr. Stephens. 351
How to fine when	Succedaneum for Treacle Water.
milky. 343	350
What to be had from	Sweet-scented. 358
the Residuum. 340	Damask. 359
Extemporaneous, how made.	Treacle. 351
368	Camphorated. 360
Anodyne. 358	Turpentine. 351
Antiscorbutick. 352	Wonderful. 348
	Wheat. 97
	Whey. 228
Another. id.	For the Liver. 499
Apoplettick. 356	With Mustard. 500
Barley Cinnamon. 355	Purging. 502
[2] 경영 · [2] - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1	Scurvy. 495
Bezoartick. 342	200

	nc - 14	D L A.	
White Dog's Turd.	148	Wine, Juice of Scurvy-gra	fa 516
Drink.	505	Petloral.	493
Of an Egg.	212	Scurvy.	id
Lead.	id.	Another.	494
Poppy-Heads.	205	Squills.	389
Thorn.	153	Steel.	388
Wild Carrot.	88	Another.	485
Cucumber.	190	Another.	486
Marjoram.	80	Reflorative.	492
Poppies.	205	Another.	id.
Thyme.	81	Stomachick.	490
Valerian.	170	Another.	id.
Wind in the Bowels,	per spirable	Vintner's, bitter.	id.
Matter.	87	Viper.	491
Wine.	229	Another.	id.
Spirit of.	331	Wonderful.	483
What forts beft.	225	Willis, Dr. his Preparation	of Steel.
Which dispose most t			243
and why.	id.	Winter's Bark.	85
Bleffed.	388	Winter Cherries.	156
Dropfy.	499	Woad,	98
Elicampane.	493	Wood-Sorrel.	121, 208
Gout.	481	Worm-Seed.	110
Another.	482	Wormwood common.	127
Another.	id.	Why burtful to the Eye	rs. id.
Hog-Lice.	307, 499	Roman.	109
Wine, Jaundice.	499		
18	7/	V-SARE	
A STATE OF THE STA			
E CONTROL CONTROL			
		1911年	
			7.11

ll u 2 Index

A. marane		Purificat.	298
Bie Wild a nomina	127	Aloes Rofata.	423
Abrotanum.	121	Succus.	182
Absinthium Pontic.	109	Althææ fol.	112
Rom.	id.	Radices.	156
LIVE E PERFECTION OF STREET	127	Alumen.	106
Acacia.	101	Uftum.	279
Acetofa.	207	Ambragrysea.	94
Acetofella.	121	Tinctura.	198
Acetum Distillat.	327	Ammeos Sem.	133
Aceti Præparatio.	id.	Ammoniacum Gum.	136
Acetum Rofatum.	328	Sal.	279
Rutaceum,	id.	Amygdal. Amar.	133
Theriacale.	352	Dulces.	114
Aceti Spiritus.	327	Anagallis Aquatica.	128
Acidulæ.	235	Anethum.	88
Acorus.	85	Angelicæ fol.	87
Adeps Anseris.	215	Radix.	88
Canis.	id.	Anima Articulorum.	184
- Hominis.	id.	Anima Gum.	119
Viperæ.	id.	Anima Hepatis.	248
Urfi.	id.	Anima Pulmonum.	164
Adianthum album.	115	Anifum.	88
Nigrum.	id.	Anodynum Univers.	314
Ærugo Æris.	219	Antihectic. Poterii.	252
Prepar.	250	Antimonium,	-263
Æthiops Miner.	263	Cathart.	257
Agarici Fungus.	181	Diaphoret,	265
Agilochum.	85	Resuscitat.	269
Agnus Castus.	207	Butyrum.	270
Agrimonia.	121	Cerussa.	266
Album Græcum.	148	Cinnabar.	270
Albumen Ovi.	212	Essentia.	271
Alkekengi Fructus.	156	Flores.	268
Alkermes.	83	Cùm Sal. Am.	id.
Allium. I	128	Magister.	267
Aloes Lignum.	85	Panacea.	269
	4	4.41 (3.8) (4.	Altera

Altera.	id.	Aqua Nephritica.	317
Antimonii Regulus.	264	Nivealis.	234
Regul. Mart.	id.	Odorifera.	357
Sulph. Aurat.	id.	Altera,	358
Tinctura.	272	Opthalmica,	362
Tinctura Diaph.	266	Saphirina,	355
Regalis.	id.	Paluftris.	234
Apii Fol.	128	Papav. comp.	348
Rad.	139	Peonia comp.	348
Aqua Absinth.	342	Pluvialis.	233
Aluminof.	279	Protheriacalis,	350
Cath.	235	Putealis.	234
Angelic. comp.	id.	Raphani comp. 350	id
Anodyna.	359	Regia.	28
Antipthifica.	360	Scordii comp.	351
Antifcorbutica.	352	Stephani.	id
Altera.	351	Styptica.	287
Apoplectica.	356	Terebinthina.	351
Arthritica.	355	Theriacalis.	id.
Benedicta.	353	Camph.	360
Bezoartica.	342	Arabicum Gummum	97
Bryoniæ comp.	id.	Araneorum Tela.	214
Camphorata.	353	Arcanum Corallinum.	262
Carminativa.	357	Joviale.	253
Cephalica.	354	Duplicatum.	278
Cephalica altera.	359	Argentum.	242
Cephalica Aromat.	id.	Argenti Purificatio.	id.
Chamæmeli.	354	An Radix.	139
Cinnam. hord.	355	Aristolochia long.	92
Cœlestis.	343	Rotund.	id.
Damascena odor.	379	Armenus Bolus,	107
Epidemica,	344	Aroma Germanicum.	142
Altera.	355	Aromatic. Rofat.	434
Epileptica Langii.	356	Arfenicum.	289
Ferruginia.	236	Artimelia.	90
Fluvialis.	233	Asparagus.	157
Fontana.	232	Afphalthum.	85
Fortis.	278	Afphaltum.	293
Duplex.	id.	Afplenium.	128
Gentian. comp.	345	Afla Dulcis.	119
Hormin. comp.	355	Fœtida.	91
Hungarica.	345	Affarum.	192
Imperialis.	id.	Atriplex.	90
Lactis Alex.	346	Avellanæ.	114
Limac. magif.	id.	Avena.	97
Lumbricor, mag.	347	Aurantior. Cort.	10
Mariæ.	347	Flor.	81
Marina.	234	Fructus.	209
Mirabilis.	348	Auri Amalgamatio.	241
			Aurum.

Rulminans, 240 Bolus Armen, 101 107 107 107 108	TIM	N		
Mofaicum. 253 Alexipharm. var. 554 Carbart. var. 555 Narcot. var. 555 Narcot. var. 555 Narcot. var. 556 Narco	Aurum.	240	Bitumen Judaicum.	101
Cathart, var. 555 Narcot, var. 556 Narcot, var. 128 Narcot, var. 556 Narcot, var. 556 Narcot, var. 556 Narcot, var. 127 Maria. 126 Narcot, var. 157 Narcot, var. 157 Maria. 136 Narcot, var. 157 Maria. 156 Narcot, var. 157 Maria. 156 Narcot, var. 157 Narcot, var. 158 Narcot, var. 152 Narcot, var. 152 Narcot, var. 152		241		107
Narcot, var. 556	Mofaicum.	253	Alexipharm. var.	554
Barrian	875 37 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40			
Myrti	sagno B. Daniell			556
Myrti. 100 Bovis Sevum. 218 Pifcatoriz. 205 Brafica. 122 Brafica. 122 Bryonia. 92 Apoplecticum. 450 Burfa Paftoris. 96 Arthriticum. 603 Buryrum. 222 Antimonii. 271 Lucatelli. 445 Majale. 476 Majale.	Accæ Juniperi.	135		
Pilicatoriz. 205 Brassica. 122 Bryonia. 92 Apoplecticum. 450 Bursa Paftoris. 96 Arthriticum. 603 Bursa Paftoris. 96 Arthriticum. 222 Antimonii. 271 Majale. 476 Magistrale. 450 Martiale. 450 Cacao. 118 Majale. 476 M		88		THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF TH
Balf. Anodynum.	Myrti.	100		218
Apoplecticum. Archriticum. Archriticum. Copivi. Lucatelli. Magiftrale. Magiftrale. Magiftrale. Magiftrale. Mapritiale. E Mechā. Nephriticum. Feruvianum. Paralyticum. Peruvianum. Peruvianum. Polycreft. Ol. Lini. Ol. Calaminaris Lapis. Diaphoreticus. Calaminaris Lapis. Diaphoreticus. Ocalinelas. Calcomelas. Cancrorum Chelæ. Oculi. Cancrorum Chelæ.	Piscatoriz.	205		
Arthriticum. Copivi. Incatelli. Hagifrale. Magifrale. Magifrale. E Mechà. Nephriticum. Peruvianum. Peruvianum. Polycreft. Sulphuris Knoephel. Mart. Ol, Lini. Ol, Lini. Olivar. Tereb. Magifrale. Rulandi. Tartari. Tolutanum. Verum. Paralari. Tolutanum. 118 Bardana. Balauft. Sardina.		449		
Arthriticum. 603 Butyrum. 222 Copivi. 136 Antimonii. 271 Lucatelli. 445 Majale. 476 Magiftrale. 450 Martiale. 136 E Mechā. 136 Nephriticum. 603 Paralyticum. 450 Cacao. 118 Peruvianum. 450 Peruvianum. 450 Calamintha. 162 Calamus Aromaticus. 85 Polycreft. 446 Sulphuris Knoephel. 451 Diaphoreticus. 300 Diaphoreticus. 108 Diaphoreticus. 108 Calendula. 163 Canphora. 165 Cancororum Chelæ. 105 Oculi. 163 Cannabis Sem. 209 Couli. 163 Cannabis Sem. 209 Cantharides. 158, 221 Tinctura. 178 Capparis. 128 Carparis. 128 Cardamine. 138 Badilicum. 118 Caranna. 125 Cardamine. 129 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoini Flores. 299 Cardamine. 129 Fructus. 139 Fructus. 139 Betonica. 79 Fructus. 139 Betonica. 79 Fructus. 139 Betonica. 129 Bifnuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffia Fiftula lign. 97 Antimonii. 271 Calendula. 181 Artinonii. 181 Artinonii. 181 Cartamus. 174 Cartamus. 174 Cartamus. 174 Cartamus. 174 Cartinamus. 175 Cartinamus. 175 Cartinamus	Apoplecticum.	450		
Lincatelli.		603		
Lucatelli	Copivi.	136		271
Martiale. 136	Lucatelli.	445	Majale.	476
Martiale. 136	Magistrale.		0.92	All and A
Nephriticum.	Martiale.	id.	C.	CHILDREN N.
Paralyticum. 450 Calamintha. 162 Peruvianum. 85 Calamintha. 162 Polycreft. 446 Calaminaris Lapis. 108 Mart. 317 Diaphoreticus. 300 Mart. 317 Calendula. 163 Calendula. 253 Calendula. 254 Calendula. 254 Calendula. 255 Calendula. 254 Calendula. 255 Calendula. 254 Calendula. 255 Calendula. 255 Calendula. 265 Calendula. 265 Calendula. 265 Calendula. 266 Calendula. 265 Calendula. 266 Calendula. 265 Caliendula. <td< td=""><td></td><td>136</td><td></td><td></td></td<>		136		
Paralyticum.	Nephriticum.	603		
Peruvianum.				The state of the s
Polycreft.		85		Contract to the Contract of th
Mart. 317 Calendula. 163		446		
Mart. 317 Calendula. 103	Sulphuris Knoephel.	451		
Clivar. id. Calx Viva. 220 Tereb. id. Camphora. 165 Rulandi. 452 Cancrorum Chelæ. 105 Vulnerar. 319 Oculi. id. Tartari. 452 Canis Adeps. 215 Tolutanum. 118 Cannabis Sem. 209 Verum. 377 Cantharides. 158, 221 Balauft. 99 Tinctura. 301 Bardana. 155 Capparis. 128 Bafilicum. 90 Cortex. 139 Becabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 209 Carduus Ben. 109 Tinctura. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betofica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffia Fiftula lign. 97 Magif. id. Cafforeum. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. 6 Garanan. 102 Caftoreum. 6 Cafforeum. 6 C	Mart.	317		
Tereb. id. Camphora. 165 Rulandi. 452 Cancrorum Chelæ. 105 Vulnerar. 319 Oculi. id. Tartari. 452 Canis Adeps. 215 Tolutanum. 118 Cannabis Sem. 209 Verum. 737 Cantharides. 158, 221 Balauft. 99 Tinctura. 301 Bardana. 155 Capparis. 128 Bafilicum. 90 Cortex. 139 Bdellium. 118 Capivi Balfam. 136 Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 299 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carfus Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffiæ Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftula lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffummuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. 6a Caftaramuniar. 92 Caftaramuniar.	Ol, Lini.			
Rulandi. 452 Cancrorum Chelæ. 105 Vulnerar. 319 Oculi. id. id. Tartari. 452 Canis Adeps. 215 Tolutanum. 118 Cannabis Sem. 209 Verum. 137 Cantharides. 158, 221 Tinctura. 301 Bardana. 155 Capparis. 128 Bafilicum. 160 Cortex. 139 Becabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 209 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffummuniar. 92 Pairota. 102 Caffureum. 93 Pairota. 103 Pairota. 103 Pairota. 103 Pairota. 104 Pairota. 105 Pairota. 106 Pairota. 107 Pairota. 108 Pairota. 108 Pairota. 108 Pairota. 109 Pairota. 109 Pairota. 100	Qivar.			
Vulnerar. 319 Oculi. id. Tartari. 452 Canis Adeps. 215 Tolutanum. 118 Cannabis Sem. 209 Verum. 137 Cantharides. 158, 221 Balauft. 99 Tinctura. 30f Bardana. 155 Capparis. 128 Bafilicum. 90 Cortex. 139 Bellium. 118 Capivi Balfam. 136 Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 290 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. 130 Carduus Ben. 109 Tinctura. 130 Carduus Ben. 109 Berberis Cortex. 139 Carthamus. 1174 Beronica. 79 </td <td>Tereb.</td> <td>id.</td> <td></td> <td>Control of the Control of the Contro</td>	Tereb.	id.		Control of the Contro
Tartari. 452 Canis Adeps. 215 Tolutanum. 118 Cannabis Sem. 209 Verum. 737 Cantharides. 158, 221 Balauft. 99 Tinctura. 301 Bardana. 155 Capparis. 128 Bafilicum. 90 Cortex. 139 Bellium. 118 Capivi Balfam. 136 Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 290 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betoñica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Biftorta. <td>Rulandi.</td> <td>452</td> <td></td> <td>and the second second</td>	Rulandi.	452		and the second second
Tolutanum. 118 Cannabis Sem. 209 Verum. 137 Cantharides. 158, 221 Balauft. 99 Tinctura. 301 Bardana. 155 Capparis. 128 Bafilicum. 90 Cortex. 139 Bdellium. 118 Capivi Balfam. 136 Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 290 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffia Fiftula lign. 97 Magif,	Vulnerar.	319		
Verum. 737 Cantharides. 158, 221 Balauft. 99 Tinctura. 301 Bardana. 155 Capparis. 128 Bafilicum. 90 Cortex. 139 Bdellium. 118 Capivi Balfam. 136 Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 299 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffia Fiftula lign. 97 Magif.	Tartari.			
Balauft. 99 Tinctura. 301 Bardana. 155 Capparis. 128 Bafilicum. 90 Cortex. 139 Bdellium. 118 Capivi Balfam. 136 Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoineum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 290 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffiar Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif.	Tolutanum.	118		
Bardana. 155 Capparis. 128 Bafilicum. 90 Cortex. 139 Bdellium. 118 Capivi Balfam. 136 Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Bellis. 92 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 299 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffia Fiftula lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffurmuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. Caftoreum.	TOP Venum.	137		
Bafilicum. 90 Cortex. 139 Bdellium. 118 Capivi Balfam. 136 Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoini Flores. 299 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 299 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffurmmuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. 62	Balauft.	99		
Bdellium. 118 Capivi Balfam. 136 Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoini Flores. 299 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 299 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffurmuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. Caftoreum.	Bardana.	155		
Beccabunga. 128 Caranna. 125 Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 299 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffummuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. 62	Bafilicum.			
Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 299 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffia Fiftula lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffummuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. 63	Bdellium.			136
Bellis. 92 Cardamine. 129 Benzoinum. 119 Cardamomus. 88 Benzoini Flores. 299 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocoftinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 91 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffia Fiftula lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffummuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. 63	Beccabunga.	128		125
Benzoini Flores. 299 Carduus Ben. 109 Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocostinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortensis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cascus. 223 Bismuth. 293 Cassia Fistula. 181 Flores. 294 Cassia Fistula lign. 97 Magis. id. Cassiummuniar. 92 Bistorta. 102 Castoreum. 62		92		
Ol. & Sp. id. Caryocostinum. 402 Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortensis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Caseus. 223 Bismuth. 293 Cassia Fistula. 181 Flores. 294 Cassia Fistula lign. 97 Magis. id. Cassummuniar. 92 Bistorta. 102 Castoreum. 93	Benzoimm.	119		
Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 81 Berberis Correx. 99 Hortensis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Caseus. 223 Bismuth. 293 Cassia Fistula. 181 Flores. 294 Cassia Fistula lign. 97 Magis. id. Cassiummuniar. 92 Bistorta. 102 Castoreum. 93	Benzoini Flores.	299		Date to the second seco
Tinctura. id. Caryophyllus Aromat. 31 Berberis Cortex. 99 Hortenfis. id. Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffummuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. 93	Ol. & Sp.			The second section is a second section of
Fructus. 139 Carthamus. 174 Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffummuniar. 92 Bistorta. 102 Castoreum. 93		id.		
Betonica. 79 Carui Sem. 88 Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffummuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. 63	Berberis Cortex.	99		
Bezoardic. Min. 271 Cafeus. 223 Bifmuth. 293 Caffia Fiftula. 181 Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif. id. Caffummuniar. 92 Biftorta. 102 Caftoreum. 93	Fructus.	139		
Bismuth. Flores. 293 Cassia Fistula. 181 Flores. 294 Cassia Fistula lign. 97 Magis. id. Cassiummuniar. 92 Bistorta. 102 Castoreum.	Betonica.	79	() 보다 있는 10 전경 10 전경 10 전경 10 전경 10 전경 10 전경 10 전 10 전	88
Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif, id. Caffummuniar. 92 Bistorta. 102 Castoreum. 93	Bezoardic. Min.	271		
Flores. 294 Caffiæ Fiftulæ lign. 97 Magif, id. Caffummuniar. 92 Bistorta. 102 Castoreum. 93		293		181
Bistorta. 102 Castoreum. 93	Flores.	294		THE RESIDENCE OF SHARPS AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Bistorta. 102 Castoreum. 93	Magif.	id.		
C.312.		102	Caltoreum.	
				Cata

Cataplasina Apoplect.		Ad Pueros.	
Anthelminthicum.	599	Ad Rachitidem.	501
Auriculare.	id.	Altera,	497
Cephalicum,		Scorbutica.	di Containe
Diureticum.	599		494
Emolliens.	id.	Aperiens.	495
Febrifugum.	600	Scorbutic, extemp Scrophularia.	
Hæmorrhoidale.	602	Altera,	496
Ad Hydropem.	601	Stomach, amara.	id
Laterale.	id.	Altera.	490 id.
Paralyticum.	599	Ad Strumas,	488
Ad Paronychiam.	602	Vernalis Cath.	Sot
Podagricum.	599	Ceruffa.	
Refrigerans.	602	Chamaedrys.	113, 251
Sambucinum.	id.	Chamæmelum.	88
Stomachicum.	601	Chamæpitys.	122
Synanchicum.	id.	Chelidoneum.	id
	221		104
Catechu.	305		320
Catholicon.	402	Cicer.	117
Causticum lunare.	243	A STATE OF THE STA	107
Cauterium Potentiale.	476		153
Centaur, min,	109		203
Cepa.	140	Cinnabar Antimonii.	271
Cerasa nigra.	83	Factitium.	258
Cerevilia.	223	Nativum.	94, 150, 263
Antiarthritica.	484	Citri.	110
Antisplenetica.	498	Sem.	209
Cùm Chalybe	id.	Cirrulli.	114
Aperiens.	496	Coccinella.	171
Altringens.	488	Cocculæ Indicæ,	20\$
Butleri.	494	Cochlearia Horri.	127
Catapioras.	501	Marin.	id.
Cathartica fort.	id.	Spirit. Simpl.	315
Càm Antimon.	502	Aureus.	id.
Cephalica.	484	Coffiza,	83
Chlorotica.	486	Colocynthis.	186
Deficcans,	488	Columbæ Fimus.	1215
Diuretica.	499	Confectio Alkermes.	382
Embryonum.	487	Hamech.	id.
Epileptica.	485	Hyacinth.	383
Flos.	216	Consolidæ Fol.	96
Hydropica.	500	Radix.	, ,8
Hysterica.	487	Contrayerva.	168
1cterica.	497	Corallina.	110
Juniperina.	500	Corallium rubrum.	108
Altera.	id.	Magister.	302
			id.
Ovedocica.	4.83	r racparatio.	
Oxydocica. Pestoral.	483	Præparatio. Tinctura.	301

Hac	RU	arediorani.	America.
Cordiale Poterii.	267	Decoctum Chamapiryos,	503
Coriander.	88	Commune Clyft.	476
C. C. Rafuræ.	105	Contra Diarrhæam.	506
Sp. Sal. Vol. & Ol.	333	Corallinum.	517
Sp. Aromat.	335	Corticis Balf.	522
Succinatus.	id.	Cùm Acidis.	id.
Sal Vol. Succinat.	id.	Chalybe.	id.
Cornu Unicorni.	171	Helleb.	id.
Cortex Peruvianus.	166	Diureticum.	518
Extractum.	306	Dysentericum.	506
834 Infusio.	id.	Edulcorans.	508
ZOZ Tinctura.	id.	Emmenagogicum.	505
Cranium Human,	92	Expectorans Potente	514
Cremor Tartari.	320	Febrifugum.	521
Creta.	106	Magiftr.	id.
Crocus.	153	Fracastorii.	506
· Martis Aperiens.	246	Hystericum.	505
Aftringens.	id.	Alterum,	id.
GCS Alter. MENGI .	247	Ictericum.	514
Metallorum.	265	Alter.	id.
Cubebæ.	83	Alter.	515
Fructus. Willoyalo ?	209	Incrassans.	507
Cucumer Sem.	114	Juniperinum.	519
Cucupha.	616	Simplex.	id.
Fructus.	210	Liberans.	508
Cucurbita Sem.	114	Limacum.	509
Cuminum.	88	Malvæ.	512
Cuscuta.	108	Mastiches.	506
Cydonia Mala	100	Nephriticum.	518
Cynogloffum.	96	Pacificum.	525
Cynosbatus.	118	Pectorale.	477
Cypreffi Nuces.	100	Alter.	509
, be de la	LIVE .	Alter.	512
D. and Jan		Pleureticum.	515
Actyli.	135	Alter.	id.
Daucus Sylvestris.	88	Polycrest.	524
Decoctum album.	505	Pforicum.	515
Alli.	514	Ad Rachitidem.	507
Althææ.	518	Refrigerans.	525
Amarum.	476	Alter.	id.
Aromat.	517	Restringens.	506
Antimoniale.	508	Rofarum.	513
Antiphtificum.	509	Rubicundum.	506
Aperiens.	519	Sacrum.	520
Balfamicum.	519	Sanctum.	508
Cannabinum.	507	Sarsaperillæ.	id.
Catechu.	id.	Scarleticum.	519
Comp.	id.	Scorzoner.	525
Catarrhale.	jd.	Senæ Gereonis.	477
And the second second		1	Décoctum

Decoctum Splanchnicum.	515	Elect. de Cinnamomo,	546
Stipticum.	508	Conditorum.	
Stomach, amar.	517	Cum Conice.	547
Tartari,	175	Dialthax.	552
Traumaticum.	513	Digreticum.	546
Ulmi.	516	Alter.	414
Diaboli Intestina.	208	Ducis Sabaudia.	550
Diacalaminth.	530	Contra Dyfenteriam.	539
Diacassia.	402	Emmenagogicum.	545
Diacinnamomum.	430	Cum Chalybe.	id.
Dianifum.	id.	Helleboro.	id.
Diapenidion.	id.	Ethiopicum.	549
Diapente.	431	De Guaiaco.	id.
Diaphœnicon.	403	Contra Hamoptoen.	546
Diaprunum Lenitiv,	id.	Ad Hernias.	544
Diarrhod, Abbatis.	413	Hystericum.	542
Diafatyrion.	404	Ictericum.	550
Diafcordium.	403	Incraffans.	543
Sylvii.	413	Juniperinum.	541
Diatessaron.	401	Lenitivum.	405
Dictamni Cret.	90	Lithontripticum.	550
Distillatio Urina.	285	Orvieranum.	551
Draco Mitigatus.	255	De Ovo,	407
Draconis Sanguis.	97	Paralyticum.	539
Dracontium.	162	Pectorale.	546
Dracunculus.	id.	Poterii.	id.
E.		Ad Pthifin.	547
T Boris Rafura.	105	Alter.	id.
E Ebuli Cortex.	155	Refrigerans,	553
Sem.	139	Restaurans.	547
Elaterium.	190, 477	Cum Chalybe.	544
Elect. contra Abortum.	545	E Sassafras.	408
Alexipharm.	413	Sinapios.	540
Analepticum.	544	Solutivum.	553
Cordiale.	id.	De Spermace Ceti.	546
Ex Angelica.	541	Splanchnicum, 543. A	her. 550
Anti-Epidem.	551	Stomachicum.	545
Afthmaticum.	549	Alter.	541
E Baccis Lauri.	402	Alter.	id.
Extemp.	541	Ad Strumas.	549
Camphoratum.	551	E Succo Rofar.	408
Cardiacum mag.	413	De Symphyto.	543
Alter.	539	De Visco Quercino.	540
Mag. Ext.	540	Vulnerarium,	548
Caryophillatum.	538	Elemi Gummi.	219
Contra Catarrhum.	544	Ellebor alb.	195
Cephalicum.	539	Nigr.	191
Chalybeatum.	542	Elixir Anodynum.	397
E Cinnabaro.	540	Antivenereum.	398
ABP (1) 15		Хr	Elixir

Index	Ker		
Elixir Afthmaticum.	397	Emplastr. ad Herniam, alter	474
Bezoarticum.	398	Hystericum,	466
Camphoratum.	393	Alter.	596
Hypocondriacum.	399	Ictericum,	597
Proprietatis.	390	Mammillare.	472
Dulc.	393	Mastich.	466
Tartar.	394	De Meliloto fimpl.	id.
Salutis.	id.	Comp.	id.
Vitæ.	id.	De Minio.	467
Vitrioli.	395	Nephriticum.	597
Uterinum.	399	Nuchale.	- 595
Embrocationum Form.	586	Opiatum.	472
Emplastr. Adhæsiyum.	470	Oxycrocium.	468
Anodynum.	597	Pectorale.	597
Anthelmin.	id.	Plant. Pedum.	595
Ex Ammoniaco.	461	Podagricum.	472
Apoplecticum.	594	De Ranis.	468
Arthriticum.	473	De Sapone.	459
Alter.	474	Smecticum.	472
Alter.	596	Spleneticum.	596
E Baccis Lauri.	461	Sticticum.	469
De Betonica.	462	Crollii.	475
Burgundicum.	471	Stomachicum.	598
Carminatiyum.	596	Magistrale.	
Cæfaris.	462	Vermifugum.	470
Cephalicum.	id.	Emulsio Alexipharmica.	473
Alter.	595	Cum Ammoniaco.	523
Cum Euphorb.	463	Analeptica.	516
Cicut. cum Amm.	id.	Arabica.	504
Contra Abortum.	598	Afthmatica.	513 516
Paralyf.	596	Altera.	
Strumas.	598	Balfamica,	519
E Crust. Panis.	463	Altera.	510
E Cymino.	id.	Communis.	516
Diachalciteos.	id.	Altera.	513
Diachylon fimpl.	id.	Cordialis.	id.
			503
Magnum. Cum Gum.	464	Cretacea. Cum C. C.	510
	465		id.
Diagalbanum.	471	Diuretica.	519
Diafulphuris.	id.	Edulcorans.	510
Dorfale,	598	Hæmoptica.	id.
Epispasticum.	455	Hysterica.	505
Alter.	471	Pacifica.	525
Febrifugum.	474	Peoniata.	503
Alter.	id.	Fulleri.	504
Alter.	597	De Sarfa.	513
Strobelbergeri.	475	Stiptica.	510
Flos Unguentorum.	465	Variolofa.	523
Ad Herniam.	id.	Vulneraria.	516
			Enema

HH

id. id.

id.

Enema Anodynum.	580	Fam Donosaio Willie	
Anthelminthicum.		Ferr. Præparatio Willis. Ficus Communis.	245
Balfamicum.	577	Filipendula.	134
Carminativum.	579 578	Filix.	141
Catharticum.	577	Fimus Columbæ.	215
Commune.	id.	Vacca.	216
Emolliens.	578	Fiftula Caffia.	57, 181
Febrifugum.	580	Flores Antimonii.	268
Hystericum.	578	Benzoini,	299
Restringens.	579	Bifmuthi.	294
Terebinthinatum.	id.	Cerevilia.	216
Ens Veneris.	249	Martis.	248
Endivia.	208	Salis Armoniac.	280
Enula Camp.	141	Mart.	248, 280
Epithema Anodynum.	606	Regul. Antimon, Sal A	
Cum Calce viva.	605	Sulphuris.	315
Cephalicum,	id.	Albi.	316
Cum Saccharo Sat.	id.	Fœniculum.	. 88
Saponaceum.	id.	Fœniculi Rad.	157
Stomachicum.	606	Fœnugræci Semina.	113
Epithymum.	122	Fotus Anthelminthicus.	590
Erigerum.	174	Arthriticus.	586
Eruca.	115, 133	Astringens.	588
Eryngium.	120	Carminativus.	587
Eryfimum.	129	Corroborans.	589
Essentia Antimonii.		Discutiens commun.	589
Cantharidum.	271	Diurcticus.	587
Viperarum.	301	Emolliens.	id.
Expressio Asthmatica.	330	Eryfipelatofus.	588
Cephalica.	608	Hæmorrhoidalis.	id.
1cterica.		Contra Hydropem.	id.
Altera.	607	Pacificus.	id.
Millepedum.	id.	Sanguinem liftens.	id.
Scorbutica.	608	Scorbuticus.	587
	id.	Spleniticus.	id.
Stiptica.		Stomachicus.	589
Euphorbium.	121, 130	Frontale Camphoratum.	609
	196,221	Cephalicum.	608
Euphragia. Extractum Bezoardicum.	79	Mastachinum.	id.
	342	Fraxinus.	133
Cassia per Clyst.	405	Fuga Dæmonum.	123
	306	Fumaria.	130
Gentianæ.	345	Fungus Agarici.	181
Hystericum.	343	Sambuci.	123
Opii.	308	Furfur.	216
Goddardi.	309	G.	
Theriacale.	352	Alanga.	85
F.		J Galbanum.	91
LAbæ.	97		162
Ferrum.	243	Galega.	

		incurot uni.	
Galeopfis.	96	Hyslopus.	130
Gallæ.	100	CONTRACTOR SOURCE	
Gambogia.	188	I.	
Gargarism. Detergens.	583	T Alapium.	192
Emolliens.	id.	J Resina.	303
Genista.	130	Japonica Terra.	107
Gentiana.	110	Jafminum.	82
Gilla Vitrioli.	287	Ichthyocolla.	97
Glandes.	100	Idæus Rubus.	101
Glastum.	68	Imperatoriæ Rad.	168
Glycyrrhiza.	141	Infusio Alexipharmica.	523
Goffipium.	221	Amara Chalyb. Stomac.	517
Gramen.	157	Altera.	id.
Grana Paradifi.	88	Arthritica.	504
Granat. Cortex.	102	Cathartica.	524
Fructus.	100	Communis.	id.
Lapis.	107	Cephalica.	504
Groffularia.	210	Corticis.	306
Guaiacum.	166	Diuretica.	520
Cortex.	104	Hifpanica.	523
Gummi Juniperi.	125	Rhabarbari.	524
Guttæ Vitæ.	311	Rofarum.	511
2 5 Line and the aspire	In A 14 E	Comp.	id.
H. adopan		Rubra.	id.
T TÆmatitis Lapis.	106	Traumatica.	513
Halec.	216	Urticarum.	511
Hedera Terrestris.	123	Zedoariæ.	523
Helenium.	141	Injectio Auricularis.	581
Hepar Sulphuris.	318	Ad Gonorrhæam,	id.
Hepatica.	130	Uterina,	582
Herba.	80		
Inferni.	208	Ipecacuanha. Iridis Radix.	174
Hermodactyli.	184		
Herniaria.		Judaicum Bitumen.	101
	98	Juglandes.	114
Hiera Picra fimpl.	437	Jujubæ.	134
Hirci Sanguis.	105	Julapium Alexandrinum.	477
Hirudo.	216	Balfam.	529
Hominis Adeps.	216	Carminat.	528
Urina.	229	Cephal. & Cardiac.	527
Hordeum.	117	Corrob.	529
Horminum.	96	Diaphoret.	531
Hyacinthus.	107	Diuret.	530
Hydrargyrum.	150	Hyster.	528
Hydromel.	500	Rosatum.	477
Hydropiper.	153	Juncus Odoratus.	18
Hyofcyami Sem.	205	Juniperi Baccæ.	135
Hypericum.	123	Gummi.	125
and beautiful		Guitanii	

id.

id.

A + 4		Levisticum.	
TZA: K.		Lignum Nephriticum.	156
KAli. Kermes.	153		113
17 Keimes.	83	Lilium Conval.	82
L.		Limaces.	145
T AC Afininum.		Limonum Cortex	110
	146	Fructus.	209
Caprinum. Ovillinum.	id.	Lini Semina.	113
	id.	Linum Catharticum.	185
Sulphuris. Cum Calce.	316	Lithospermum.	155
Lac Vaccinum.	id.	Linament, Cephalicum.	591
	146	Cofmeticum.	594
Virginale. Lactuca.	477	Crinificum.	591
Ladanum.	208	Depilatorium.	id.
	*4	Digeflivum.	594
Lambatio, vide Linctus.		Ad Foveas.	id.
Lamium.	113	Hæmorrhoidale.	592
Lapathum Acutum.	142	Herpeticum.	593
Lapis Ætites.	172	Laterale.	id.
Calaminaris.	213	Ad Lumbricos.	id.
Contrayerya.	477	Opthalmicum.	591
De Goà.	478	Paralyticum.	id.
Granat.	107	Pectorale.	594
Hæmatitis.	105	Podagricum.	id.
Hibernicus.	149	Sympatheticum.	593
Hyacinthus.	107	Virilatis.	id.
Infernalis.	478	Linct. Emollien.	535
Alter.	id.	Detergen.	537
Lazuli.	108	Lithargyrus.	213
Medicamentosus.	288	Litus Aluminofus.	010
Prunellæ.	275	Detergens.	id.
Rubinus.	107	Alter.	id.
Sapphirus.	id.	Cum Spermate Ceti.	id.
Smaragdus.	id.	Lixivium cum Calce.	611
Tutiæ.	108	Hydropicum.	id.
Tutiæ.	214	Lorio Oleofa.	585
Laud, Balfamicum.	313	Repellens.	584
Liq. cum Camphora.	311	Lujula.	125
Laud. Londin.	312	Lumbrici Terrest.	148
Pectoral. Sudorific.	313	Lupulus.	117
Land. Liq. cum Sale Vol. Olec Spir. Nitri dul.	of 310	М.	
Succ. Cydonior.	309	A Agift. Antimonii.	267
Sydenham.	310	IVI Bilmuthi.	294
Tinct. Tartar.	309	Corallii.	302
Lavendula.	82	Lap. Calamin.	300
Lauri Baccæ.	88	Majorana.	79
Lemnia Terra.	107	Malabathrum.	id.
Lemisci Lign.	103	Mala Hortenfia.	210 Mala

11	IUCX IV	cinculor uni.	
Mala Perfica.	id.	Mespili.	100
Precocia.	id.	Merallorum Sulphur	. 273
Sylvestria.	id.	Tinctura.	268
Malva.	112		169
Mandragora.	204	Millefolium.	98
Manna.	183	Millepedes.	158
Manus Hominis mort.	213	Millepedum Præpar	at. 306
Regalis.	213	Oleum.	307
Margarita.	105	Spir. Sal. Volat.	id.
Marrubium.	124, 217	Vinum.	id.
Mart. Crocus Aperiens.	246	Minium.	251
Aftringens.	id.	Mistura Tubularis.	617
Alter.	247	Mistura, vid. Potio.	
Diaphoreticus.	249	Mithridatium.	406
Flores.	248	Mori Fruct.	100
Sal.	id.	Mori.	210
Cum Sulph, Præp.	246	Moschus.	93
Tartario Præp.	id.	Moxa.	.221
Tinctur. Anti-Phthisic.	249	Mumia.	148
Tinct. Aurea.	id.	Muscus Marinus.	110
Vitriolatum.	248	Pyxidat.	227
Præp. Willifiana.	245	Myrobalani.	182
Marum Syriacum.	80	Myrrha.	91
Mastiches Gummi.	136	Oleum.	308
Matricaria.	90	Per Deliq.	id.
Mecha Balfam.	136	Tinctura.	307
Mecoachanna.	184	Myrti Baccæ.	100
Meconium.	206		
Mel.	226	N.	
Elleboratum.	383	TAphtha.	293
Mercurial.	id.	Narcotica.	533
Rofatum.	id.	Nardus Celtica.	169
Saponis.	385	Nasturtii Sem.	133
Scilliticum.	384	Nasturtium Aq. Fol.	131
Melilotus.	124	Nepeta,	90
Meliffa.	162	Nicotiana.	197, 204, 217
Melones.	114, 210	Nitri Sal.	160
Mentastrum.	131	Nitrum.	275
Mentha.	98	Catharticum.	276
Mercurialis.	112	Hermophryd.	277
Mercurius.	253	Joviale.	id.
Dulcis.	255	Saturnisatum.	276
Præcip. Alb.	260	Sulphuratum.	277
Rubr.	259	Nodulus Cephalicus.	612
Virid.	262	Hystericus.	id.
Refuscitatus.	258	Nuces Piftachiæ.	118
Sublimatus.	255	Nux Moschata.	85
Vitz.	270	Vomica.	205

		Oleum Scorpionum.	
0.		Succini,	449
Cimum.	90	Sulphuris.	371
eum.	217	Tartari.	319
Abfinthii.	368	Terebinthing.	323
Acovifticum.	590	Flavum.	350
Anethi.	368	Terebinchine.	
Anethin.	446	Terra.	371
Anifi.	368	Viper. Rectif.	293
Anthus.	id.	Vitrioli.	330
Aurantiorum.	369	Olibanum.	
Benzoin.	299	Oliva.	97, 217
De Capparibus.	447	Opium.	210
Carui.	369	Opii Extractum.	
Caryophillorum.	id.	Goddard. comp.	308 id.
Catellorum.	447	Præparat.	
Cephalicum.	591	Opoponax.	300
Chamæmeli.	369	Orchis.	125
Cinnamomi.	id.	Origanum.	80
C. C.	333	Oriza.	TO SERVICE STREET
Cosmeticum.	590	Os è Corde Cervi.	97
Cremoris.	590	Osmunda Regalis.	171
Exceltrense.	447	Os Sepix.	102
Fœniculi.	369	Ova.	219
Hederæ.	id.	Oxycantha.	227
Hirundinum.	447	Oxymel Scilliticum.	384
Hyperici.	448	Simplex.	384
Juniperi.	369	Simplex.	200
Lateritium Philosoph.	448	P.	
Lavendul.	370	DAnacea Antimon.	269
Laurinum.	448	Altera.	id.
Limonum.	370	Mercur. Alba.	560
Lumbricorum.	448	Rubr.	id.
Macis.	370		
	id.	Panchymagogum Quercet. Panis.	255
Majoranæ.	id.	De Vipera.	227
Menthæ.			612
Millepedum.	307	Papaver Alb. Cap.	205 id.
Myrrhæ.	308 id.	Errat.	
Per Deliq.		Nigr. Parietaria.	206
Nucis Moschara.	370	Passular Solis.	113
Origani.	id.		612
Paralyticum.	591	Pasta Hypoglotida.	613
Pulegii.	370	Hypiatri.	
Rhodii.	id.	Paffilli Cathartici.	426
Rofarum.	449	Penraphyllum.	142
Rutæ.	370	Pepones.	114
Sabinæ.	id.	Perficaria.	153
Salviæ.	id.	Perficarum Flores.	174
Saffafras.	id.	Pessaria.	61"

리트 전 이 경기에 보는 사람이 되었다. 그렇게 되었다.	IGCA ILC	micaror ann	
Petalitidis.	169	Pil. ad Gonorrhæam.	559
Petrolaum.	293	Guaiaco.	562
Petrofelinæ Fol.	153	De Gutta Gamand.	421
Rad.	157	Hydragogæ.	567
Philonum Perficum.	408	De Hydrargyro Horstii.	428
Romanum.	id.	Hydropicæ.	424
Pilæ Mafticatoriæ.	611	Hystericæ.	558
Pilæ Odoratæ.	614	1cterica.	564
Cephal.	id.	Marocostinæ.	424
Pil. de Agarico.	419	Martiales.	559
Aleophangino.	id.	Mathæi.	311
Alexiteria.	564	Melanagogæ.	424
De Allio.	562	Pectorales.	561
De Ammoniac. mag.	id.	Pestilentiales.	429
Angelica.	423	Refinofæ.	561
Antipodagricæ.	556	Rudii.	422
Arthritica.	427,567	Ruffi Pestilential.	id.
Afthmatica.	550	Sanctæ.	561
Aftringentes.	558	Cum Sanguine Dracon.	558
Balfamica Anodyn.	427	Spleneticæ.	563
Barbarossa.	428	Cum Spermate Ceti.	561
Cachectica.	563	Splenetica.	427
Castorea.	557	Starkii.	312
Contra Catarrham.	562	Stomach, cum Gumm,	423
Catholica.	565	Stomachicæ.	559
Cephalica.	id.	Cathart.	566
Chalyb. Cathartica.	566	De Styrace.	423
Cum Cinnabaro.	557	Styracinæ.	360
Cochiæ cum Helleb.	426	Succinatæ.	556
Minores.	420	Tartarea.	427
Colicæ.	566	Terebinthinata.	558
	565		id.
Crapularia.		De Terra Japonica. Tolutanæ.	561
Cretacea.	558		84
De Croco.	562	Pimento.	
De Cynoglosso.	420	Pimpinella.	99
Diacolocynthidos.	428	Pini Mala.	101
Diuretica.	564	Nuces.	134
Ex Duobus.	420	Pinus.	124
Ad Dysenteriam.	559	Piper.	84
Ecphractica.	562	Pifa.	97
Sylvii.	553	Lutea.	613
Emmenagogæ.	558	Rubra.	614
Ethiopica.	561	Viridia.	id.
De Euphorbio.	426	Piffelæum Indicum.	149
Fœtidæ.	421	Piftachiæ Nuces.	118
Familiares.	428	Pistinaca.	120
Febrifugæ.	559	Pix Burgundic.	217
Gentianæ.	559	Navalis.	id.
Gileadensis.	560	Plantago.	- 95
	3		Plum-

Plumbum.	250	Pulvis Cantianus.	439
Ufturn.	251	Cardiacus.	444
Pœoniæ Flores.	82	Magistral.	432
Radix.	86	Carminativus.	569
Semina.	91	Ad Cafum.	442
Polipodium.	142	Catharticus.	576
Polium Montanum.	124	Contra Verm.	442
Pompholyx.	108, 214	Pro Pucis.	444
Populus.	208	Cephalicus.	568
Porri Folia.	131	E Chelis Compositus.	432
Radix.	143	Commilla Warwicens.	434
Portulaca.	208	Contra Abortum.	441
Possetum Tamarind.	615	Calculum.	443
Lujulæ.	id.	Cornachin.	440
Poterii Cordiale.	267	Dentrificus.	444
Potestates Succini.	292	Dialthææ.	433
Potiones Alba.	126	Diafenæ.	id.
Balfam.	530	Diureticus.	574
Carminat.	528	Emmenagogus.	570
Cathartic. Mit.	532	Epilepticus.	443
Fortior.	533	Alter.	id.
Cephal. & Cardiac.	528	Febrifugus Certus.	440
Corrob.	id.	Fulminans.	279
Diaphoret.	531	De Gutteta.	443
Diuret.	530	Haly.	433
Emetic.	532	Hermodactylor, Comp.	440
Hyfter.	528	Hydragogus.	442
Narcot.	533	Hystericus Færidus.	570
Refriger.	534	Odorat.	571
Præparat. Teft. omn.	302	Vulner.	570
Praffium.	144	Incrassans.	571
Primula Veris.	195	1 6	434
Prunx.	182		440
Prunelli.	100	n n	442
Pufana.	. 615		259
Polegium.	90		441
Pulmonaria.	124	0 0 11.1	434
Pulmo Vulpis.	147	Min.	id.
Pulvis Absorbens.	572	Solutivus,	442
Alexipharm.	575	6 1 1 1	574
Anthelminthicus.	\$73		441, 443
Anticardialgicus.	438		573
Ari Compositus.	431		289
Arthriticus Turneri.	438		441, 444
Aftringens.	571	n 1	169
Balfamicus.			
Bafilicus.	573 438		124
			99
Bezoartic. mag.	431	~ ` .	102
Cachecticus Quercet.	441	Yy	R.

5:

Si Si Si Si

Se Se

Sig Sil Sir So So So Sp

Spe

		Sal Ammoniac. Flores Martia	
R.		Spirit. Acidus.	283
R Apa.	157	Cum Calce.	281
Raphanus Hortenfis.	158	Chalybeat.	282
Rusticanus.		Dulcis.	id.
Rafura C. C.	105	Secret.	284
Eboris.	id.	Succinatus.	282
Regina Prati.	163	Cum Tartaro.	281
Regulus Antimonii.	254	Sublimatio.	280
Martial.	id.	Volatile.	280
Refina Commun.	217	Cathartic. cum Vitriol.	287
Jalapii.	303		49,273
Laricis.	125	C. C. Succinat.	335
Scammonii,	314	Enixum Paracel.	277
Rhabarbarum.	184	Fossile.	275
Rhamnus.	188	Gemma.	150
Rhaponticum.	143	Jovis.	252
Verum.	id.	Martis.	248
Rhodii Lignum.	85	Millepedum.	307
Ribefia.	211	Mirabile Glaub.	274
Ros Majale.	234	Nitri.	160
Solis.	80	Polycreston.	276
Rofa Damascena.	82, 181	Prunellæ.	275
Rub.	99	Sulphuris.	319
Rofa Sylvestris.	118	Tartari fixum.	321
Rubia Tinctorum.	143	-Tincturæ.	325
Rubus Idæus.	101	Volat. Tartari.	324
Rubinus.	107	Alter.	325
Rufcus.	131	Viperarum.	328
Rura.	91	c.c.	333
S.	,.	Salvia.	80
CAbina.	90	Sambuci Baccæ.	134
Sacchari Spirit.	320	Cortex.	139
Ardens.	id.	Folia.	131
Saccharum.		Fungus.	123
Nitratum.	227	Samia Terræ.	107
Perlat.	606	Sandaracha.	125
	401		
Rosatum.	id.	Sanguis Draconis.	97
Saturni.	251	Hirci,	105
Scorbuticum.	616	Sanicula.	99
Sacculus Anodynus.	603	Santalor. omn. Lign.	103
Lateralis.	id.	Santonicum.	110
Stomachicus.	id.	Sapphirus.	107
Sagapenum.	125	Saponaria.	143
Sago.	97		37, 222
Sal Ammoniac. Diureticum.	283	Philosophorum.	323
Fictitium.	280	Tartari.	id.
Flores.	id.	Sarcocolla,	125
			Sarla-

283

id. 184 282

125 fa-

	nucx Re	ineutorum.	
Sarfaparilla.	104	Sperm. Ranarum.	228
Saffafras Cort.	104	Spina Alba.	155
Lign.	103		
Satureia.	132	Min. C.	
Satyrium.	86,120	Aceti.	327
Saxifragia.	155	Alkermes.	365
Scabiola.	115	Angelicæ Comp.	363
Scammonii Præparatio.	314	Anthûs.	364
Cum Sulphure.	id.	Aurantiorum.	id.
Refina.	id.	Anti-Epilept. Puer.	367
Scammonium.	190	Benzoin.	299
Scinci.	171	Castorei.	394
Scænanthus.	81	Cerafor, Nigr.	367
Scordium.	163	Cinnamomi.	id.
Scolopendrium.	95	Cochlearix.	315
Scorzonera.	169	Aureus.	id.
Scyllæ.	174	Cornu Cervi.	333
Sebesten.	134	Aromat,	335
Secalis.	132	Succinat.	id.
Sedativum Archæi.	249	Croci.	365
Sedum.	209, 214	Hormini.	id.
Sena.	180	Juniperi.	id.
Serpentaria Virg.	170	Lavendulæ.	id.
Serpyllum.	81	Mellis.	304
Serum.	228	Dulcis.	id.
Catharticum.	502	Millepedum.	307
Scorbuticum.		Nitri.	277
	495	Dulcis.	278
Sinapium. Sefeleos Sem.	164	Cum Ol Vitriol.	277
	218	Sacchari.	- 320
Sevum Bovinum.	id.	Ardens.	id.
Cervinum.	id.	Salis.	
Ovinum.		Cum Ol. Vitriol.	273
Sigillara Terra.	107		274
Siliqua Hirfuta.	221	Sambuci.	307
Sinapi.	82	Tartari.	323
Smaragdus.	107	Theriacal. Comp. Vini.	367
Solanum.	244		366
Sonchus Lævis.	209	Camphor.	
Sorbus.	107	Rectificat.	332 id.
Species Cordiales Temper		Tartarifat.	286
Diacalaminth. C.	id.	Vitriol.	288
Diamargariton Frig.	id.	Dulcis,	
Diambræ.	id.	Spodium.	108, 214
Diamoschu Dulcis.	* 436	Spongia.	Market Market Committee
Dianthûs.	₩ id.	Stannum.	252 id.
Diatragacanth. Frig.	id.	Pulverizat.	
Elect. Rosat. Novel.	437	Staphifagria.	249
Liberantis.	438	Stercus Anseris.	93
Sperma Ceti.	147,293		Stercus
		Y y 2	Sterens

Stercus Equi non castrati.	148	Syr. de Artemisia.	373
Pavonis.	93	Aurantiorum.	id.
St Porcinum.	100	Balfamicus.	384
ernutat. cum Euphorb.	606	Comp.	385
Majarano.	id.	De Berberis.	374
Sale Vol.	id.	De Betonica,	id.
Succis.	id.	Comp.	id.
Turpeth. Mir.er.	id.	Borraginis.	id.
Steechas.	82	Botryos.	id.
Stypticum Regale.	287	Bugloff.	id.
Styrax.	119	Byzantinus,	id.
	, 290	Capillorum Veneris.	id.
Succini Potestates.	292	Cardiacus.	375
Sal Volat. Spir. & Oleum.	290	Cardui Bened.	id.
Tinctura.	292	Cariophyllorum.	id.
Succifa,	170	Aromat.	id.
Succi Scorbutici.	493	Cerafor, Nigr.	id.
Succus Attemperans.	526	Chalybeatus.	386
Cochlear. Vinof.	516	Chamæmeli.	375
Ad Hæmorrhoidales.	511	Chamæpityos.	id.
Ad Hydropem.	520	Cichorei.	id.
Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.	264	Cum Rhei.	id.
Balfam. Ol. Olivar.	317	De Cinnamomo.	376
Lini.	id.	Citriorum.	id.
Terebinth.	id.	E Corallis fimp.	id.
Vulnerar.	319	Cordialis.	387
Caballinum.	149	Corticum Citri,	376
Flores.	315	Croci.	386
Albi.	316	Cydoniorum.	376
Hepar.	318	Diureticus.	387
Lac.	316	Endiviæ.	376
Cum Calce viva.	id.	De Epithymo.	id.
Metallorum.	273	De Eryfimo Comp.	id.
Ol. per Campan.	319	Fœniculi.	id.
Sal.	id.	Fragorum.	id.
Tinctura.	318	Fumariæ.	id.
Suffimentum Catarrhale.	609	De Glycyrrhiza.	id.
Alter.	id.	Granatorum.	377
Hystericum.	id.	Hederæ Terrest.	id.
Odoriferum.	610	Hyperici.	id.
Alter.	id.	De Hyssopo.	id.
Ad Procidentiam Ani.	609	Jujubinus.	id.
Ad Procidentiam Uteri.	id.	Limacum.	385
Suppositor. Formul.	582	Limonum.	377
Symphytum.	96	Lujulæ.	id.
Syr. Acetofus.	372	Lupulorum.	id.
Comp.	id.	De Meconio.	id.
De Althæa.			and the second second
De Miliaa.	373	Meliffophylli.	379
Anti-Hystericus,	373 387	Meliffophylli. De Mentha.	378 id. \$yr.

373 id. 384 385 374 id. id. id.

id. id. id.

375 id. id. id.

id. 386 375 id. id. id.

376 id. id.

id.
id.
id.
id.
id.

377 id. id. id. 385 377 id. id. 378 id. 378 id.

Syr. Mercurialis.	378		
De Moris	id.	T.	
De Mucilaginibus.	id.	T'Acamahacea,	137
Myrtinus.	id.	Tamarindi.	182
Nucis Moschatæ.	id.	Tamarifcus.	139
Nymphææ.	id.	Tanacetum.	132
De Oxalide.	id.	Taraxacum.	209
Papaveris Comp.	379	Tartarum.	229
De Papavero Errat.	378	Tarrari Chalyb.	322
Paralyseos.	379	Chr stal, & Crem.	320
Perficorum,	id.	Emericum,	322
De Pilofella.	id.	Et Cathart.	id.
Plantaginis.	id.	Ol. & Spir.	323
Pœoniæ.	id.	Sal Fixum.	321
Pœoniæ Comp.	id.	Sal Volatile.	324
De Pomis Alterant.	id.	Sapo.	323
Magift.	id.	Solubile.	321
Purgant.	id.	Chalybeat.	322
Simpl.	id.	Tinctura.	325
De Portulaca.	id.	Vitriolatum.	323
De Prafio.	id.	Tela Aranearum.	214
De quinque Radic.	id.	Terebinthin.	125
Raphani Comp.	id.	Et Balf, omn.	219
Restringens.	387	E Chio.	126
De Rhabarbaro.	380	E Cypro.	id.
De Ribes.	id.	Oleum.	226
Rofarum Dam,	id.	Flavum.	id.
Solutivum,	id.	Omnes.	138
Solut, cum Agai	r. id.	Terra Japonica.	107
Solur, cum Elleb		Tinctura.	305
Cum Sena.	id.	Lemnia.	107
De Rosis siccis.	id.	Oleum,	293
De Rubo Idxo.	id.	Samia.	107
Sacchari,	388	Sigillata.	id.
Salviæ.	380	Thata Bohata.	116
Sambucinus,	id.	Viridis.	154
Comp.	id.	Theriaca Andromachi.	409
Scabiofæ.	id.	Germanorum,	135
Scolopendrii.	id.	Londinensis.	412
De Scordio.	id.	Thermæ Calidæ,	237
De Sempervivo.	id.	Frigidæ.	238
De Spin, Cervin,	381	Thlaspi.	83
De Stochade,	id.	Throchifci Albi Rhafis.	416
De Sulphure.	385	Alhandal.	id.
De Symphyto.	381	Alkekengi.	id.
Tuffilaginis.	id.	Apoplectici.	557
Veronicæ.	id.	Balfamici.	425
Violarum.	id.	Bechici Albi.	416,425
Zinziberis.	382	Nigri.	416,425
	,		Thro-

	IUCY I	inculor um.	
Throchisci de Benzoe.	425	Tinctura Stomach, Amar.	395
Cephalici.	557	Succini.	292
Cypheos.	417	Sulphuris.	318
Ad Emulgendam Sali		Terræ Japonicæ.	305
De Gallia Moschata.	417	Theriacalis.	390
& Gordonii.	id.	Veneris.	250
Hedychroi.	id.	Virginian.	393
Hæmoptoici.	560		102
Hysterici.	417	Torquis Infantum.	614
De Myrrha.	418		227
Odorati.	557	Trifolium Paludofum.	132
Paralytici.	id.	Triticum.	97
Peruviani.	560	Turpethum,	185
Restringentes.	426	Minerale.	261
De Scilla,	418	Begueni.	id.
Stomachici.	557	Turundæ Acousticæ.	613
De Terra Lemnia,	418	Odontalgicæ.	id.
De Vipera.	id.	Tussilago.	116
Tilia.	82	Tutia.	108
Tinctura Ambragrifeæ.	298	Tithymallus.	222
Antimon.	272		
Diaph.	266	U.	
Anti-Phthisica.	249	T 7 Aleriana.	170
Afthmatica.		Verbena,	170
Benzoini,	391	Vermecelli.	132
Bezoartica.	391	Veronica.	97
Cantharidum.		Vini Spir.	133
Caftorei.	301	Rectif.	225, 332
	id.	Tartarizat.	332 id.
Cinnamomi, Corall.		Vinum.	
Corticis.	303	Amarum pro OEnopol	229
		Antimoniale.	
Croci,	390, 396	Arthriticum.	265
Hellebori Nigr.	396		481
Martis Aurea.	219	Purg. Benedictum.	481, 482
Mynsichti.	396		265, 388
Optim.	248	Chalyb. 249, 388,	485,486
Melampodii.	392	Chalyb, Restor.	492
Mellis.	304 268	Hippocraticum.	483
Metallorum.		Hydropicum.	499
Myrrhæ.	307, 392	Ictericum,	id.
Nitri.	279	Millepedum.	307, 499
Paralytica.	392	Mirabile.	483
Regalis.	272	Pectorale,	493
Regia.	397	Cum Rad, Enulæ Cam	
Rhabarbari.	392	Scilliticum.	389
Roris Solis.	397	Scelotyrbicum.	493
Rofarum.	617	Scorbuticum.	494
Sacra.	393	Stomachicum.	492
Salis Tartari.	325	Viperinum.	491
Paris 4			Viola

Viola Flor.	181	Unguentum Enularum.	494
Viper.	143	Cum Mercur,	455
Viperar, Distillatio,	328	E Gum, Elemi,	id.
Essentia.	330	Laurinum Vulgar.	456
Sal Volat.	329	Martiatum.	id.
Tinctura Comp.	330	Neapolitanum.	id.
Viperæ Adeps.	215	Nervinum.	457
Virga Aurea.	116	Nicotianum.	u.
Viscus Quercinus.	124	Nurritum.	458
Vitellum Ovi.	219	Ex Oxylapatho.	id.
Vitriolum,	285	Pectorale.	id.
Calcinatum,	285	Pomatum.	id.
Diaphoret.	288	Populneum.	459
Gilla.	287	Rofatum.	id.
Martis.	248	Rubrum Deficcat.	id.
Ol. & Spir.	286	Tutiæ.	460
Purificatum.	id.	Ungula Alcis.	93
Sal Catharticum.	287	Urina Distillacio.	284
Spir. Dulcis.	288	Hominis.	229
Ulmaria,	163	Vaccæ.	id.
Ulmi Cortex.	127	Urfi Adeps.	215
Umbilicus Muralis.	209	Unica.	99
Unguentum Ægyptiacum,	453	Vulpium Pulmones.	147
Alb. Camphor,	id.		
Apoftolorum,	id.	Z.	
Basilicon,	454	Edoaria.	87
Dialthææ.	id.	/ Zinziber.	86
Diapompholygos.	id.		

An INDEX of Diseases, and Remedies appropriated thereunto.

Bortion to promote. All
Diureticks, and Detergent
Hyftericks, most of Section 1. Class 3. See After-Birth, and Menses to provoke.
Abortion to prevent. Pul. contra
Abortum, Empl. Smecticum, Cerevisia Embryonum, Elect. contra
Abortum, Elect. è Cinnamomo,
Empl. contra Abortum, Sect. 2.
Class 1, 2. and all Strengthners.
See Whites.

Abscess. No 531. Sect. 4. Class 3, 4. Part 2. All Balsamicks and

Ripeners.

Aches. Nº 531. Part 2. Fotus Scorbuticus, Empl. Anodynum. all Embrocations and Narcoticks. See Gout and Rheumatism.

Acrimony. Sect. 2. Class 3. Sect. 4. Class 2. Part 2. See Itch, Lepro-

Sy, Pox, and Scurvy.

Agues. Nº 70, 152, 327, 363, 365, 375, 576, 488. Part 2. Decoct. Febrifuga omnia, Elect. cum Cortice omn. Enema Febrifugum, Empl. Febrifugum. See Intermittents.

Anthony's Fire. See Erysipela and

Inflammation.

Apoplexy. Sect. 1. Class 1. Sect. 4. Class 3. Part 2. Magist. Antimonii, Spec. Diambræ, Spec. Dianth. Bals. Apoplect. Bals. Succini, Emplastr. Cephalic. cum Euphorbio,

Vin. Mirabile, Cerev. Epilept. Decoct. Chamæpyt. Emulfio Pæoniata, Julap. Bol. & Pul. Cephal.
omn. Elect. Cephal. Elect. Sinapios, Pil. cum Cinnabari, Troch.
Apoplect. Empl. Apoplect. Emplaft. Cephal. Catapl. Apoplect.
Catapl. Cephal. Epithem. Cephal.
Aq. & Spir. Cephal. omn.

Appetite loft. Sect. 3. Part 2. Tinct. Sacra, Elix. Vitrioli, Decoct. Amarum, Vin. Stomach. omn. Cerev. Stomach. Decoct. & Inful. Amar. omn. and all Bitters. See

Digestion to promote.

Ashma. Sect. 4. Class 1, 3, 4.
N° 386. Part 2. Flor. Benzoin.
Elix. Ashmat. Pil. Balsam. Anodyn. Unguent, Pectorale. Vincum Radice Enul. Camp. Vin. Pectorale, Emuls. Ashmat. Emuls. cum Ammoniaco, Elect. Ashmat. Pil. Ashmat. Pil. Pector. Pil. Tolutanæ, Pil. de Allio, Pil. de Croco, Pil. de Ammon. Linim. Pectorale, Empl. Pectorale, Expressio Ashmatica.

Baldness. Liniment. Crinificum. Barrenness. See Sterility. Belly-Ach. See Gripes.

Birth to hasten. See Delivery to promote.

Blood to stop. Vitriolum Calcinat.
Styptic. Regale. See Hemorrhage.
Blood-

An INDEX of Difeases, &c.

Blood-spitting. Emuli. Hamopt. Elect. Incrassans, Elect. contra Hamopt. Troch. Hamopt. and all Agglutinators, and cooling Restringents.

Bloody Flux. See Dyfentery.

Boils, to ripen. Unguent. Dialthex, Emplastr. Diachylon cum Gummi, Emplastr. de Mucilaginibus, Emplastr. Meliloti, and all Ripeners.

Breasts fore. Empl. Mamillare. Bleeding of the Womb. Injectio U-

terina.

id

De-

ni-

nal.

na-

ch.

m-

et.

al.

a.

A-

ce-

uf.

ee

4.

n.

0-

n.

C.

1.

it.

il.

e

11.

.

Breath stinking. See Stinking Breath.
Bruise internal. Pul. ad Casum, Pil.
Gileadenses, and all warm Balsanticks.

Bruise external. See Contusion.

Buboes, Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio, Empl. de Mucilaginibus, Empl. Sticticum Paracelfi, and all Ripeners. See Ulcers.

Barns. Nº 323, 336, 437, 465. Sec Inflammations.

Burftennefs. See Rupture.

Cacheny. See Jaundice.

Catarrh. Sect. 1. Class 1. Sect. 2.
Class 1, 2, 3. Sect. 4. Class 1.
Part 2. Catechu, Empl. Cephal.
Empl. de Mastiche, Decoct. Catarrhale, Decoct. Incrassans, Elect.
contra Catarrhum, Pil. contra Catarrhum, Pul. Balsans, omn. most
Agglutinents, Absorbents, and Preparations of Opium. See Cough
to stop.

Chin-Cough. No 509. See Cough

to ftop.

Cholick Bilious. Pil. Cholicæ omn.

Enema Emollien. com. and all

Emollients, and gentle Detergents.

——Flatulent. Sect. 1. Class 2.

Part 2. Aq. Chamæmel. comp.

all the Carminative Waters, Part 3.

Elix. Salutis, Decoct. Juniperinum,

Julap. & Haust. Cephal. Elect.

Carmin. omn. Trochisci Stomach.

Enema Carminat. Fotus Carmin.

Cholick Hyfterical, Sect. 1. Class ; Sect. 10. join'd with Sect. 8. Part 2. See Hyfterical Affettions.

Part 2: Aq. Anodyna, Balf. Anodynum, Aq. Bryon. comp. Julap. & Hauft. Cephal. omn. moft Opiates. See Convulsions.

Clouds. See Films.

Conception to promote. See Sterility.
Consumption. Sect. 4. Class 1, 2.
Part 2. Aq. Antiphtisic. Aq. Hormin. comp. Aq. Limac. omn.
Vin. Viperin. omn. Decoct. Limacum, Decoct. Antiphtisic. Decoct. Balfamic. Emuls. Balfamic.
Elect. Analepticum, Elect. Restorativ. Elect. Restaurans, Elect.
Conditorum, Elect. ad Phtisin omn. Jusculum ad Tabem.

Contusion. Embrocationes omnes

calidæ.

Convulsion, from the Head. Sect. 1. Class 1. many of Sect. 4. Class 4. Part 2. Sal Jovis, Aurum Mosaicum, Aq. Cephalic. & Spirit. omn. Pul. de Guttera, Troch. Cephal. and all Cephalicks.

Part 2. See Hysterical Affections.
Cough, to ease. Seet. 4. Class 1, 4.
Part 2. Balsam. Sulphur. onm.
Trochis. Bechici nigri, Trochis. de
Benzoe, Balsam. de Benzoe, Elect. Vulnerar. omn. and all De-

tergent Balfamicks.

Sect. 10. most Preparations of Opium, Part 2. Pil. de Styrace, Pil. Styracin. All Agglutinents. See Rheum.

Courses. See Menfes.

Cramp. See Convulsions, and Pal-

Crapula. Nº 531. Cathart. & E-vacuant. omn.

Cutaneous Foulnesses. See Uch, and Leprosy.

An INDEX of Difeases,

Deafness, Nº 274. Part 2. Injec- Ears, pained. Cataplasma Auricutio Auricular, Ol. Acovistic. Ster- lare. nutat. omn. & Cephal. omn.

See Catarrh. Defluxion.

Nº 81. Part 2. Sal Suc-Delirium. cini. Empl. pro Plantis Pedum. See Fevers navous.

Delivery. Pulv. Partum provocans. See Menses, and After-Birth.

Diarrhaa. Sect. 2. Class 1,2. Sect. 4. Class 1. Part 2. Catechu, Aq. & Spirit, Cinnamomi, Aq. Hormin. Syr. è Coral. Syr. de Men-tha, Syr. de Meconio, Syr. Restring. Tinct. Cinnam. Diascordium, Decoct. Album, Decoct. ad Diarrhæam, Decoet. Fracastorii, Decoct. Mastichin. Decoct. Restring. Decoct. Catechu, Emulf. Cretacea, Emulf. cum C. C. Emulf. Stipt. Infus. Rubra, Infus. Rosar. rubr. Julap. Haust. Bol. Pulyer. & Pilulæ Corroboran.omn. Elect. Restringens, Pulv. Astring. omn. Enema Restring. Enema Anodynum.

Digestion, weak. Sect. 3. Part 2. Elix, Vitriol. Tinct. Stomach. A-Sect. 3. Part 2. mar. Emplastr. Stomach. Magistr. Vina & Decoct, Stomach. omn. Decoct. Amar. omn. Infus. Amar. Elect. Stomach. omn. Pil. Stomach. Pulv. Stomach. Empl.

Stomach,

Distillation. See Catarrh and Rheum.

Difury. See Urine bloody.

Dropfy. Sect. 4. Class 4. Sect. 5. Part 2. Nº 386. Antihect. Poterii, Aq. Raphani Comp. Puly. Hydragog. Vinum Hydropicum, Cerevil. Hydropica, Succi ad Hydropem, Elect. Splanchnic. Pil. Hydrop. Fotus contra Hydrop. Catapl. ad Hydropem. All Draftick Purges, Absorbents, and Sto-machicks. See Jaundice.

Drunkenness. Nº 218, 274. Dysentericum. See Diarrhaa.

Elephantiasis. See Leprosy.

Epilepsy. Sect. 1. Class 1. many of Class 3. Sect. 4. Class 4. Nº 230. Part 2. Sal Jovis, Antihect. Poterii, all Cephalick and Cardiack Waters and Spirits, Part 3,4. Pulv. Epilept. ____Alter. Pulv. de Gutteta, Julap. & Haust. Cephal. omn. See Apoplexy, and Convulsions.

Erysipela. See Anthony's Fire, and

Inflammation.

Evil. See King's-Evil.

Eyes inflamed. Saccharum Saturni, Calamin. Diaphoretic. Aq. Camphorata, Aq. Opthalmica, Unguent, Tuix, Collyria omn. Liniment. Opthalmicum, Emplastr. Nuchale,

Fainting. All Volatiles and Aromatick Waters and Spirits, Elect. Cardiacum Magist. Elect. Cardiac. Magnum.

Falling-Sickness. See Epilepsy.

Fellon. See Boil.

Fever. Sect. 6. Part 2. Julap. Hauft. Bol. Alexipharm, omn. Pil. Diaphoret. Pil. Alexiph. omn. Pul. Alexiph. omn. Cataplasma Febrifugum.

with a Delirium. Sect, I. Class 3. Part 2. See Convul-

fions.

_Inflammatory. Tinct. Theriac, Tinct. Bezoart, Emulsio Alexiphar. Infusio Alexipharmica, Decoct, Scorzonerz, all Diluters and acidulated Alexipharmick Wa-

Intermittent. Decoct. Febrifug. Elect. cum Cortic. Peruvian, omn. Enema Febrifug. all Preparations of the Bark. See Aque.

Hellick. Sect. 4. Class 1, 2. Elect. Poterii, Elect. Dialth. Elect.

and Remedies appropriated thereunto.

de Spermate Ceti, Troch. Peruvian. Enema Febrifug. Sect. 2. Class 1. No 365. Part 2. all Agglutinents and Strengthners.

Fever, Nervous. Acet. Rutaceum, Elect. Orvietan. Elect. Anti-epidem. Tinct. Virginiana, Elix. Bezoartic, Mithrid. Elect. de Ovo, Theriac. Andromachi, Theriac. Londin. Elect. Alexipharm. Pulv. Cardiacus, Lapis Contrayerv. Lapis de Goa, Decoct. Sacrum, Elect. Camphoratum. See with Delirium.

thalm. Sapharina. Collyr. Deterg.

Flatus. See Cholick.

Gleet. See Gonorrhea.

ricu-

y of

230.

Po-

iack

ulv.

Gut-

hal.

on-

and

rni,

m-

Jn-

Li-

ftr.

0-

a.

ic.

ıt.

1-

ıl.

i-

Flux. See Diarrhea, and Whites.
Freckles. N° 209, 212. Part 2.
Flor. & Magist. Bismuth. Lac Virginale, Lotio oleosa omn. Ol.
Cosmet. Liniment. Cosmeticum.

Gangrene. See Mortification.
Giddiness. See Vertigo, and Epilepsy.

Gonorrhaa. Sect. 2. Class 1. Sect. 4. Part 2. Nº 83, 340, 351,364. Tinct. Veneris Præparat. Nº538. Catechu. Syr. Balfam. comp. Elix. Antiven. Elect. Diureticum, Troch alb. Rhafis, Balf. Polycrest. Emuls. Edulcorans, Emuls. Vulnerar. Elect. Diahh. Elect. de Sperm. Ceti, Elect. Vulner. omn. Pil. Cretac. Pil. Terebinth. Pil. Aftring. Pil. cum Sang. Draconis, Pil. de Terra Japonica, Pil. ad Dysenter. Pil. ad Gonorrhæam, Pil. Refinof. Pil. Tolutan. Inject, ad Gonorrh. omn. Emplast. Dorfale.

Gout. Sect. 1. Class 1. Sect. 2. Class 3. Sect. 3. Part 2. N° 210, 289. Panacea Antimonii, N° 553. Aq. & Spirit. Cephal. omn. Mel Saponis. Elect. Anti-arthrit. Pil.

Arthrit. Pulv. Arthrit. Turneri, Pulv. Hermodach. comp. Balfam. Polycreft. Balfam, Anodyn. Balfam. Magift. Emplastr. Opiarum, Empl. Podagric. Empl. Arthrit. -Alter, Vin. Arthrit. omn. Cerevilia Arthrit. Infulio Arthrit. Elect. Cephal. Electuar. Paralyticum, Elect. è Cinnamomo, Pil. Antipodagrica, Pil. Arthrit. Cathart. Fotus Arthrit. Empl. Arthrit. Cataplaf. Podagric. Balfam. Arthrit. Balfam. Nephritic. Epithema cum Calce viva, Epithema Saponac. Epithema Anodynum.

Gravel. Sect. Class 1, 3, 4.
Part 2. Aq. Raphani comp. Aq.
Nephritica, Aq. Antiscorbut. omn.
Syr. Dialth. Syr. Diuret. Elect.
Diuretic. Troch. Alkekeng. Pulv.
contra Calculum, Cerev. Diuretic.
Cerev. Juniperina, Decoct. Dialth. Decoct. Diuretic. Elect. Lithontript, Pil. Diuret. Pulv. Diuret.
Julap. & Haust. Diuret. Decoct. Nephritic. Emuls. Diuretic,
Enema Terebinth, omn. Empl.
Nephrit, Cataplasin, Diureticum.

Green-Sickness. Nº 410, most Preparations of Iron, Nº 535. Pil. Chalybeat, Cathartic, omn. See Menses to provoke.

Gripes, dry. Nº 537. Part 2. See Cholick Nervous.

Gums foul. Nº 70. Part 2. See Teeth to cleanse.

Hemorrhage. Sect. 2. Class 1, 2.
Sect. 11. Sect. 12. Class 1. N° 467.
Pulvis stypticus, Crocus Martis
Astring. Troch. de Terra Lemn.
Emuls. Hæmoptoic. Elect. Incrassans, Fotus Sanguinem sistens,
Epithem. cum Saccharo Saturni,
all Agglutinents.

Hamorrhoides. Unguent. Diapompholyg. Succus Hæmorrhoid. Fotus Hæmorrhoid. See Piles.

Zz 2 Hair

An INDEX of Difeafes,

Hair to increase. See Baldness.

pilatorium.

Head-Ach. Acet. Rosatum. Saceul.
Anodynus, Sternutator, cum Turpetho, Sternutator. cum Euphorbio, & Sternut. omn. Frontale
Cephalicum, all Cephalicks. See
Apoplaxy, &c.

Hearing to help. See Deafness. Heart-Burn. No 153. Part 2. Troch. Bechici alb. Pulv. Anticardialgic.

Hectick. See Fever Hectick.

Hiccup. Pil. succinatae, all Volatiles, and Cephalicks.

Hoarfeness. Sect. 4. Class 1. Part 2. all oleous Linctus's and Emulsions.

Hypo. Sect. 1. Class 3. Sect. 3.
Sect. 4. Class 4. Part 2. N° 53 2.
most Preparations of Steel, Tinct.
Antimonii, Elect. Hypocondriac.
Pil. Melanagogæ, Mel Elleborat.
Tinct. Melamp. Tinct. Ellebor.
nigr. Pil. Cochiæ cum Ellebor.
Electuar. Carminat. omn. Elect.
Splanchn. Pil. Splenet. Pil. Ecphracticæ. See Spleen.

Hysterick Affections. Sect. 1. Class
3. Part 2. Ens Veneris, Aq. Bryon. comp. Troch. Hyster. Troch.
de Myrrh. Syr. Anti-hyster. Tinct.
Castoris, Elect. è Baccis Lauri,
Cerevis. Hyster. Pil. Hyster. omn.
Empl. Hystericum. See Spleen.

and Hypo.

Jaundice. Sect. 4. Class 3, 4. Part 2. Antihect. Poterii, Flor. Sal. Armoniac. cum Chalybe, Vin. Millepedum, Tartar. Chalybeat. Aq. Raphani comp. Aq. Antiscorbutic. omn. Pulv. Cachecticus, Cerevis. Aperiens, Cerevis. Icterica, Serum Hepaticum, Vin. Icteric. Vin. Milleped. Decoct. Icteric. omn. Decoct. Aperiens, Elect. Icteric. Elect. Splanchnic. omn. Pil. Ecphract. Pil. Cachect. Pil. Icteric. omn. Empl. Icteric.

Expressio Icterica, Expressio Millepedum. See Dropfy.

Iliack Passion. See Cholick Nervous. Imposshumation, Internal. See Pleurisy.

External, See Boil.

L

Impotency. Sect. 1. Class 1. Sect. 4. Class 2. Part 2. Liniment. Virilitatis, Tinct. Cantharidum, Tinct. Roris Solis. See Sterility, and Venery to provoke.

Indigestion. See Appetite lost, and

Digestion weak.

Inflammation. Sect. 11. Part 2. Spirit. Vini Camphorat. Unguent. Album Camphorat. Unguent. Nutritum, Unguent. Populneum, Fotus Eryfipelatof. Fotus Pacificus, Cataplasma Sambucinum, Cataplasma Refrigerans. See Burns.

Cort. Peruvian. Empl. Febrifug.

Alter. Decoct. Febrifug.

omn. See Agues, and Fevers In-

termittents.

Joint-Worm, Stannum Pulverizat, See Worms.

Ischury. See Strangury, and Urine bloody.

Isue, to make run. N° 212, 496.

to cool. N° 218. See In-

flammation.

Nativum, N°84, Part 2. Sect. 2. Class 3. Part 2. Unguent. Enulæ cum Mercurio, Mercurial Preparations, Bezoar. Mineral. Aq. Aluminosa, Unguent. Neapolitan. Unguent, ex Oxylapatho, Cerevisia Desiccans, Vinum Viperin. Cerev. Catapsor. See Leprosy.

Kibes. Unguent. Nutrit. Unguent. Rub. Deficcativum.

Kidneys obstruct. See Gravel. King's-Evil. Sect. 2. Class 3. No 121, 349, 460, 461. Part 2. Pil. Barbarosa, Pil, Hydrarg. Horshi, and Remedies appropriated thereunto.

Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio, Empl. ad Strumas, Cerevifia contra Strumas, Cerevifia Scrophularia, Elect. ad Strumas, Empl. contra Strumas. See Pox.

Mil-

ms.

eu.

a.

nt.

m,

y,

nd

2.

ot.

u-

0-

3,

2-

ì.

3.

e

Leprofy. No 327. Preparations of Mercury under No 538, Part. 2. Bezoar, Mineral, Sal. Vinum & Præparat, omn. Viper. Decoct. Antimonii, Decoct, Edulcorans, Decoct, Psoricum. See uch.

Volatiles and Cephalicks, See Apoplexy, &c.

Lice. All Mercurial Lopions and Unquents.

Rubicundum, Decoct. Album, Decoct.
Rubicundum, Decoct. Stipricum,
Emulsio Cretacea, Emulsio cum
C. C. See Diarrhaa.

Madness. See Maniacal Affections.

Maniacal Affections. No 410.

Part 2. Flor. Antimonii, Antimon. Refuscitatum, Pil. Melanagogæ, Mel Elleboratum, Tinct.

Melamp. See Hypo.

Mange. See Leprofy and lich. Measles. Pulvis Purpureus, Emulsio Variolosa. See Fevers.

Melancholy. See Hypo. Memory loft. See Apoplexy.

Menses to provoke. Sect. 1. Class 3. Sect. 4. Class 4. Part 2. All aperient Preparations of Steel, Tartar Solubile, Aq. Bryoniz comp. Tinct. Ellebori, Elix. Uterinum, Elix. Proprietatis Tartariz. Pulv. Martis comp. Vin. Chalyb. omn. Cerevisia Chlorotica, Decoct. Emmenagogum, Elect. Emmenag. omn. Pil. Emmenag. Pilulæ Martiales, Pul. Emmenag. and most Detergents.

1,2. All Strengthners. See Whites.

Milk to dry up. Empl. Diachyl.

Simplex, Empl. de Minio. All

Abforbents.

2. Most Carminatives.

Morphew. See Freckles.

Mertification. Buryrum Antimonii.
Unguent, Egyptiac. All fpiringous Embrocations and lixivious
Fomentations.

Mosher-Fiss. See Hyfier. Afellions. Mouth fere. Gargarifma Detergen. omn, Gargarifma Emollien. omn.

Numbriefs. Oleum Laterit. Philofoph. Ol. Lumbricorum. Unguentum Nervinum, Embrocationes omnes. See Palfy.

Obstructions Glandulous. See Jaun-

plexy, Palfy, &c.

Pains to affuage. Most Preparations of Opium, Part. 2. See Aches. Palpitation. All Cordials and some Hystericks.

Pally. Sect. 1. Class 1. Sect. 4. Class
4. Part 2. All Preparations of
Vipers, Tinct. Paralytica. Ol.
Lumbricorum, Balf. Paralyt. Unguentum Martiatum, Unguentum
Nervinum, Vinum Viperarum
omn. Julap. Hauft. & Formulae
extemporanez omnes Cephalicz, Elect. Paralyt. Elect. è Cinnabaro, Elect. Sinapios, Trochisci Paralyt. Embrocationes omnes, Ol. Paralyt. Linim. Cephalic. Liniment. Paralyt. Empl.
contra Paralytin. Cataplasma Paralyticum.

Phlegm. Decoct. Allii. Infusio Hispan. Linctus Detergen. omn. Sect. 4. Class 3, 4. Part 2. Decoct. potenter expectorans. See Asihma.

Piles. No 122. Most Preparations of Sulphur. Part 2. Forus Hamorrhoid. Cataplasm. Hamorrhoidale.

Pin-

An INDEX of Difeases,

Pimples. See Freckles. Pits of the Small-Pox. Liniment, ad Foveas.

Plague. See Fever Nervous. Pleurify. Sect. 4. Class 1, 2, 3. Part 2. Decoct. Pleuriticum, Linimentum laterale, Empl. Carminat. laterale, Cataplasma laterale, Linctus Emollien. & Detergent. omn. See Ashma.

Poison to expel. See Fevers.

Pox. Sect. 2. Class 3, 4. Part 2. Nº 327, 364. Preparations under Nº 538. Antimon, Cathart. Panacea Antimonii. Elixir Antivenereum, Elect. de Guaiaco, Elect. Ethiopicum, Pil. Sanctæ, Pil. Ethiopica. See King's - Evil and Leprofy.

See Aque. Quartan. Quinfey. Cataplasma Synauchin, Cataplasma Emolliens,

Rest to procure. See Pains to ease. Rheum, Sect. 1. Class 1. Sect. 2. Class 1, 2, 3. Sect. 4. Class 1. Nº 510. Part 2. Empl. Burgundic. Empl. Epispasticum, Vin. Arthriticum, Cerevifia Cephalica, Cerevisia Pectoralis, Decoct. Catechu, Decoct. Liberans, Linctus Emoll, omn. Trochifci ad Emulgendam Salivam, Pul. Balfam. omn. Sternut. omn.

Rheumatism. No 531, 532. Elect. Cariocost. Pil. de Euphorbio, Pulvis Basilicus, Balsam. Magiftr. Decoct. Pacificum, Elect. Ducis Sabaudiæ, Elect. de Guaiaco, Elect. Ethiop. Ballam. Arthriticum, Balf. Nephriticum, Epithema cum Calce Viva. See Gout.

Rickers. Sect. 2. Class 1, 2. Sect. 4. Class 4. Oleum de Capparibus, Cerevisia ad Rachitidem. Most Detergents.

Ring-worm. See Tetter.

Rupture. Emplastr, ad Herniam. ____Alterum. Elect, ad Herniam. And all Strengthners inwardly.

8

3

Scabs. See Itch. Scald, See Burn.

Scald-Head. No 323. See Leprofy. Schirri. See Jaundice and King's. Evil.

Sciatica. See Gont.

Scropbula. Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio, See King's-Evil.

Scurvy, Panacæa Antimonii, Succi Scorbutici, Aqu. Antifcorbutic. omn, Aq. Raphan, comp. Pulv. Ari comp. Vin, Scelotyrb. Vin, Scorbuic, Cerevif. Scorbur, omn. Serum Scorbut, Succ. Scorbut. Express. Scorbut. See Jaundice. Seminal Weakness, See Whites, and

Sterility.

Shingles. See Tetter.

Shortness of Breath. See Afthma. Sleep to procure. Hauft, & Bol. Narcot. omn. and all Narcoticks. Slime in the Bowels. All the resinous Catharticks. See Worms.

Small-Pox. Emulf. Variolofa, Emuls. Pacific. See Fevers. Spasms. See Convulsions.

Sphacelation. See Mornification. Spleen. Sect. 4. Class 4. No 417. Part 2. Pil. Splenetica, Empl. ex Ammoniaco, Empl. è Bac. Lauri, Empl. Cicut. cum Ammon. Empl. è Cymino, Cerevis. Antisplenet. Pilulæ Antisplenet. Pil, Ecphract, Pulvis Splanchnicus, Fotus Spleneticus, Empl. Spleneticum. See Hypo.

Sprain. Empl. de Minio, Empl. ad Herniam, Empl. Oxycroceum, Fotus corroborans, See Bruise.

Sterility. Sect. 1. Class 1. Sect. 4. Class 2. All Aromatick Balfamicks.

Stitches. Sacculus Lateralis, See-Pleurify.

Stink-

and Remedies appropriated thereunto.

Stinking Breath. Trochifci Odorati, Catechu. All with Musk and Aromatick Sweets.

Stone. Decoct. Nephriticum, Elect. Lithontripticum, Balfarnum Nephriticum, Fotus Emollien. omn. See Gravel.

Strangury, Sect. 4. Class 1, Sect. 11. And all Emollient Diureticks. Struma, See King's-Evil.

Surfeit. See Crapula.

niam.

derni-

s in-

rosy.

ng's-

cum

acci

utic.

ulv.

Vin.

mn.

but.

ce.

and

na:

ol.

ts.

fi-

E-

1-

Î

,

Sweat to check. No 365. Elix. Vitrioli. See Fever Hectick.

Swellings. See Tumour.

Swimming in the Head. See Ver-

Teeth to cleanse. Palv. Dentrificus,

Testers. Lotiones repellen. omnes. Liniment. Herpeticum.

Thirst. Sect. 11. Part 2. and all acidulated Coolers.

Throat fore. No 222, 352. Sec Quinfey.

Tooth-Ach. Nº 6, 14, 330, 371. Sacculus Anodynus.

Tubercles of the Lungs. No 223, 300, 318, 346. Aq. Limac. omnes. All Detergents.

Tumours to discuss. Fotus Emollien. omnes, Embroc. varix, Fotus discut. omnes.

Venery to provoke. Sect. 1. Class
1. Sect. 4. Class 2. Part 2.
Tinct. Cantharidum, Aq. Cccleftis, and all Aromaticks. Sec
Sterility.

Versigo. Sect. 1. Class 1, 3. Sect.

4. Class 4. Part 2. Pilulæ cùm
Cinnabaro, Cataplasma Cephalicum. See Apoplexy, &c.

Ulcers external, Nº 65. Aq. Phageden. Aq. Benedict, Balf, Lucatell. Balf. Magistrale, Balf. Succini, Unguent. Martiatum, Unguent. Gum. Elemi, Unguent. Nicotian, Linim, Digestivum. Ulcers Internal. All Detergent Balfamicks, Enema Balfamicum, Syrup, Balfam, com, Elect, Vulneraria omnia,

Stomachic, Empl. Stomach, Catapl. Stomach, Epithem, Stomach, See Digeflion weak,

Urine Bloody. Sect. 2. Class 1, 2. Sect. 4. Class 1. Part 2. Emulfio Urticarum. All glutinous Strengthners.

Hot. Sect. 4. Class 1. Sect.

11. Sal Prunellæ, Pul. Haly comp. Species Diatragacanth, frigid. Emulf. commun. Decoct. Malvæ, Emulf. Arabic. Decoct. refriger. Elect. Dialthææ, Elect. de Sperm. Ceti, Pul. Diaret. omn.

1, 2. N° 253. Part 2. Pulvis incrassans. All Strengthners.

Wharts. Nº 497. All Causticks.
Whites. Sect. 2. Class 1, 2. Sect.
4. Class 1, 2. Part 2. Troch, reftring. Elect, incrassans, Pil. Cretac. Pil. Terebinth, Pil. Astringent. Pil. cum Sanguine Draconis, Pil. de Terra Japonica, Empl. Dorsale. See Generrhaa.
Whitlee. Cataplasma ad Paronychiam. See Boil.

Wind. All Carminatives and Aromaticks. See Cholick.

Warms. Nº 171, 172, 326, 327, 375, 508. Pul. Stanni, Mercur. Dulc. Calomelas, Ol. Abfinth, Elix. Propriet. Pulv. Comitif. Warvicenf, Pulvis Bafilicus, Pulv. Vermifug. Pulv. Cathartic. contra Vermes, Empl. Vermifugum, Enema Anthelminthicum, Forus Anthelminth, Liniment, ad Lumbricos, Empl. Authelminth. Cataplaíma Anthelminthicum.

Wounds to heal. Liniment. Digef-tivum. See Ulcars external.

FINIS

seemed a see grad. Seeker comp. Species In magacanin, fre-.Dorett .manner Alarnd Juft Published,

and Remedler appropriated thereumes.

Dicer largend, All Desergent Balfamicle Enters Dellamicus St. your Ballam com, Bled Vul-

Pommung. Sect. o. Part 2. Poms 25 Mismore light Obligations eugl Immiga interesellation Touch, bee the distributed in the second

Carlos Section 19

-lumid is not a said is a secno Unicatum. All glashous

- Hat. Sed. d. Claff 1. Sed. Y 1 Sal Prunciller Publ Halv

tring, their most ing 34, Car-

me, Ph. 22 Tend of Sports. and the second demand THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF stilling See Fall, The Committee one out south land July Casalut

marily a Sec Chambridge Head THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

. Swift Amoth view relyco Scall

verification caldient Part West

A makehaby V. K. 15 June W nema - Anti-log pillicum, Il Fotos Ambeimanter Libement, 48-13ense 45 Alekojalirak hama, sastra ampointment standards are Distance Anomaly Control of Parties

The besides a second of the control

Peruli Ambie Decott.

Letario ontale,

Carecont Shraid Troduct Cooling Carecont Alforda Maril: and de-remarks Shreit

Sold mirror Nephrician, Eled.

Modern Self and Child in Solt.

11. Add at Espollion Dimenda

The State of the S

M. China, Pan of Phylocen

Christian Complaint Committee

execution, Flenci Phetant,

Name of the Parameter of the Control of the Control

MICRO-TECHNE; or a Methodical Introduction to the Art of Chirurgery: In which every Branch thereof is handled in a most Natural, Compendious, and Perspicuous Manner; and constant References are made, under each Head, to the Best Authors who have treated on that Subject more largely. Together with a Critique on the most Eminent Writers in the Art. Written in Latin by Johannes Van Horne, Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery in the University of Leyden. Translated, with Additions, by Henry Banyer, Surgeon. Printed for T. Varnam and F. Osborne in Lombard-fireet.



of oft feted nironftr-